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SOME HIGH LIGHTS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS, HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 19-21, 1940

By a Sideline Observer

As everyone expected, the discussion of public regulation of forest practices on private lands was the highest high light. One could feel running through the whole meeting an impatience on the part of those who wished to debate this proposal to be up and at it. It was the only subject, outside of Society affairs, on which there was any appreciable time for discussion. It occupied exclusively the Saturday morning session which ended with an hour of rapid fire of pros and cons, mostly cons.

The stand of the Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture in favor of a combination of Federal and State regulation having been made known repeatedly previous to the meeting, little time was occupied in a restatement of this position by the Forest Service. The Departmental-Forest Service position was, however, clearly and positively reaffirmed by both Clapp and Granger. Regulation was in fact advocated by Clapp as the key to satisfactory future progress in American forestry on the broad front. Most of the papers and discussions were by those who wished to differ with, modify, or support the Department's proposal.

Opinion appeared to divide itself into different groups, each one containing representatives of industry, state foresters, forest schools, extension foresters, and others. The ideas of these different groups appeared to crystallize in the main around four different proposals:

1. One group favored leaving regulation out of the picture, at least for the time being, relying upon cooperation and extension either as a permanent policy or until it has had further trial. One State Forester severely criticized the Forest Service for failing to work aggressively to build up support for the cooperative program. The record over the years of course clearly belies this accusation, as does the Forest Service presentation to the Joint Congressional Committee which featured greatly enlarged cooperation on the one hand and public controls on the other.

2. Another group favored self-regulation by the forest industries, believing that forest operators are the ones best equipped to deal with the practical problems involved. In fact, one speaker, urging self-regulation, asserted that a number of technical management problems in the South are so elusive as to be beyond solution by present-day foresters, but he inferred they were well within the grasp of practical timber operators.

The idea of self-regulation, through the medium of the soil conservation district pattern, was discussed. Lowdermilk said that the Soil Conservation Service experience to date is that about 15 percent of the farmers will voluntarily adopt good practices of which they are informed; about 70 percent will adopt such practices if someone goes on their land to show them how; the remaining 15 percent are the "holder backers" and may need compulsion.

The soil conservation district pattern was, of course, considered by the Forest Service and the Department, but it was definitely concluded that adequate regulation of practices on forest lands could not be obtained to a requisite degree through this plan which does contain a degree of self-regulation. Consequently, that particular pattern could not be relied upon as the exclusive means of public control.

3. A third group favored State regulation. Some of them favored it because they believe in regulation in itself, but prefer to have it done by the States; others chose State regulation as a lesser evil than Federal regulation if there has to be any regulation. Not a few appear to believe that regulation in some form is inevitable as part of the trend of the times.

Gifford Pinchot, in one of his famous fighting speeches given at the banquet, spoke unequivocally for a combination of public acquisition and Federal regulation, asserting that his eight years as a State Governor had confirmed his belief that State governments are too vulnerable to pressure to be able to do the necessary regulating.

Lyle Watts was forced to challenge a statement by one industry spokesman that Federal, State, and industry representatives were not far apart on proposals for State legislation being drafted in Oregon and Washington. Watts said that his dissent to their proposals was by no means based on minor differences, but rather on the fact that the industry representatives appear to be working for bills so devoid of teeth that even the operators with the poorest present practices would not be forced to make any change.

4. No one outside the Forest Service came out in full support of the plan of regulation proposed by the Service and the Department. There was a so-called "conducive cooperation" plan proposed which would leave regulation to the States with cooperation by the Federal Government based on certain standards of performance, with the Government exercising its influence by demonstrations on the National Forests, by advice, and by its control of cooperative funds. The principal proponent of this scheme conceded the Federal Government's right and responsibility to prevent destruction of important natural resources, but failed in his formula to arm the Government with adequate authority to fulfill this responsibility.

While issues were sharply drawn, occasional reference was made to the danger of dictatorship, and criticism was frank and free; there was much of a constructive nature about the debate. No one challenged the basic idea that the landowner is under at least some degree of obligation to preserve the productive capacity of his land. The difference of opinion revolved mainly around the action the public should take to see that this obligation is met.

Freedom of Speech

Another brewing pot which came to a boil was the charge that members of the Forest Service are being throttled to prevent expression of individual opinions on forest regulation.

Dr. Korstian, Society President, brought the matter into the open at the business session Friday morning, when he stated that rumors had reached his ears of instructions having been issued by a large organization against expressions of personal opinion, by its members, on the question of public regulation. This, it was intimated, one might compare to certain overseas dictatorial methods. Also, what about professional or academic freedom of speech? Later in the meeting H. H. Chapman and a few others made brief references to the alleged denial of free speech.

"On the chance that the president may have had the Federal Forest Service in mind," responded Mr. Clapp, "I would like to make a very brief statement," which he proceeded to do, offering these points:

"No instructions have been issued by me, or by anyone in the Forest Service so far as I know, about what members of the Forest Service should say or should not say at this meeting of the Society. On the other hand, after long study, and wide discussion, conclusions had been reached within the Forest Service and in the Department as to what should be recommended to the J.C.C. as a solution for present forest problems. Thus, the proposals for regulation became the considered program of the Forest Service and the Secretary of Agriculture. I asked Forest Service men to support this program."

Clapp went on to say that democracies must function, and function efficiently these days, in competition with totalitarian systems. Once administrative decisions are arrived at by democratic processes, they must be followed through. If there appears a conscientious objector, one humane way to handle that administrative problem is to remove him from the combat zone and put him in less front line duties.

In an administrative action agency such as the Forest Service, should there be freedom for public expression of opposition to a policy once adopted? Actually, does academic freedom ever have to meet such a problem? Do not questions of academic freedom concern public questions not involved in the programs of the institution? Should foresters employed by an industrial concern be free to oppose publicly an adopted corporate policy? Are they free?

Finally, "Is it unethical, dictatorial, for the head of an organization such as the Forest Service to ask men of the organization to support a policy which has been considered for several years and finally adopted not only in the Forest Service but in the Department of Agriculture and by the Secretary of Agriculture?"

Dr. Herbert A. Smith could hardly keep his seat during what he heard of this discourse, and gaining the floor as soon thereafter as possible pointed out that he was not in the employ of any organization at present, and consequently felt under no compulsion to say, as he most emphatically wished to say, that after long years of close association with those engaged in Forest Service policy determination, he had never encountered instances of anyone being denied an opportunity to express his personal convictions on a policy under consideration. Such a right, he felt, contributed most to the great satisfaction of belonging to the Forest Service. However, he continued, "When the final decision was made, it was my obligation to accept that and to do everything in my power to carry out the policy established by the head of the organization, or failing to do that, to withdraw from the organization."

So much for these high spots of the 1940 meeting. A full account will be carried in the February issue of the Journal. Copies of the papers by Messrs. Clapp and Granger will soon be distributed to Bulletin readers.

FRANK LOMBARD - R. 5

TESTING THE TESTS

By Lee P. Brown, R.2

There was a buzz of suppressed excitement among the secretaries and file clerks of the Forest Service, Friday, November 29. Strange things were afoot. There had been comment for several days as bundle after bundle of tests were being received which the uninitiated called "psychological tests." But now a group of division chiefs and their "brain-trusting" assistants, researchers, and administrators meeting in the Forest Service conference room were taking those tests. However, the girls were relieved when they discovered that they were not going to be tested too. Not that they were afraid of the outcome but it just wouldn't do, don't you know, to surpass your boss, at least publicly.

All of which is a prelude to the statement that a group of Washington Office foresters met on that day for the first of a series of "tests to test a battery of tests." A number of tests used by psychologists and educators in industry and colleges are being tried out to see if they have any value for placement purposes in the Service after the Civil Service and probationary requirements are met. The plan calls for giving these tests at a number of group meetings of Forest Officers throughout the Service this winter. It is a beginning in trying to find out what kind of men have good chances of succeeding in the Service, and if possible whether that success will be along administrative, technical, or research lines. But before any such predictions can be made it must be proven that the tests have real predictive value. One way of doing this is to give the tests to a number of Forest Officers who have been in the Service long enough to prove their worth and then to analyze the results of the tests to see if "norms" or indicators can be established for Forest Officers as a whole for those in different types of work. This process is called validation. The material used includes parts from six commercial tests. From it will be selected such questions as prove to have significance. These proven questions will form a new standard Forest Service aptitude test.

REGION 10 TAKES TO THE AIR

By William N. Parke, R.10

The present decade might properly be termed the "soaring forties" in the annals of Alaska forestry, for Region Ten has inaugurated airplane travel as a regular means of transportation. Not that the airplane has not been used in previous years, but the policy permitting wider use of this mode of travel in our regular administrative work was definitely established this year. And why not?

Those who are familiar with the intricate system of inland waterways in the Southeastern Alaska archipelago realize how complex our transportation system really is. Transportation in the National Forests has naturally followed the course of least resistance. In Alaska this has so far been accomplished through the use of a fleet of our own boats which are skippered and maintained by our regular F. S. "navy" personnel.

Whereas boat travel has been reasonably cheap and moderately fast, it is becoming more evident as time goes on that airplane travel will supplant boat travel in much of our work. This is not meant to infer that our boats will eventually be discarded. They will always be needed for towing scows loaded with supplies and equipment. They are necessary to tow wanigans which are used for quartering larger work crews on isolated projects near tidewater. Boats will continue to be used for quartering resource survey and other smaller crews that usually remain in certain areas for periods of short duration. And they will continue to be used in our administrative work where boat travel is less costly and more convenient than airplane travel. But the advantages of airplane travel for much of our administrative work are becoming so pronounced that it is simply good business to travel more by air.

Competition between air transportation companies and other causes have lowered the cost of airplane travel so that rates between the larger communities is only slightly higher by air than by commercial boat. The cost of operating and maintaining a Ranger boat, exclusive of crew salaries, is only three cents a mile less than the cost of airplane travel. On the other hand, airplane travel effects such a saving in travel time that the saving in salaries and per diem more than offsets the slightly higher travel rates.

In the three-month period from July to September, inclusive, Region Ten used 48 flying hours for administrative travel purposes. This amounts to roughly 5,200 miles, which is not an alarming distance but at the same time is considerably more than for any previous corresponding period.

We are anticipating much wider use of the airplane in our future work, and the time is not far distant when land plane service will supplement our present sea plane service. The Forest Service, at least in Alaska, may eventually find it entirely practical to maintain and operate a group of airplanes. The Alaskan ranger of tomorrow will quite likely find it just as commonplace to cover his district in a plane as he now attempts to do by boat. And this is no idle thinking.

NEGATIVE NUMBER 400,000

By Robert S. Monahan, Washington

On November 13 Henry Hartung inscribed the serial number 400,000 in sharp permanent relief on the lower right corner of a sheet film negative. Ever since 1935 draftsmen in the Division of Engineering who number negatives submitted for the permanent files had led off the six-digit series with a "3".

A double coincidence featured the occasion. The distinctive number was assigned by chance to a picture taken by K. D. Swan who has submitted about 2800 negatives - the largest number added by any field photographer - since he first started taking official photographs of the Northern Region in 1916. And Photographer Swan happened to be on a ten-day detail in Washington when negative number 400,000 was "in the mill."

The scene revealed on the light table, as negative number 400,000 was reviewed to decide whether it should join the 51,000 mounted prints in I & E's Photograph Collection, was a forest fire -- the notorious Bull Lake Fire on the Kootenai National Forest in northwestern Montana.

Negative number 400,000 is a copy negative made in the Photographic Laboratory from a 5 x 7 inch enlargement "blown up" by Mr. Swan from the original 35 mm. Leica negative. It was included in a group of outstanding Leica photographs which were handled in this way so that contact prints could be made readily rather than the more expensive enlargements from original miniature negatives.

A mounted print from this negative is now grouped with 21 other "FC-Active Fires, Montana" pictures. The negative itself is filed with many notable neighbors in the seventh floor film vaults in the South Building. From 1929 to 1938 when the Photographic Laboratory was moved from the Atlantic Building to the South Building this picture history of the Forest Service had earned the distinction of occupying the smallest area of floor space rented in Washington by the United States -- 489 square feet at 1001 Eye Street.

Negative number 1 was taken by H. S. Graves in 1897 and shows an Adirondack spruce cut-over area. It has been discarded because of the infirmities of old age, but number 2, submitted by the same photographer and developed at the same time, still produces satisfactory prints.

Negative number 200,000 was taken in 1925 by Forest Supervisor E. S. Keithley from a camera point at an erosion control plot in the Pike National Forest. It was followed ten years later by number 300,000 taken in Tennessee by Donald R. Brewster, Forest Code Examiner, to show reproduction after clear cutting for acidwood.

And so negative number 400,000 finds its niche in the vaults along with the glass and film products of about 2,750 aspiring photographers. But it will repose in its protective folder only until a free lance writer, rotogravure editor, textbook author, or some other publisher wants a "forest fire picture."

BUYS ARE WHERE YOU FIND THEM

By I. J. Mason, R.6

The Secretary of Agriculture recently approved an exchange whereby approximately 3,000 acres of 90-year old second-growth will be added to the Snoqualmie. The history of this case illustrates some important principles for successful acquisition activity. The tract lies in the Green River watershed, which is the source of domestic water supply for the city of Tacoma. The drainage is predominantly covered with second-growth Douglas fir timber which is now suitable for cutting into ties and dimension timber. This particular property controls most of one township of this type of timber. About three years ago the owners built a small mill to liquidate it. An attempt to acquire the property before installation of the mill was made, but the price quoted to us was unjustifiably high. The mill burned down in June of this year and the owners were sufficiently protected by insurance to rebuild the mill. The Snoqualmie personnel, however, immediately reopened acquisition negotiations and succeeded in obtaining an offer at approximately half the price of three years ago after making allowance for the timber which has been cut. The Forest had to disrupt its work plans in order to cruise, appraise, and negotiate for the tract. All of this activity had to be squeezed in during the busy field and fire season. Fast work was necessary to take advantage of the opportunity. Among the other public advantages of the acquisition is the prevention of the reestablishment of a mill in a territory where there are already too many sawmills.

This case well illustrates the fact that some of our best acquisition opportunities are unpredictable. If the Forest had been too preoccupied with regular routine the opportunity might never have been disclosed. If we want to make our acquisition efforts count we must be on our toes continually to find the breaks and we must have a sufficiently flexible organization to follow through when the opportunities are discovered.

RECENT FOREST SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

"National-Forest Vacations", just off the press, should fill a long-felt need in the Service for a general publication describing the recreational facilities of the National Forests. It contains answers to the many questions a vacationist might have in mind when planning a trip to a National Forest. A special feature of the booklet is an alphabetical guide by States, with thumbnail descriptions of the various outdoor sports, points of interest, location of Supervisors' headquarters and types of accommodations in each Forest. The back-cover carries a picture of a forest highway with an insert containing the following appeal: "Where Away? Take the National Forests for perfect recreation. They are open to everyone - they are yours to enjoy." Joseph N. Hessel, of the Washington Office of Information, is author of the publication. Much of the preliminary data were compiled by Wyman Smith of I. & E. Lay-out was prepared by L. C. Childers of I. & E, and the publication is very attractively illustrated, with line cuts by Rudolph Wendelin of Engineering on both sides of chapter headings; all Regions and every major form of recreation is represented in the selection of photographs. The following comments show the enthusiastic reception being accorded the bulletin:

"Congratulations on 'National-Forest Vacations.' In my opinion it is one of the most attractive publications the Forest Service has ever gotten out. And if we get wide distribution - as we ought to do - it should be one of the most effective. I like its size, appearance, photographs, type, and copy - in fact, everything about it." - R. F. Hammatt.

"I have just finished reviewing a copy of the publication 'National-Forest Vacations' and feel impelled to tell you how greatly impressed I am by its excellence. For the practical purposes of creating wide public understanding and appreciation of the recreational potentialities of the National Forests, and of promoting maximum public use and enjoyment thereof, this relatively unpretentious little booklet probably will be far more productive than the more elaborate 'Forest Outings'. To me it seems an excellent piece of work." - L. F. Kneipp.

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What some private timberland owners in the United States are doing to keep their forest lands productive is told pictorially in a new bulletin "Forestry on Private Timberlands," Miscellaneous Publication No. 381. The pictures selected show operations in different timber types, all sections of the country being represented. The bulletin also contains a short introductory statement concerning the operation of forests on the sustained yield principle and ends with a statement reviewing the history of private forest practices in the United States and the condition of privately-owned commercial forest lands at the present time. The text was prepared by a committee of Private Forestry men from various Regions under the direction of C. Stowell Smith of the Washington Office of Private Forestry.

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The following publications have also been received from the printer: "Arbor Day - Its Purpose and Observance," Farmers' Bulletin No. 1492 (a complete revision); and the Deshutes National Forest map folder.

FURTHER COMMENTS ON KEPLINGER'S ARTICLE

By M. C. Howard, George Washington

With our files reorganized and the revision of the National Forest Manual partially complete, one hesitates to suggest other changes, but Mr. White in the October 28 issue of the Service Bulletin certainly made some direct hits when he pointed out the maze of routine and the cumbersome administrative procedures that might be simplified in the interest of efficiency and real accomplishment.

The filing scheme, the functional classifications of the project work inventory, the composite job list, the Manual index or chapterization, the activities of the accounting system, and even the breakdown on the CCC Form 7 might each be considered good systems for recording Forest Service activity, but when superimposed, one on another, administrative routines tax the ability and patience of the individual field worker.

Mr. White is not alone in his belief that the enumerated procedures should be correlated and one unified system evolved.

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MORE COMMENTS

"With reference to Mr. White's article in the October 28 issue of the Service Bulletin, Mr. White might be interested in knowing that in the Research Divisions the organization, personnel, allotments, cost accounting, project records, and filing scheme are all broken down under the same system of financial, work, and line projects." - W. H. Larrimer, Washington.

FROM A CHAPTER IN "THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL, JUDICIAL, EDUCATIONAL, COMMERCIAL, PROFESSIONAL, AND INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. VOL. 3, p. 1682. THE LUMBER INDUSTRY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE," BY GEORGE H. MOSES (FORMER U. S. SENATOR). PUBLISHED 1897.

"When this stage of development has been reached in a nation, when an increasing population and diminishing resources call for the economical use of those resources, when it becomes desirable to allot and reserve the soil to those uses in which it is best fitted to satisfy human wants, then a new conception of the forest arises, and forest management becomes an imperative duty.

"A complex problem is involved in this proposition, a problem to be settled only in the light of a consideration of the claims of future generations and centuries. Those claims mature daily. Under the highly organized system which stands for the state among American institutions, it is no longer a man's right to do what he will with his own when that implies the injury of others, even though the others be yet unborn. The individual's duty is not more for today than for tomorrow, and especially is the individual forest owner and operator bound by this rule, the increasing force of which has given rise to the forestry agitation in America.

"In this country... a small but energetic and progressive population took possession of an immense territory, and spread rapidly over almost all of its surface. The land seemed boundless in resources. There were no checks upon their use imposed by historical and economical development, which would in the early stages of American life serve to restrict expensive and extravagant management. Under such conditions individualism developed in a ratio with its opportunities. The rights and interests of the citizen were considered first, while the rights of the community were, and now continue to be, but imperfectly recognized and considered. The economic difference between the individual and the communal interest is striking and impressive. Private interest in any one of nature's resources is concentrated upon the immediate gain, and all subsequent considerations are abandoned. The communal interest, on the other hand, has a due regard for the future while in no means neglecting the present. Therefore, in forest management it may be said that while the rights of private interests are based upon considerations of immediate profit, the communal interests are involved in such manner as to make it necessary to weigh considerations of present as against future and continued advantages, and to set direct value as against indirect return. Under this aspect the incontrovertible influence which the forest cover exercises upon the regularity of water flow and upon the establishment of desirable soil conditions in mountainous territories, is demanded in perpetuity for the benefit of coming generations, and therefore the utilization of existing forest resources must be carried on in such wise that the forest cover be not interrupted, and be reproduced as fast as any portion of it is removed. Under such conditions the community has a duty to perform as against the individual interests of any one of its citizens, and must perform it either through the exercise of the state's power of sovereign police, or by the establishment of a system of government ownership and management of forest lands. Which of these expedients is most desirable for preserving and perpetuating the lumber interests of New Hampshire, it is not the purpose of this writing to determine. That one of them must be invoked sooner or later to maintain the greatest separate industry of the commonwealth, to preserve for coming citizens the full value of the inheritance of which the state should not permit them to be deprived, and, in the most sordid view of the question, to preserve the community's own pocket, is hardly to be denied." (Submitted by R. F. Taylor, Northeastern Forest Expt. Sta.)

COMMENTS ON "EMPLOYEE TRAINING PROGRAM"

By D. J. Morriss, Washington

A ray of light at last broke through the clouds which have for several years obscured (for me - a temporary ex-ranger) the policy and accepted procedure of the Forest Service training program. "Reference is made", as we always commence, to the Service's new "Employee Training Program", June 1940.

Assuming that others have had somewhat the same experience, it seems that our attitude toward training has been unduly influenced by great stacks of paper thrust upon us with the admonition that each CCC enrollee should lift the lid thus and pluck out a shovel so. It turns out, however, that we may not have to train a man to use a shovel if he already knows more about it than we do and that if he doesn't we may show him how and check to see if he gets the hang of it without meticulous written details. We may even choose other accepted training methods than the badly misused (though sound when properly used) four-step method.

Under the statement of policy appears the sentence "Consequently, poor work done by a poorly trained employee will be held as an indication of failure of the officer responsible." I would add an objective statement that good work by well trained employees would be held as an indication of the success of the officer responsible.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC VALUES OF COMMUNITY FORESTS

The rapidly increasing recognition of the social and economic values of Community Forests in the northeastern part of the United States was brought to a focus by the first regional Community Forest meeting ever held. It took place at Springfield, Massachusetts, on October 11 and 12, 1940, and was attended by businessmen, foresters, and municipal officials representing the New England States and New York, Pennsylvania, and Michigan.

The meeting recommended that a community establishing a forest unit should, wherever possible, plan to acquire lands of which at least a part is forested rather than attempt to initiate the movement with the entire area bare and denuded. The need of professional supervision for a growing forest was also stressed.

Reports on the progress of the Community Forest Program throughout the United States brought out the following high lights:

The Community Forest of Springfield, Massachusetts, was created originally for watershed protection purposes. It is now reported to be receiving an additional annual income of $270,000 from the sale of power to a private public utility company.

Tyrone, Pennsylvania, has a Community Forest which has been developed for recreational purposes and is being used as a drawing card to attract people for the purpose of making Tyrone their shopping center.

The 6,000-acre Reading (Pennsylvania) Community Forest is also used as a church. In the summertime ministers hold Sunday services in the forest, and respective congregations are favorable to the idea of attending divine worship in Nature's own temple. In addition, this Community Forest is used to protect the city's water supply, growing timber, serve as a home for wildlife, and furnish recreation. About six million trees have been planted on it during the last 25 years, at least half of them having been planted by the school children of Reading.

Texas has taken active leadership in the Community Forest movement. The cities of Lufkin, Luling, Port Arthur, and Texarkana have Community Forest projects in the formative stage and others are planned. These new units have been established under the stimulation of the Texas Forest Service under the leadership of State Forester E. O. Siecke, and Assistant Forester Paul W. Schoen. The East Texas Chamber of Commerce is actively cooperating with State Forester Siecke in his Community Forest program.

A recapitulation of progress in 1939 shows 67 new Community Forests established during the year, bringing the national total to more than 1,600. New York initiated 22 new units, and Illinois was successful in having 14 additional Community Forests formed. Wisconsin added 70,000 acres to its already imposing area of county forests. A summation of various reports received indicates that more than 20,000,000 trees were planted during 1939 on the community owned forests of the United States. (From a statement issued by the WO Division of State Forestry.)

E. I. KOTOK NAMED ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

Edward I. Kotok, Director of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station, was recently named Assistant Chief in charge of the Divisions of State and Private Forestry. He succeeds E. W. Tinker who, a year ago, resigned to become executive secretary of the American Pulp and Paper Association.

Mr. Kotok is a native of New York and a graduate of Townsend Harris Hall preparatory school, the College of the City of New York where he received the degree of bachelor of sience in 1909, and the University of Michigan from which he was graduated with the degree of master of science in forestry in 1911. His first employment in the Service began as Forest Assistant on the Shasta National Forest in California in July 1911, a few days after he left school. Since then he has served as Forest Supervisor of the Eldorado Forest, California, Forest Examiner in charge of fire cooperation activities in the California Region, and Director of the California Forest Experiment Station, which position he has held since establishment of the Station in 1926.

RETIREMENTS

After 42 consecutive years of Government service, nearly 40 of which were with the Forest Service, Chief Draftsman John W. Witherow retired on October 31, 1940.

Mr. Witherow entered the Forest Service in November 1902 as a draftsman in the Washington Office and served in that capacity until January 1914, when he was promoted to the position of Chief Draftsman, which he held continuously until his retirement. The position of Chief Draftsman is not always an enviable one. All too frequently the person wanting drafting work done has only a vague idea of what he wants and relies on the Chief Draftsman for the method of expression. Many times the demands for drafting work exceed the capacity of the available drafting force and each person wants preference given to his request. Mr. Witherow showed outstanding ability in handling the job with tact and patience, according fair treatment to all.

Mr. Witherow is well known and has many friends in the Forest Service. They are sorry that they must miss the contacts and associations had with him in the past. But they realize he has given to the Government a lifetime of loyal, efficient, and valuable service. He has earned the right to time for the enjoyment of music, of which he is very fond, and other interests without interruption by official duties. These friends and co-workers wish him much happiness, many interests, and excellent health in his well earned years of leisure. - (T. W. Norcross)

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James P. McCormick, Laboratory Aid at the Forest Products Laboratory, was retired for age on November 1 after 30 years and one month of service. Mr. McCormick joined the Laboratory on April 12, 1910, and observed the development of the institution from its early beginnings, serving all of his time in the Laboratory Timber Physics Division. During his years of service, by skillful and devoted attention to his duties he contributed to the success of a wide variety of projects which have benefited and will continue to benefit forest utilization.

Members of the Timber Physics Division on November 13 gave "Mack" a dinner in appreciation of his services to the organization. (Sent in by Forest Products Laboratory)

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

"More than a million dollars in new wealth will come to the tung growers and millers of the South as a result of the 1940 crop now about to be harvested," writes C. C. Concannon, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the December 5 issue of the "Domestic Commerce" weekly bulletin. "A recent survey of the six southern States in which tung trees are now growing--Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas--discloses that the 1940 bumper crop, limited to some degree and in certain localities by the damaging cold of last spring, will yield approximately 5,000,000 pounds of oil. United States imports from China, the old-established world source of supply for this important oil, were 79,000,000 pounds in 1939, but as total United States consumption was probably in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 pounds, reserve stocks were heavily drawn on. The price of oil from China has for the past year been approximately 25 cents a pound.

"Tung oil has become an important raw material in the manufacture of many items well known in everyday life," the article continues. "It is used primarily in products requiring quick drying with a good finish, such as varnishes, paints, and printing inks. The waterproofing and preserving properties of the oil are utilized in the manufacture of oilcloth, linoleum, electrical goods, automobile brake linings, raincoats, umbrellas, and automobile-top dressings.

"Because tung oil has become so important in the Nation's industrial pattern and because it is not good business practice to be dependent upon a single source of supply many thousands of miles away, efforts have been made to establish production in other parts of the world, notably in the southern part of the United States near the Gulf of Mexico....

"The area planted to tung is not definitely known. Many of the earlier groves did not prove successful, and even much of the present acreage is not really effective. Approximately 175,000 acres of tung trees are now under cultivation, and new areas are being constantly added. The Bureau of the Census is concluding a tabulation of tung acreage, and within a few months definite, authentic information should be available."

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W. R. Chapline and Ed. E. Birkmaier of the Washington Office who visited the recent International Livestock Exposition at Chicago report a large attendance with increased public interest according to Exposition officials. The high quality of the Department of Agriculture exhibit, a joint undertaking including the Forest Service and other Bureaus, was attested to by the throngs of interested people crowded about the display and the many pertinent questions asked.

An interesting side light to the Exposition was the fact that the Grand Champion fat animal in close competition, open to all beef breeds, was a grade Hereford steer. This animal was selected as a promising-looking calf by the Midwest purchaser of two carloads of feeders which had been raised on Colorado range. It is not improbable that this animal spent his first summer on some National-Forest allotment. Following a feeding period under skillful hands, this mountain calf of unknown descent has taken top honors in the world's greatest exposition of meat animals. The prize money won and the proceeds from subsequent sale of the steer at a premium price for advertising purposes will help provide materially for the education of the youthful owner and exhibitor - a 16-year old Miss from Illinois.

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The following letter written by a Chicago youth was recently received in the Washington Office of Information:

"I thought you might be able to use my idea in putting out fires. I'm no artist but I hope you'll be able to use it. I am 13 years old. The plane has to be of metal. It will fly low over the fire and spill sand on it. I suggest a waco because I think it a plane capable of carrying such a load. The plane will have to be insulated against the teriffic heat. It will have a two way radio. I'm sending a copy of what I think it should look like and have what I described."

Maybe the younger generation is going to solve our fire problem for us.

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Director James J. McEntee is author of a new book about the Civilian Conservation Corps. The book is entitled "Now They Are Men" and is published by the National Home Library Foundation, Washington, D. C., at 25 cents per copy. It contains a resume of the first days of the CCC, the reason for its organization, details of the Corps administration, life in camp, practical education and training of enrollees, and interesting chapters on results of the CCC program, and its future usefulness. The introduction is by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator. It also contains a tribute from Fred Morrell, U. S. D. A. member on the Director's Council, to the late Robert Fechner who directed the Corps for its first seven years.

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For the fourth successive month a member of the Forest Service has placed a photograph among the prize winning entries in the contests sponsored by the National Federation of Federal Employees. The December first place was awarded Irving D. Steffen of the Forest Products Laboratory with an impressive view of the Laboratory Building. His picture is reproduced in the December issue of the Federal Employee which chose for its cover illustration an official picture taken by Charles Cunningham showing a lone skier in the Santa Fe National Forest.

Top honors in the November contest went to Wallace M. Saling, Forest Ranger on the Soldier Ranger District, Sawtooth National Forest. His entry showed a Forest Officer on skis towing a sled loaded with powder to blow out an ice jam that threatened to wreck a bridge across Big Smoky River. Second and third place winners were National Park scenes.

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The following excerpt is from an item in the November 27 issue of the "Billings Gazette:"

"Graveside services were conducted at Clark, Wyoming, Saturday for George Berry, 81, the first forest ranger in the United States. He came to northern Wyoming in the early 80's from Virginia, his native State. He freighted from Chadron, Nebraska, to Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, in the early days and later homesteaded on Bennett creek, which was his home until his death last Tuesday. Mr. Berry received his appointment as ranger during the presidency of Benjamin Harrison.... He resigned as ranger about 1900."

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Reviewing the expansion of the CCC training and education program during the 1940 fiscal year, the War Department reports that boards of education in 41 States and the District of Columbia are granting credits for classwork done in CCC camps. This recognition of the value of the CCC educational program has aided hundreds of enrollees to obtain high school and elementary certificates. Some of the results of the program during the 1940 fiscal year listed by the War Department were:

1. Average regular attendance in organized classes during the year was 88.3 percent of the enrolled strength.
2. During the year more than 9,000 enrollees who entered the Corps as illiterates, learned to read and write.
3. Scholarships were granted to 564 enrollees by 159 schools and colleges.
4. An average of 6,088 educational films were shown monthly to an attendance of 503,852.
5. In the CCC camp libraries, 164,381 books were circulating monthly and over 95,000 enrollees were regularly engaged in reading.
6. More than a million and a half vocational guidance interviews were held with enrollees by CCC officials during the year.

HERBERT KENT PORTER

By Henry L. Spencer, Arapaho

Dr. H. K. Porter, first Supervisor of the Uncompahgre Forest, Colorado, 1906-1909, passed away in his sleep at the family home Lake Hodges, Escondido, California, November 17, 1940, at the age of 73. So quietly did he slip away in the night that his passing was not known until Mrs. Porter called him for coffee. In closing her letter telling me of the Doctor's going, Mrs. Porter wrote: "Kindest regards from us all, including Doctor Porter," and the psychic message from my oldest and kindest friend of the old Forest Service days registered instantly as I saw him with cameo distinctness on the Other Shore, beckoning with his old time enthusiasm "Come on over, it's fine over here!"

Yes, dear friend, life was ever fine to you! Your lovely wife and homey children were fine; your kindly interest and solicitude for those around you were fine; your constant cheerful smile was fine; your viewpoint of life and its responsibilities was fine; your love for your fellow man was fine; your keen, kindly memory of the old days and optimistic anticipation of the future were fine; in short the whole world in which you lived, your last voyage and the land to which it takes you, are fine, and your passing was just as you would have wished it - with a minimum of suspense and worry to your loved ones!

Thirty-five years have come and gone since I reported as ranger to Dr. Porter's office in Montrose. I had never met him, and in the bustle and hurry of that first stretch he was absent when I arrived but left instructions for me to proceed to Naturita and take grazing applications. Followed two months alone among mostly hostile stockmen - with only the written word of my supervisor and the little Use Book to guide me. Then Dr. Porter, the man, appeared with pack outfit for a trip around the Forest on which Barney Duffy and myself were to accompany him. It was a case of love at first sight! And for thirty-five years the high regard has never dimmed. For the past few years I have visited at the Porter home at Lake Hodges every year or two for a few days, and the old fires have burned with a singular brightness as we recounted bygone days when the Service and we were young together.

Yes, old friend, you left your footprints on the Forest Service sands of time in those old days when your fine disposition, your fine regard for the rights of others, your fine trust in your rangers and all humanity, endeared you to your personnel as well as to the belligerent interests with which we had to deal in those historical days.

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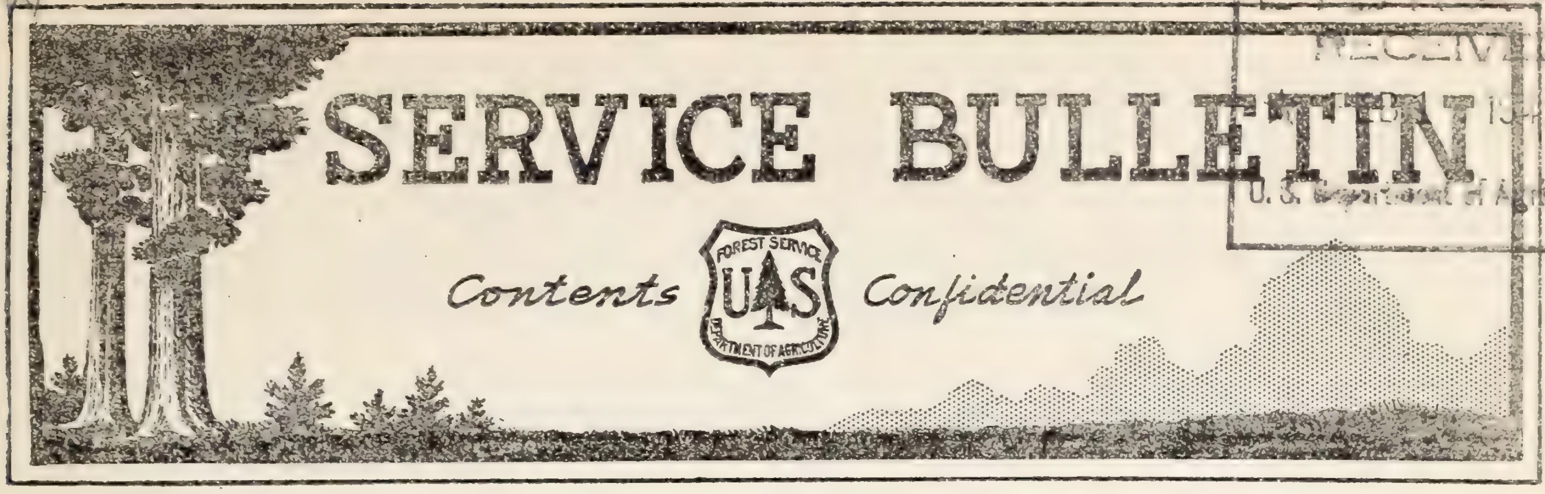

SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents Confidential

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HUMAN WELFARE OF FOREST COMMUNITIES

(The following excerpts from a letter written by Regional Forester Jay H. Price to his Forest Supervisors contain some good thoughts on approach to bettering forest community conditions. - Ed.)

"During the past few years, all of us have witnessed . . . increased efforts and results in such lines of endeavor as reforestation, stand improvement, protection from fire, insects and disease, additional recreational facilities, administrative and protective improvements, and sale of forest products. All of these activities have, I believe, been most worthwhile as steps in the process of restoring forests and forest lands to the proper use base, and, at the same time, in attempting to realize the greatest possible human benefits from forest development and management.

"The enlargement of the National Forest program in the Region, as elsewhere, has, however, placed upon the Service and its Forest Officers an added and increasing responsibility - the responsibility of aiding, to the fullest extent, in the betterment of human welfare of the people within and adjacent to the forest areas. I realize this responsibility is national in character, but yet, it assumes a regional and local significance when considered in the light of conditions existing within the boundaries of almost every forest and ranger district in this Region....

"I believe we, as forest administrators, must keep two plans or approaches uppermost in our minds. The first is that of our ultimate goal of forest restoration and re-establishment of the basic forest economy which is of vital necessity over a large portion of this Region; while the second approach is that of the present-day problem, or providing forest residents with opportunities and resources so as to support their homes and families. In some cases, it seems highly advisable that the latter should be given first priority, since immediate human factors are involved, even though such action may be contrary to long range objectives.

"To accomplish either or both of these jobs, many 'tools' and facilities are necessary, some of which are now available, while others are yet to be secured; especially those of a legislative and financial character. It remains, however, for us as Forest Officers to utilize the present available 'tools' to the fullest extent before emphasizing our requests for additional requirements. A partial summary of present 'tools' is worthy of an overall reconsideration in orienting ourselves to plan and manage the resources, so as to better conditions for forest residents.

"1. Land Acquisition - purchase of lands from improperly located residents or the purchase of agricultural lands required to effect proper land use adjustments.

"2. Land Exchange - exchange of Government-owned lands suitable for agricultural uses with owners of submarginal land improperly located.

"3. Land Acquisition by Other Agencies - cooperation of F.S.A. or S.C.S. in purchase of lands within Forest boundaries to effect proper land use and for rehabilitation purposes.

"4. Special Use Procedure - permitting use of Government owned land and buildings for home and agricultural purposes at regular, adjusted, or free use rates.

"5. Improvement of Lands and Rehabilitation of Buildings - improving the productivity of crop and grazing lands by addition of fertilizers, seeding, proper rotation, soil building practices, and farm management planning, including erosion control measures to prevent soil and water losses. Also the rehabilitation of homes, outbuildings, water supply, and sanitary facilities.

"6. Forest Employment - use of available funds such as S&E, P&M, K.V., slash disposal, and emergency allotments for local forest resident benefit; also forest project work such as WPA, NYA, or ERA.

"7. Timber Sales - making of small sales to dependent forest residents as a means of their securing supplemental income.

"8. Grazing and Pasture Permits - self explanatory.

"9. Cooperation of Other Agencies - help of F.S.A., Extension Service, F.C.A., S.C.S., etc. - developing plans and securing finances for forest residents.

"10. Cooperation of County Agricultural Planning Committees in Land Classification and Land Use Planning.

"11. Development of local forest industries - self-explanatory.

"12. Development of Cooperative Associations for harvesting, manufacturing, and sale of various forms of forest products.

"The above list is by no means complete, perhaps, but these avenues do present, individually and/or in conjunction with others, ways and means of partially meeting the problem with which we in this Region are now faced.

"I realize there is much to be done in the development of policies, plans and procedures, and perhaps at some future date there may be an opportunity for group discussion and consideration of the human welfare phase of the National Forest program. In the meantime, however, I should like to have each Forest Supervisor consider the social-economic problems as related to land use on his particular Forest, with the objectives of arriving at some planwise means whereby National Forest resources may make the fullest contribution in terms of bettering conditions for forest residents. If this is done in addition to employing present facilities in effecting action programs, I feel confident that our additional requirements, regardless of their nature, can be more adequately determined, and will be recognized as being necessary to national welfare."

LIGHT AIRCRAFT FOR FOREST SERVICE USE

By Donald M. Hamilton, Washington

The increasing need for aircraft in Forest Service work, as evidenced by Mr. Headley's article in the October issue of "Fire Control Notes" and the great amount of routine work being done by Forest Service aircraft in isolated cases such as that on the Superior National Forest, makes the question of types of more than passing interest.

The greatest progress from the utility standpoint in civil aviation today is the development of the so-called light airplane. As a type, these may be described as fixed-wing airplanes, having a gross weight of less than 1,600 pounds, of low horsepower, low landing speed, and having a relatively high payload in proportion to their gross weight.

The most popular makes falling in this class are the Piper Cub, Aeronca, Taylor Craft, Luscombe, and Stinson 105. These are all high wing monoplanes, and, all except the Stinson 105 and one model of the Piper Cub, are two place. The latter are three place.

They have wing loadings of less than 10 pounds per square foot of wing area, are powered with engines under 90 horsepower, having landing speeds of 35 miles per hour or less, top speeds around 100 miles per hour, and payloads ranging from 210 to 360 pounds. This payload is in addition to the pilot, fuel, and oil.

They have the following outstanding advantages:

1. Ease of operation. They can be flown by relatively inexperienced personnel with unusual safety. In the past two years the Civil Aeronautics Board in its Civil Pilot Training Program has produced 25,000 pilots in these ships, with a safety record that is unsurpassed in any mode of transportation. Its program for the winter of 1940-41 calls for the training of an additional 30,000 pilots. The ships can, therefore, be flown by any Forest Service employee who has taken the course given by the Civil Aeronautics Board, or who holds a private pilot's license.

2. Low cost. The cost to the Government for ships in this class should not exceed $1,500 each. Their cost of operation is well established and is less than $2.00 per hour, including maintenance, repair, and depreciation. In other words, at 100 m.p.h. the cost would be two cents per mile which is about half the cost of operating the average car. In case of damage they are easily and cheaply repaired.

3. Payload. The payload which averages about 300 pounds is higher per dollar invested than in heavier ships. In other words, it costs about five times as much per pound to haul cargo in a 5-place single motored airplane.

4. Visibility. The design of these ships and their low flying speed make them ideal for any observation work.

5. Safety. The light wing loading and low landing speeds, inherent in ships of this class, practically eliminate the probability of serious accidents, except those due to major structural failures or to spins.

6. Handling characteristics. They are much more maneuverable than heavier ships, especially near the ground. Due to their low sinking speed, they can take advantage of thermal conditions and slope winds to improve their climb, and are not so seriously affected by downdrafts in mountainous areas.

The light airplane, therefore, will fulfill the requirement for a low cost aircraft, for operation by regular Forest Service personnel. Near its base of operation it is ideal for general purpose patrol, observation, spotting, direction of fire fighting, game counts, and for the emergency transportation of rations, medicine, etc.

MY IMPRESSIONS OF FORESTRY IN THE SOUTH

By G. A. Pearson, Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station

On a recent trip through Region 8, I visited two National Forests, three Experimental Forests, and five private timber operations. What I saw measured up fully to the reports I had heard of southern forestry. I was prepared for examples of fabulous growth in young plantations, but I was not prepared for what I saw in commercial management, particularly on privately owned lands. I saw several large, private operations in which cutting is being directed not merely toward sustained yield but also toward improving the growing stock and toward high-value products in the future. Although timber management in the South is relatively new and is being applied to only a small portion of the total forest area, the South has better examples of good silviculture on a commercial scale than I have seen in the National Forests of the West. (A survey made two years ago showed 2.9% of the commercial forest lands of the South under intensive sustained yield management. - Ed.)

The South has a great advantage in being able to market small and low-grade stems for pulp or chemical wood. The West has no adequate markets for these classes of material, and must therefore pay out cash for improvement cuttings. Even the South may sooner or later find itself confronted by this situation, particularly if large areas are held under an extensive form of management.

Pruning is still in the experimental stage in the South, as elsewhere. Open-grown trees, and dominants in dense stands, tend to develop coarse limbs which die in the course of time but persist too long. In slow growing subordinates, the branches die while still small, thus enhancing the prospect of clear logs. The same relation holds for ponderosa pine in the Southwest, but with the difference that natural pruning proceeds more slowly there. In both regions, small-crowned subordinates respond to release. Under favorable conditions they may produce clear boles without artificial pruning, but since the operation can be performed cheaply in such trees, it should prove a good investment.

The southern pines grow with incredible rapidity through the juvenile stage, but diameter growth falls off sharply above 16 to 18 inches. Ponderosa pine in the Southwest grows slowly until it reaches a diameter of about 4 inches, then speeds up and is capable of maintaining a rate of 2 inches per decade up to 30 inches d.b.h. The southern pines can produce small sawlogs in less than half the time required by ponderosa pine but their margin narrows with increasing diameter.

Both longleaf and ponderosa pine reproduce with difficulty in heavy grass. The reason is that both grow slowly during the seedling stage, and grass competition further retards height growth to such extent that it may take many years for the seedlings to emerge above the grass, if they survive at all. Slash pine, on the other hand, grows rapidly right from the start, usually overtopping grasses in its second year. Shortleaf and loblolly are intermediate in their capacity to compete with grass. Many foresters seem to favor controlled burning for longleaf pine and some would extend this practice to shortleaf and loblolly.

In the Duke Experimental Forest, hardwoods virtually crowd out shortleaf and loblolly seedlings after cutting on the better sites, but at Crossett there seemed to be little trouble from this source. Here, however, hardwoods were being cut for chemical wood, and sprouting appeared to be less vigorous than at Duke.

The southern pines are not immune to grazing damage. It is well known that hogs kill longleaf pine, but I learned for the first time that sheep eat longleaf pine buds. Cattle are usually few in number and their activity is confined largely to concentration areas. Reynolds at the Crossett Experimental Forest told me that this localized damage is by no means negligible because it occurs on the very areas which are most in need of regeneration. For example, stands of loblolly and shortleaf now coming in on abandoned fields are usually open and ragged because of damage by livestock.

The land economy of the South calls for increased efficiency in production of farm crops, livestock, and timber. Farming and livestock raising bear the earmarks of a sick industry. Without attempting to diagnose the ailments, it is reasonable to believe that in this scientific age level land with deep, easily tillable soil, a long growing season and 50 inches of rainfall should be capable of yielding good crops. Similar reasoning points to possibilities in livestock far exceeding anything possible in the arid West or the cold North. But this does not apply to forest grazing; if success comes it will be on cleared and highly improved pasture lands.

Timber growing appears to present no serious problems. Although the forest has suffered from overcutting, fire, and clearing, vast areas will stage a quick comeback if given a chance. Assuming fire protection, the urgent need is for management of a class that strives to improve the growing stock with each cutting. Without such management the South's timber crops will be comparable to its razorback hogs and scrub cattle. Young second growth is now being placed under intensive management at little or no cost because a market is available for the low-grade products of improvement cuttings. There is danger that this market will become glutted if large areas are held under a low type of management. It is doubtful whether in the long run pulpwood, fuel wood, chemical wood, and low-grade sawlogs can be grown as major products with a margin above cost of production. But if they can pay their way as byproducts in a program aiming primarily at high-value timber, the outlook for the whole timber-growing enterprise is much improved.

COMMENTS ON "WHO IS RESPONSIBLE"

By Charles H. Stoddard, Jr., Central States Forest Experiment Station

I should like to submit a few comments on Mr. Mattoon's article, "Who Is Responsible", appearing in the Christmas issue of the Bulletin in which he dealt with the problem of pulpwood cutting in the South. Although he did not say directly that overcutting was taking place, there was an implication between the lines that all was not well. The reply given by one extension forester that the pulp mills will not destroy the timber supply but the owners may, does not seem adequate, nor does the general recommendation that additional field educational work be undertaken seem to be sufficient.

Though I am not intimately familiar with the southern situation, I believe that the relation of jack pine stands to the sulphate mills in the Lake States is somewhat comparable. Large areas of these second-growth stands have been clear-cut and are still being handled in the same manner. Educational methods have been tried with very modest success -- except on some paper company lands where more progress is apparent. Most of the pine pulpwood is cut by contractors on lands owned by non-residents who have neither time nor interest in developing a real forest program. Contractors seldom show interest in long range plans. In spite of the claim that the paper mills do not control the situation, the feeling of many is that they do.

In the first place, they put the economic incentive on cutting by providing a market. They dictate the specification of the product and inspect it for conformity. While it is true that they cannot tell the owner how his stand should be cut, they could set their specifications high enough to put the emphasis on good management. More field assistance on cutting operations by company foresters would be a big step. Cooperative management agreements between the land owner and the company in which specific cutting practices would be agreed upon might help. A slight bonus to owners who would agree to practice forestry and market their timber for a certain period through the company might accomplish much.

All in all, the attempts at gradual persuasion have not been successful in stopping continued destruction on a large scale. New methods are essential. If the wood-using industries adopt various forms of self-regulation, public regulation will be of less importance when it does come. However, unless these measures are voluntarily adopted soon, public control will be essential.

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CASE

By L. F. Kneipp, Washington

The United States Supreme Court, on December 16, 1940, rendered an opinion in the case of the U. S. vs. the Northern Pacific Railway which does not settle the matter but creates the possibility of an eventual settlement favorable to the United States; even though the Court held against the United States on almost one-half of the issues involved.

The United States has contended that more than 1,000,000 acres of the alleged deficiency was due to the fraudulent classification of low valued parts of the primary grant as mineral lands. The Court remanded this issue to the Lower Court for rehearing, indicating that if the Government sustained its contention the Railroad's right to indemnification for such deficiencies would be questionable. The Government contended that indemnity selections in lieu of losses through mineral classification were limited to "agricultural" lands. The Railroad's contention that all lands not mineral in character were under the terms of the Act agricultural was not upheld by the Court, which expressed the opinion that the term related only to those lands which under then prevailing practice could have been entered under the homestead or preemption laws. This point also was remanded to the Lower Court for further hearings. If the Government's position is finally sustained the acreage available to satisfy mineral losses will be greatly reduced, even though the Railroad's right to make indemnity selection for such lands were otherwise upheld.

In relation to alleged improper withdrawals of place and indemnity lands, the Court held that the United States had grounds for a credit of the additional returns thereby derived by the Railroad. In relation to the Company's failure to open to settlement and preemption lands granted by the Resolution of 1870, the Court held that the Government was entitled to prove damages, if it could. The decision of the Lower Court that the Railroad was not entitled to 647,580 acres on the basis of the overlapping of its grant from Portland to Tacoma upon its main land grant, was sustained by the Supreme Court.

Upon six of the issues presented by the United States, the eight Judges were equally divided. These issues, therefore, were reserved; but will be subject to further consideration by the Court in the event that the other issues decided in favor of the United States are not in and of themselves dispositive of the Company's claims. The reserved issues were: failure of the Company to obtain bona fide stock subscriptions as required by the Act of 1864; failure of the Company to complete the construction of the whole railroad within the limits established by the granting act and resolution; the allegation that the completion of the main line was prevented by diversion of funds to the building of branch lines; the claim that the Company's refusal to sell the grant lands at $2.50 per acre, as prescribed by the Resolution of 1870, was a breach of contract; the claim that unauthorized withdrawals of place and indemnity lands precluded any award to the Company; and the claim that the foreclosure and reorganization of the Railroad and its property disentitled the Company to select further lands.

The points on which the Court held against the United States were nine in number, viz: that unsurveyed public lands had been available to satisfy some of the alleged deficiencies, before they were withdrawn or appropriated; that the Company had received 13,300,000 acres to which it was not legally entitled because of their situation within Indian Reservations; that the Company by following an unnecessarily circuitous route in the construction of the line had received 1,400,000 acres to which it was not entitled; that the Company should have been charged with 1,980,000 acres received as indemnity in the second indemnity belt in Montana, and should not have been awarded compensation of 170,000 acres in the same belt; that the Company should not be entitled to credit for lands within the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation; a question as to the award for lands within the reservations on which homesteaders filed prior to June 5, 1924, and for which they received patents after that date; that the United States should be liable to account to the Railroad Company only for the ascertained deficiency at the time the lands were withdrawn; that subsequent restoration of withdrawn lands defeated the Company's right of selection of lands within the Government withdrawal; that the Lower Court in directing issues of patents for 428,987 acres of lands outside the reserved, erred to the extent of 44,839 acres of indemnity lands.

Elimination of the Tacoma overlap reduces the maximum deficiency alleged by the Railroad to about 1,450,000 acres; of which possibly 1,000,000 acres might be eliminated by substantiation of the allegation of fraudulent mineral classification. Even though that were not sustained, the limitation of indemnity selections for mineral losses to lands agricultural in character would exclude much of the controverted area from consideration. Against such railroad equities as might remain, there might be offset the amounts derived by the Company through illegal withdrawals of place and indemnity lands and/or the damages shown to have been sustained by the United States through the Company's failure to open to settlement and preemption lands granted by the resolution of 1870. Additionally, the way would still be open for Court consideration of the limitation of $2.50 per acre; a possible credit to the United States of amounts received by the Railroad over and above that figure for lands hitherto disposed of; the further possibility that $2.50 per acre might be judicially established as the maximum compensation to which the Railroad would be entitled for any lands in which its equitable interest was judicially established.

RANGE STUDY PLOTS

By Ed. E. Birkmaier, Washington

The rank and file of western field men welcomed the Chief's letter (G (RR) Studies, W.O., Administrative Studies Policy) of January 9, 1939, because it clarified and simplified the role of administrative men responsible for the conduct of grazing studies. Many of them had experienced the several waves of enthusiasm which had left in their wake numerous rod square plots, often haphazardly and thus inevitably poorly located. They had seen many conscientious Rangers overwhelmed by the responsibility for the application of an exacting and refined technique essential to the effective measurement of changes in complex range vegetation, although there were some outstanding exceptions. The result--in a few years a spotty record of checks and reexaminations, many blanks, data inconclusive and unacceptable by either Research or Administration as indicative of vegetation trends, and a baffled and confused feeling by field men. This outcome largely nullified the original interest generated at the beginning of the project and much of the training value was lost. Thus, we not only did not get reliable plot data but we also undermined the respect of many men for intensive range research and studies efforts.

The fresh start initiated two years ago turns on the provision that "Administration will discontinue all efforts of an intensive Range Research nature, leaving to the Experiment Stations projects which involve the collection and subsequent analysis of detailed plot data at definitely scheduled intervals in accordance with recognized research standards." Also: "Administration will concentrate its range-plot efforts on the maintenance of satisfactory established fenced enclosures (usually one acre in size in each important range type on each ranger district where grazing is an important activity) for ocular comparison of grazed and ungrazed ranges, for checking utilization measurements and other empirical uses." Cooperation with Experiment Stations in deciding on plot locations where the Stations might apply precise measurements of vegetation changes was encouraged.

Tangible results from the application of this new policy are now becoming evident. Region 3 and the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station have led the way in demonstrating what can be done in a cooperative way. The Region has constructed one-acre enclosures in practically all its important range types. In most cases the locations were checked by the Station prior to fence construction. The fences are built with an eye for permanence: They are sturdy and neat; some are being equipped with styles for easy access and to avoid the damage and hazard otherwise caused by stepping on wires in climbing over and into the "gateless" area. The Station is responsible for the detailed examinations, charting, etc., but is assisted in every way possible by the District Rangers and Forest Staffmen. Thus the records kept by Administration, which include such items as date of construction, map showing location, initial photographs from marked camera points, simple vegetation writeups of species present and estimated density, record of soil conditions and degree and extent of erosion and notes on past grazing use, are supplemented by detailed vegetation analyses at research standards. The demonstrational and training values inherent in this work do not rest solely on ocular observation but are backed up by the best known scientific measurements of vegetational changes or trends.

More of this type of work should and must be done if we are to speak with authority and confidence on such complex questions as variation in forage production from year to year as influenced by climate, intensity of grazing, kind of livestock, and a host of other factors. A sound and enduring joint program of this kind is good personnel management and good range management.

Research and Administration in Region 3 have shown that it can be done.

ZOMBI GOT A TOUGH BREAK

By Michael Bigley, Fremont

You know, after reading Horton's sad story of the Zombi Forester in the November 25 issue of the Service Bulletin, I got to thinking - By golly, it's a shame to can a man who has all those brains, abilities, and knowledge. There must be some place where he could be used. Think of the work that boy must have poured on to learn so much in so short a time - he must have something on the ball. Too bad he couldn't trade off some of that technical stuff to an old-time ranger for some spittin' and whittlin' ability.

But say, that's an idea - why couldn't these two men be teamed up and get the same results? Think of the misery Old Ranger Bill could get out of if he had a high-powered Zombi around. He wouldn't have to spend so much time reading manuals or trying to keep up with the amendments. He wouldn't have to spend hours correcting timeslips because he had overlooked Amendment No. 1123d - GA-EX2-19c. He wouldn't have to worry about the latest changes in Nira, Impnira, Nuera, WPA, or PWA. No, when he wanted to send his ERA crew out to fix a bridge all he would have to do is ask Zombi what the latest dope was and then have him make up those septuple reports.

Think how easy Zombi could go out and make a detailed analysis and report of the accelerated and insidious erosion in Mormon Hollow; or an examination and report of Exchange Case #10311B; or make up lesson plans and teach conservation to the CCC's. Form 446, Statistical Grazing Reports and such, would be like hot cakes to him - he would eat 'em up as fast as they came in and look around for more.

Then think what this would do for Old Ranger Bill. He could go out and see what Jim Jones' difficulties were and help him burn up those brush piles that have caused so much trouble around the summer home. He would have a chance to go up to High Meadows cattle allotment and help the boys round up their critters and incidentally find out how many were there, who put the salt at the waterhole, and what the range looked like. He could visit Old Uncle Yance down by the Creek who has been complaining to the neighbors that the "forest people must be gittin' hi-hat 'cause the Ranger never comes to visit us no more". Yes, and he would even have time to stop at Crystal Springs Campground and become acquainted with the city folks who are camped there and think the Ranger must get awful lonesome living in that little house on top of the mountain.

All the above is very nice but of course we know that Uncle Sam can't have two Rangers on a District. But then, we might call one the Assistant and get away with it. And that brings us to the point where Zombi's troubles began - where he got his tough break. Instead of calling him Assistant Ranger and letting him work with Old Bill until he learned how to whittle and spit, someone put Bill on a timber sale, called Zombi a District Forest Ranger, gave him a room full of manuals, handbooks and a work plan then sat back and waited for poor Zombi to do what Old Bill couldn't do after twenty years of experience.

I wonder if Zombi is really to blame?

I wonder if he couldn't have been made into "some Forest Officer" if he had been given a chance to "ride and work with the successful Ranger and just stand by and watch and listen" as George D. Russel so aptly phrased it in his article on Page 2 of the same Service Bulletin.

Yes, I believe Zombi got a tough break.

"IDEAS" IN THE FOREST SERVICE

By Peter Keplinger, Washington

Not long ago the Acting Chief sent out a questionnaire to find out how many of us had ideas as to ways of improving the Service, but were holding out on him. Most of us had to acknowledge that we have and that we were.

You may not have been one of those selected to answer the questions but you doubtless have heard something about it. The first question was: "Do you have ideas or suggestions for the improvement of any job, plan, method, standard, or policy that you have never officially expressed?" Most of us owned up, a number denied it, and a few, possibly, do not have. Who belongs in the latter group I cannot imagine; when they talk to me, whether messenger, stenographer or regional forester, they seem full of ideas. Possibly the "don'ts" are the old-timers like myself.

The remaining questions were an ineffectual attempt to find out why we hold back. Some said they had not been coaxed, others had been robbed of credit; some alibied one way and some another. The fact is we don't know just why - sometimes we do and sometimes we don't. If something gives us the right stimulus we do,but we can't describe what the stimulus is or should be. It seems to resemble measles - the stimulus, I mean - in that it appears contagious, and sometimes spreads rapidly through a group, but more of that later.

We have much better evidence than this questionnaire to indicate that we are not normally getting the full value of the ideas of our employees. The evidence is this: Every once in a while, say every five or ten years, our people get started on something; ideas rain in, and we surge ahead so fast it fairly makes one dizzy - fifty years normal progress in one tenth that time. Here are two examples: About twenty years ago we were struggling along, trying to build cheap roads with poor equipment ill adapted to our conditions. Then someone, in Region 5, I think, suggested an improvement, then somebody else and somebody else. Changes came so fast that manufacturers kept engineers on the ground to pick up ideas first hand and forward them in day by day. Over night, almost, road construction was revolutionized the world over.

As a second example take parachuting supplies to fires. For years it was talked about and occasionally tried, but chutes were expensive, without chutes supplies were damaged or lost - altogether it seemed impractical. Then somebody made a suggestion, then everybody seemed to have ideas, and in no time dropping supplies and equipment was a practical, economical, and universally used method. You can remember other examples.

Situations such as these prove that normally we do not get anything like the full value of our united thinking - probably not more than a tenth. They prove further, that when we do pool our efforts we surge ahead, and that there is no stopping us. We as a united group have the ability to do great things. Our trouble is we do not know how to use this ability. A mechanical plan such as has been suggested may help, but it will not release our full power.

The truth is we have an organization of almost unlimited mentality, power, ability. Our weakness is that we have not learned how to control this power or how to release it except occasionally and sporadically. Think what such a force could do if it were released currently on all problems. And it is possible; it can be done. We've only got to learn the trick of starting things. That problem is being "researched" and some progress is being made. How many I wonder, have "ideas" about how it can be done.

SECOND SCHLICH FORESTRY MEDAL AWARDED

By Jno. D. Guthrie, Washington

Gifford Pinchot was awarded the Sir William Schlich Forestry Medal by the Society of American Foresters on December 20, at the Society's dinner at the Mayflower Hotel. This is the second award of this medal to an American, the first having been awarded in 1934 to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. "GP" was awarded the 1940 medal for his outstanding contributions to American forestry over a period of 40 years. Among his many other accomplishments and contributions, he was the originator of the Society of American Foresters.

The Schlich Forestry Medal originated in a desire of the friends and admirers of the great world forester, Sir William Schlich, to honor his outstanding contributions to forestry. Cash contributions were asked of foresters in all English-speaking countries, the British Empire, Canada, and the United States. The privilege of making the annual award rotates with the countries who contributed to the memorial fund, and for 1940, it was the turn of the United States. The selection of the American to be honored is made by the Council of the Society.

WINTER SPORTS TRAFFIC

The uniformed members of the Forest Service are the most cheering sight in front of Timberline Lodge on a stormy day. In snow, wet and miserable, and wind, cold and biting, they maintain parking spaces and keep lanes open for moving autos. Working in such weather throughout the day is enough to cause even the hardiest of skiers to shudder. To the guardians of the roads then - Harold Engles, Albert Wiesendanger, H. P. McKean Smith and Marshall Stenerson!

- Harold Laman, Editor, Oregon Journal 12/1/40

DANVILLE COMMUNITY FOREST RECORDS

Story VII - Streamlining Forest Management

By Ernest O. Buhler, Washington

The Revolutionary War did not only inflate the money in Danville, New Hampshire, seventy-five times, but it also produced something else unheard of; namely, tax delinquent real estate.

A town meeting was called in 1787 "to see what to do with inhabitants whose tax is delinquent on their real estate". It is evident from this entry that up to this time land tax delinquency was so rare that no standard procedure had been devised to cope with the problem.

Mixing the humorous with the sublime, they turn their attention at the same meeting to the lowly hog. They voted "to liberate the act relating to swine so far as that hogs may be allowed their liberty of going on the roads and commons in this town without being yoked, except where there shall be complaint of a hog doing or being in danger of doing damage." It was also voted that any person that has not paid the minister's tax may take the liberty to pay it or let it alone.

This last sentence is significant. There was a time when they sued a man who would not pay his minister's rate. Now he can pay it or let it alone. But, the levelling influence of the war made them still more broad-minded. They actually agreed to divide on a pro rata basis the annual income from the community forest and give each denomination its share. Heretofore its sole beneficiary had been the Congregationalists.

But, the difficult days following the war also induced them to find new ways to get as much income as possible from the entire community forest. Several methods were used to do this.

The first step for better forest management resulted in the appointment of a permanent parsonage committee. Commencing with 1790, this committee was appointed each year and the same practice was followed on down to this day. It handled the management of the lands. It sold the timber, collected the money, and kept the meeting house and cemetery in repairs. It also paid out the money for preaching and for the minister's board.

The present chairman is Clarence Collins. He has served for over thirty years. His father served on this committee before him and his grandfather before him.

The unusually successful financial history of this community property is due to the wisdom of this committee. It always functioned honestly. The record shows that the selectmen sometimes withheld the money collected from the minister's rate for their own benefit. At another time a timber sale committee absconded with some of the receipts. Many times notes given for timber purchased were not paid. But, the parsonage committee through all these years came through with clean hands. It served without compensation until 1831. From then until 1900 it was given an annual fee varying from a few cents to $13.25 per year. Since 1900 its services again have been a matter of love.

This committee, from the very start, believed in a balanced budget and it never spent more than it took in. But, its real claim to fame lies in the fact that its assets have shown a steady growth. The secret of this unusual financial history is not found in the practice, but in the precepts of Micawber, who said to little David Copperfield, "If a man had 20 pounds a year for his income and spent 19 pounds, 19 shillings and 6 pence, he would be happy, but if he spent 20 pounds, 1 pence, he would be miserable."

And so these thrifty New England pioneer fathers actually practiced Micawber's philosophy of happiness. They realized that it was desirable to wrest out of the soil a little more than was necessary for current living so that the difference could bring additional income from the magic of interest. Hence, each time they sold a tree, a log, or a cord of wood, they salted down a small percentage of it. The first step on this important and far-reaching policy was taken on February 12, 1801.

To quote the record — "to choose a committee to take care of the Parsonage Lands, money and notes. Also to see if the town will vote that said committee shall call in $100 of said money and let it out in one sum to a suitable person to be reserved and not laid out—only the interest that shall arise yearly as a consequence." It was voted that the committee shall call in $100 of the money due for parsonage rent and let it out $100 in one sum to some suitable person and only the interest laid out yearly.

At this time they had in the parsonage treasury a total of $120.04. This small sum plus the future income from the 75-acre community forest and its re-investment eventually grew to a most impressive total.

FIRE MEDALS AWARDED

By Jno. D. Guthrie, Washington

At the dinner during the 40th Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters on December 20, Forest Fire Medals were awarded to two former CCC enrollees. These were Ernest R. Tippin, Assistant Leader, of Kansas; and Walter James, New York, CCC Camp F-5, Nevada, Company 1212. Both awards were posthumous.

These two enrollees, with 3 others, lost their lives in the Rock Creek fire of July 28, 1939, on the Toiyabe Forest, Nevada. Tippin and James, in the face of a racing sagebrush fire, ran back toward the fire to help George Kennedy, another enrollee, who had fallen with a compound ankle fracture. The basis of the award was personal bravery and heroism on the fire front.

In the absence of the closest of kin, Tippin's medal was accepted by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, and James' by Conservation Commissioner Wm. G. Howard of New York.

Three fire medals have been awarded previously, in 1939, to Ranger Post, Junior Forester Tyrrell, and Burt R. Sullivan, a Bureau of Public Roads employee, all for heroism on the Blackwater fire of August, 1937, on the Shoshone Forest. This fire was the cause of the formation of the American Forest Fire Foundation and the Fire Medal.

The business of the foundation is handled by a board of five members, one selected by each of the following agencies: American Forestry Association, Society of American Foresters, Association of State Foresters, Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation, and the National

Lumber Manufacturers Association. The American Forestry Association handles the business end of the Foundation, Fred Hornaday serving as Secretary-Treasurer of the Board. Recommendations for Forest Service cases should be forwarded through Service channels; other cases may be sent direct to the Secretary.

Contributions for a minimum fund of $3000 were asked for a Foundation; to date $3,033.00 have been received. Funds were contributed by a total of 244 individuals and organizations, throughout the entire United States.

A total of 17 individual cases have been presented to the Board. It has approved 5 cases, disapproved 2, has 10 under consideration, and has awarded 5 medals, in two years. Three of the 5 cases have been posthumous. Cases have come to the Board from the States of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wyoming, California, Oregon, Nevada, and Montana.

So far as is known, this American Forest Fire Medal is the only one ever awarded for forest fire fighting, in this country or elsewhere. Cases originating in the United States, Canada, and Mexico are eligible for submission to the Board.

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Wearers of the official Forest Service uniform will be interested to know that Gifford Pinchot appeared at the opening meeting of the Society of American Foresters in the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., last month garbed as a regular Forest Officer. Previous Chief Foresters are the only non-members of the organization authorized to wear this outfit. So far as was observed, this was the only Forest Service uniform worn during the meeting, which was attended by more than 500 members of the Society. Although the suit with its long rolled lapels gave the appearance of having been made by an expensive tailor, it is known to have been purchased in mail order style in the same manner as most of our field garments are purchased.

Assistant Regional Forester C. J. Olsen, of R-4, writes as follows:

"I noted in the Service Bulletin of November 11 an article by J. H. Hatton of the Washington Office on 'Motor Bikes Bring Game Out Over Mountain Trails.'

"While hunting this year on the Nevada National Forest in central Nevada, several hunters came in over the mountain along a forest trail with a wheelbarrow arrangement made from a bicycle wheel. The frame extended beyond the wheel on both ends and protruded over the top of the wheel, making it possible to tie the body of a deer over the circular frame. One man pushed and one pulled in getting the device with the deer on it out of the mountains."

According to preliminary figures compiled by the Washington Office Division of Timber Management, trees were planted on 146,942 acres of National Forest land during 1940. With 902,040 acres of existing plantations reported from previous years, last year's plantings bring the total National Forest area so far planted to 1,048,982 acres. The largest area planted by regions during 1940 was in the North Central National Forests, including those in the Lake States and the Upper Mississippi Valley - 78,365 acres. The Southern Region National Forests ranked second with plantings of 37,376 acres. The Manistee Forest in Michigan, with 14,135 acres, made the largest planting of any individual National Forest.

The following item appeared in a recent issue of the "New York Times":

"Forest land comprising 6,800 acres, bequeathed to the City of Philadelphia in 1821, supplies fuel to the poor inhabitants of that City. Elias Boudinot, president of the Continental Congress in 1782 and director of the Mint in 1796 who was also first president of the American Bible Society, willed the tract, 'lying on the Susquehanna River,' to Philadelphia for that purpose."

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Beginning the second week in February, Sylvanus J. Ebert, Nature, Travel, and Wildlife Commentator of Radio Station WSUI, Iowa City, Iowa, is starting a new series of 15-minute weekly programs on "Our National Forests." About 25 programs will be given in the series, which will be presented, according to present plans, each Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

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Appointment of Morse Salisbury as Director of Information for the Department of Agriculture has been announced by Secretary Wickard. Mr. Salisbury succeeds Milton S. Eisenhower, who was made permanent Land Use Coordinator on January 1. For the past three years Mr. Eisenhower has served both as Land Use Coordinator and as Director of Information.

The appointment promotes Mr. Salisbury from the post of Associate Director of Information, which he has held since December 1938. Previously he had served for nearly 10 years as Chief of Radio Service for the Department. He took the radio job in February 1928.

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The January 11 issue of "Collier's" magazine contained a splendid feature article on parachutists entitled "Out of the Blue." The author, Jim Marshall, gives the following credit to the Forest Service:

"The birthplace of parachute fighting in our country wasn't at an Army post or air-service field, but near the little town of Winthrop in the high Cascade Range of northern Washington State, and later in the Bitter Roots near Missoula, Montana. The man who started it wasn't a flier or a soldier; he was David P. Godwin, assistant chief of the Division of Fire Control of the U. S. Forest Service. Godwin wasn't after new methods of attacking human enemies; he was after forest fires."

The author then described the experiments made by the Forest Service and the organization of a parachute corps in the Army.

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"Farmers In A Changing World," the 1940 Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is off the press. It is devoted to the social sciences as they relate to agriculture and the farm and contains nearly 1200 pages of text, including more than 50 signed articles.

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The recent announcement of the Department of Forestry of the University of California contains information on two fellowships and several assistantships in forestry which are offered to qualified graduate students of that University for the acadmic year 1941-42. Anyone interested should write to the Department of Forestry, University of California, Berkeley.

According to newspaper dispatches, Lord Baden-Powell, 83, founder of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides and one of Britain's most famous soldiers, died at his home in Nyeri, Kenya Colony, on January 8. He had been in precarious health since last November, when he suffered a series of severe heart attacks. He was buried on a sunny slope of Mt. Kenya, deep in the Africa he loved.

A lineal descendant of the early American settler, John Smith, Lord Baden-Powell had visited the United States on numerous occasions - the last time in April 1937, when he delivered a radio address to the Boy Scouts of the world from San Francisco.

Lord Baden-Powell founded the Boy Scouts in 1910, following his retirement from the British Army, to "promote good citizenship in the rising generation" and to further peace through the advancement of international understanding.

"JUNIPER JARDINE" HAS A NEW GUARDIAN

The 3200-year-old "Juniper Jardine", considered to be the oldest living thing within the intermountain area, has now definitely been "adopted" by the Utah Foresters Club of the Utah State Agricultural College and will hereafter continue to grow under the club's guardianship. This famous monarch of Logan Canyon is visited by hundreds of interested hikers each year who climb the mile-long rugged trail to view its gnarled and massive limbs, scarred not only by fire but also by initial-carving enthusiasts.

Under the plan proposed by the Foresters Club to Forest Supervisor James O. Stewart, a barrier will be erected around this tree to protect it against vandalism.

The name "Juniper Jardine" was given to the tree in honor of William J. Jardine, an alumnus of Utah State Agricultural College, who was Secretary of Agriculture under President Herbert Hoover. ("Daily News" R-4)

JOEL I. BUCKNER

By H. I. Loving, Washington

On Thursday morning the Chief's office received word of the death of Joel I. Buckner, Regional Fiscal Agent, Denver, which occurred on the last day of December. Mr. Buckner's health had been failing for a year or more and about 5 o'clock Saturday evening, as he was leaving his home for a walk, he became violently ill and dropped to the floor unconscious. He was hurried to the hospital where it was learned that the immediate cause of his condition was a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Buckner's career with the Forest Service began in 1908 on the Pike National Forest, in Region 2, and he remained in that region continuously until his death. Since 1922 he had served in the capacity of Regional Fiscal Agent. Mr. Buckner was a public servant of the highest type, faithful, cooperative, and loyal to the Service and to his fellow workers. His passing will be felt as a keen loss not only in Region 2 but also by those old-timers in the Washington Office and the other Regions who have come to know and to love "Buck" during his long and successful career in the Service.

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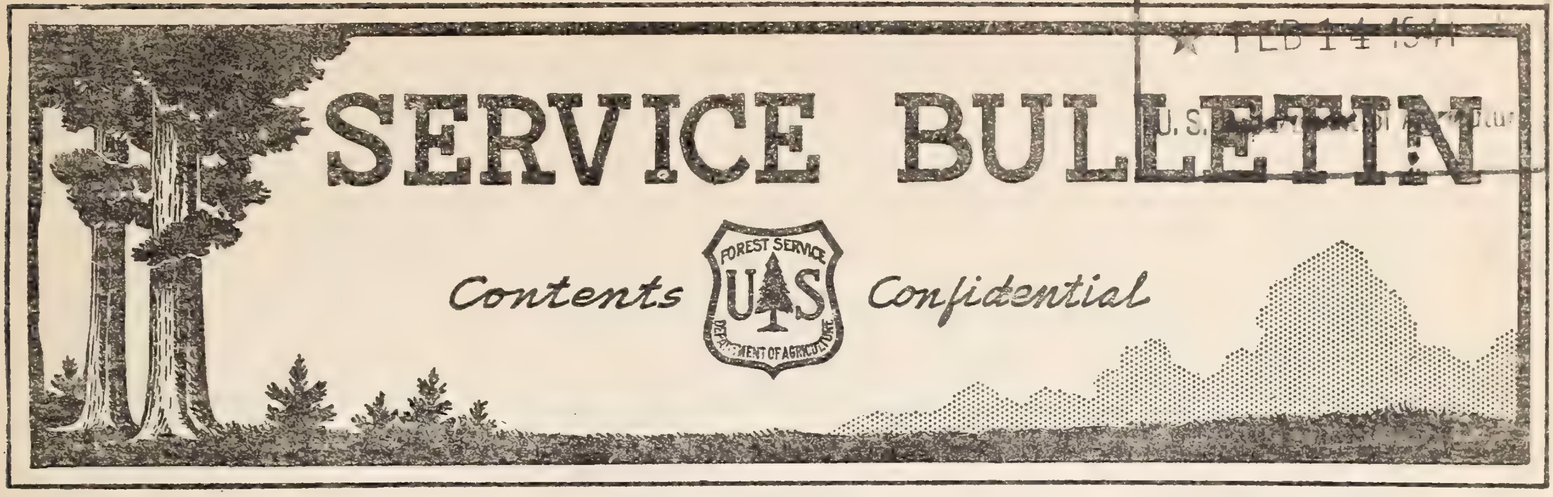

SERVICE BULLETIN
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THE HALF-CENTURY ANNIVERSARY

By L. F. Kneipp, Washington

History records the fact that almost a century and one-half ago the first forest reservation was made by the United States, to assure an adequate supply of oak timber for the needs of the Navy, but the reservation was of a species rather than a forest. Uniquely enough, the next legislative reservation by the Congress, while entitled "An Act to set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations" actually resulted in the establishment of a national park. That was the act approved October 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 650), which described a gross area of 2,096,640 acres, of which 1,962,240 acres was unappropriated public domain. The heart of this area is now the Yosemite National Park. Subsequent to its withdrawal, parts of it became portions of the Sierra, Stanislaus, and Mono National Forests. But this act was not motivated by objectives of permanent forest economy. Protection of the incomparable beauty of the Yosemite Valley was its major purpose.

Thus it is that the Act passed fifty years ago, that of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1103), commonly has been regarded as the first statute to authorize the reservation of public lands to protect and preserve their forest resources and to afford sound technical bases for the establishment of permanent forest economies. The Act was an extensive document that repealed the timber-culture laws and the preemption laws; amended the act providing for the sale of desert lands in certain States and Territories, and the act providing for the commutation of entries; confirmed the correction of clerical errors; prohibited the sale of public lands; specified that the act should not affect Indian agreements; provided for townsites and allotments and reservations in Alaska, and for townsites on mineral lands; stipulated that the existing 320-acre limitation should apply only to agricultural lands and not to lands entered under the mineral laws; that reservoir sites should include only so much as was actually necessary for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs; prescribed the conditions under which rights-of-way for ditches and canals could be obtained.

At the very end of the voluminous bill, as Sec. 24, was a little paragraph of 68 words, vesting in the President of the United States the power to from time to time, set apart and reserve, any State or Territory having public lands bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations. Out of this modest item in the statute has evolved the present system of National Forests, since even the Weeks Law approved March 1, 1911, stipulates that the lands acquired under its terms shall be permanently reserved, held, and administered as National-Forest lands under the provisions of Sec. 24 of the Act approved March 3, 1891.

The first reservation established under the act was known as the "Timber-Land Reserve - - Yellowstone National Park" in Wyoming, an area of 1,239,040 acres. This proclamation was signed March 30, 1891, by President Benjamin Harrison, but required a confirmatory proclamation dated September 10, 1891. The lands thus reserved are now parts of the Shoshone and Teton National Forests.

Next in order was the "Timber-Land Reserve - - White River Plateau" in Colorado, now the White River National Forest. The proclamation, which withdrew 1,198,080 acres was signed by President Harrison October 16, 1891.

Next followed the Pecos River Forest Reserve in New Mexico, now a part of the Santa Fe National Forest. Its original area was 311,040 acres, the date of its establishment January 11, 1892.

By proclamation of February 11, 1892, President Harrison established the "Timber-Land Reserve - - Pikes Peak" in Colorado, an area of 184,320 acres now a part of the Pike National Forest. This also required a confirmatory proclamation, dated March 18, 1892.

The fifth forest reserve to be established was the "Timber-Land Reserve - - Bull Run" the 142,080-acre area from which the city of Portland derives its water supply and which is now a part of the Mount Hood National Forest. President Harrison signed this proclamation January 17, 1892.

The sixth reserve, "The Timber-Land Reserve -- Plum Creek" of 179,200 acres in Colorado, now also a part of the Pike National Forest, was established by proclamation of June 23, 1892.

Another item in the Pike National Forest's collection of early forest reserves is the "South Platte Forest Reserve", Colorado, an area of 683,520 acres established by proclamation of December 9, 1892.

The scene then shifts to California, where the "Timber-Land Reserve - - San Gabriel" containing 555,520 acres, was established by proclamation of December 20, 1892, and now constitutes portions of the Angeles National Forest and Los Padres National Forest. Then back to Colorado, where the Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve, with an area of 858,240 acres, was given birth by the proclamation of December 24, 1892; now being known as the Grand Mesa National Forest.

The tenth reservation in order of establishment was the most remote of all, it being the "Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve" in Alaska, now a part of the Chugach National Forest; its original area being 403,640 acres, the date of its establishment December 24, 1892.

Thereafter, proclamations establishing Forest Reserves became too numerous to be recited in specific detail. Gross forest reserve areas increased rapidly; totaling 3,252,260 acres at the end of the fiscal year 1892; 13,053,440 acres at the end of the next year; 17,968,400 acres at the end of the next year; jumping to 19,296,920 acres at the end of 1897, and to 41,123,114 acres at the end of 1898. The high point was reached during the fiscal year 1909 when the gross area amounted to 194,505,325 acres. Due to local pressures it included areas of then debatable forest value. The subject became a matter of concern to the administration. A letter to the President of the United States, signed jointly by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, under date of February 7, 1910, inaugurated a restudy of the situation. The result was a rather extensive series of eliminations from the National Forests; the eliminations during a series of fiscal years amounting to 2,063,097 acres in 1910; 6,928,550 acres in 1911; 3,440,252 acres in 1912; 1,840,598 acres in 1913; 1,674,301 acres in 1914; 1,107,224 acres in 1915; 8,534,061 acres in 1916; 437,461 acres in 1917; 1,027,418 acres in 1918, and 1,658,988 acres in 1919.

In the light of subsequent events and circumstances, it now seems evident that some of these eliminations should never have been made; that much of the land eliminated had a higher permanent value for watershed protection and timber production than for any other economic or social purpose and appropriately should have been administered as parts of National Forests. Some of the eliminated lands have since been restored to a National Forest status. The initial impulse of the Act of March 3, 1891, may not yet have run its course, but may be the basis for another cycle of reservations of which the final proportions cannot yet be foretold nor foreseen.

WHAT'S IN PUBLIC RELATIONS?

By Dana Parkinson, Washington

In the December issue of the Journal of Forestry, there is a challenging article: "Some Aspects of Public Relations in the Southern Appalachian Backhills" by Charles R. Ross.

The article is devoted to conclusions, following a field case study, as to the reaction of "backhill" folk of limited education to our public relations efforts. Those conclusions are, of course, more specifically applicable to the type of individuals contacted in the study. However, there are certain of his findings which have more general importance and which should be seriously considered - or reconsidered and emphasized - in the orientation of information activities.

Suggestions from his study which might pay us well to keep in mind, are:

1. Educational material which uses a local setting has tremendously greater appeal than that using foreign, unfamiliar locales and problems.

2. Public relations activities which have as their objective help to the other fellow are apt to pay huge dividends in acceptance of our educational efforts. A much more receptive atmosphere is created when forest officers expend real effort in furthering community activities and in helping the other fellow solve his own economic and social problems.

3. The prime interest of mountain people in the Forest Service program was to discover ways in which it could directly bring economic benefit to themselves - jobs, additional sources of livelihood, usable products.

4. County agents in the Appalachian back country were well known, well though of and influential. Why? Because they got around among the people and could offer ways of improving living standards. Forest officers on the other hand were largely unknown and therefore without influence because of little contact with the people.

5. With back country folk, preachers have a mighty influence and will be heeded - whether it be for or against your program.

There are a number of other interesting points in the story, a few of which will be noted here. Discussing the effectiveness of various mediums, Mr. Ross finds that pamphlets are good but don't have very wide distribution at present; signs are good, if simple and if revised often; movies, though very popular, are too fast moving or carry too many ideas in rapid succession for ready comprehension. For his mountain people, metropolitan papers and popular magazines were no good - not read. Mountain music was a suggested new vehicle for securing interest in radio and other conservation programs. Forest Service exhibits weren't even mentioned; apparently neither the author nor the people studied, had ever seen any in mountain communities.

STUDY OF LOOKOUT TOWERS

By W. D. Smith, R. 6

The Division of Engineering has just completed a two years' study of the relative merit and economy of steel and wood lookout tower construction for the purpose of providing administrative officers with factual information on which to establish a policy to be followed in future procurement.

The study, extending over a period of two years, involved field inspections of approximately fifty towers and analysis of cost data for 150 towers of both wood and steel.

Dr. M. Y. Pillow of the Forest Products Laboratory made several visits to the field in connection with identification of compression wood, and a large number of timbers were sent to the Laboratory for study of this defect. End sections from most of the pieces in one tower are being kept at the Laboratory in connection with an attempt to identify changes in shape, warping, etc., in the tower pieces with certain characteristics of the timber such as spacing of annual rings and location of compression wood in the piece.

Field inspections two years ago revealed considerable difficulty in erection of wood towers and a correspondingly high cost, due to the use of material not suitable for prefabricated timber structures; and also that the creosoting process used left the lumber dripping with creosote which was decidedly objectionable to visitors and lookouts manning the towers.

These difficulties resulted in much criticism on the part of field officers concerned with the erection or utilization of lookout towers and served to build up some feeling against the use of wood as a structural material for this purpose. Cost records were secured to evaluate some of the difficulties and specifications were revised to eliminate others. The Madison Laboratory worked on the specifications and assisted in training inspectors who passed on the material during fabrication and treatment at the contractors' plants.

The revised specifications have been in effect for eighteen months. The quality of lumber and creosoting is now satisfactory. Improvement in quality has also resulted in lower erection costs.

Analysis of cost data received from the field shows that steel towers cost somewhat less to erect than wood towers and that a reasonable evaluation graduated in proportion to height can be established for use in connection with award of alternate bids on wood and steel. The evaluation will apply only to towers for a 7' x 7' size cab as only a very few records on the larger size are available.

In making this study the Forest Service has had close and helpful cooperation from the lumber industry, particularly the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Southern Pine Association, and the American Wood Preservers Association.

MILTON S. EISENHOWER'S VALEDICTORY LETTER TO MEMBERS OF THE OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Upon giving up his duties as Director of Information for the Department of Agriculture on January 1 to become permanent Land Use Coordinator, Mr. Eisenhower addressed the following letter to members of the Office of Information:

"After trying for three and a half years to handle two full-time jobs in the Department of Agriculture I have found it necessary to resign one of them. Today, for the first time in twelve years, I am not a member of the staff of the Office of Information.

"Before I begin working full time in the land use field, I want to write this note to each of you, as many of our co-workers have written to me when, for one reason or another, they found that they would no longer be associated directly with us. Without exception, the writers of those letters said, in word and tone, that they deeply regretted breaking cherished relationships. They felt they were severing family ties. I know now how they felt.

"No one would lightly give up the job of Director of Information. Lately I have reflected a great deal on the fact that I have had the glorious privilege of serving as Director, under four Secretaries of Agriculture. Secretary Jardine, Secretary Hyde, Secretary Wallace Secretary Wickard — all have viewed information not as a mere device for selling programs and policies, but as a function that permeates all the processes of the Department as it works to serve the people on the land and the public generally. They have known you, as I have, as skilled specialists and broad generalists; men and women having a deep sense of public responsibility; friendly, cooperative workers whose love for the job can really be understood, I suppose, only by one who is or has been a living part of the organization.

"I should like to repeat to you something I put down in one of my first annual reports to the Secretary. Then, as now, many who had no more than a superficial knowledge of government information work were saying, 'Propaganda: Give a bureau a shot of publicity and watch it grow!' And so I said in the annual report that information workers of the Department of Agriculture are not interested in gaining prestige for themselves, for scientists, for administrators, or for the institution as such; they are interested in helping meet the needs of a democratic people in ways charted by the Congress. That has been, and is, the spirit of the information work in the Department of Agriculture.

"In my reflections about the past twelve years, I do not distinguish between you of the Office of Information and the information workers in the bureaus. This Department is no longer a mere collection of bureaus, if it ever was. Today there is unity. There is interdependence. We have common objectives. Wayne and George and Jack and Ernest and the others in the bureaus are as much a part of the Office of Information as you are of the AAA, SCS, FSA, BPI and the other agencies. I suspect that the new Director of Information will find himself working to obtain the same degree of coordinated effort in the field that we have here in Washington.

"Since 1933, especially since the reorganization of 1938, and with a vengeance in the years immediately ahead, all of you have faced and will face ever-broadening duties, greater and more significant jobs. This Department must help American agriculture adjust its whole functioning — socially, economically, physically — to ever new, almost strange conditions.

The forces and circumstances that shape the character of American farming are on the move, and so must we be. People in Information must take part in policy formation, in program development, in program coordination, in program effectuation. You must participate in every function that the political scientist can devise a name for. And you will, of course, because only then can you really meet your responsibility of serving the general welfare in hundreds of ways and fashions, as the Congress, the Secretary, and the public will expect you to.

"In a way, it is only a short step from the job of Director of Information to that of Land Use Coordinator. In our jobs here too we must take an intimate part in all the intricate processes of this great Department if we are to be at all effective in helping the Secretary and administrators direct public programs toward common goals out there on the land. The experienced judgments of many people are as essential in the latter field as in the former. I shall never hesitate, certainly, to ask you to make your contribution to program coordination just as you make it in information. And I know the help will be given — as it always has been given.

"For sentimental reasons, I'm sticking to my old office. You know the door. It's open.

"I wish I could in this letter thank each of you personally, by name, for all the help, encouragement, and stimulation you have given me for twelve years. To do that I should have to write several hundred paragraphs. However, I do wish to express special thanks to Morse Salisbury, who has done a magnificent job in carrying most of the load of the head office while I have been engaged with other things. Few persons could have worked under such trying circumstances and still have accomplished so much.

"Finally, I should like to say something to you about the Office of Land Use Coordination. Naturally, I am thinking most of the years immediately ahead. This much is clear. The decade of the 'forties will bring changes and the need for adjustment much more swiftly, I think, than did the decade of the 'thirties, or for that matter, any previous period in the history of the Department of Agriculture. I doubt that we shall be worth our salt unless in our thinking, our attitudes, and our ways of doing things we are able to adjust rapidly to the world about us and yet cling to the unchanging fundamentals of Americanism. One of these is our democratic way. As I see the Office of Land Use Coordination its task is to help the Secretary in any way it can, though principally in the field of land use program and policy coordination and adaptation, to mold the public programs to modern needs. First among these needs is that each of us and all of us make the preservation and strengthening of democracy the guiding principle of our work and our lives.

"I hope most sincerely that in the years ahead the Office of Land Use Coordination makes a contribution that can compare in some measure to that which you in the Office of Information will make.

"With kindest regards and good wishes to each of you, I am

"Most sincerely,

(Signed) M. S. EISENHOWER"

STATUS AND USE OF THE PACIFIC CREST TRAIL

By Fred W. Cleator, R.6

For several years past certain promoters have been pushing a through trail along the Cascade-Sierra divides in California, Oregon, and Washington. Such a trail has existed through the State of Oregon for many years. Because of diminishing FRD funds and because of diminishing distances between alphabetical work camps and work projects, our accomplishmnts on this trail in R-6 have lessened. Its popularity, however, has not dimmed. In the spring of 1939 the Sunset Magazine and Reader's Digest, from information sources unknown, ballyhooed the Pacific Crest trail from Canada to Mexico considerably before the Washington State section was finished and ready for such propaganda. This advertisement caused a near tornado in R-5 and R-6, but we are gradually crawling out from under the debris in R-6.

During eight days spent last summer on different sections of the trail in Oregon I saw 70 users with a total of 25 horses, 2 colts and 1 burro, not counting any Forest Officers, nor a scared red-haired, lost woman with a pail of huckleberries who was an unintentional Crest Trail visitor and was toted out before she became a serious problem. The figures do include 27 hikers out for a one-day stroll. Of the 27, 3 were nuns with their standard uniforms - very awkward for travel.

During the eight days spent last summer in the high country of Washington State between Snoqualmie and Stevens Passes, I saw 53 visitors on or near the Pacific Crest Trail, not including Forest Officers, mules or horses. Sixteen of these 53 persons either had horses or had been transported in by horses. One man was a schoolmate whom I had not seen for 35 years. About one-third of the total were women or girls. I saw a half dozen wild goats. One night at Dutch Miller Gap, bands of hurrying deer passing through camp almost erased the trail tracks of our horses and made the nearby trail bridge rumble like a drum.

The most remarkable trail trip made last summer, so far as I know, was that of Mrs. Sue Doran, 104 pounds, a Mazama of Portland, who hiked most of the Cascade Crest Trail alone from the Canadian boundary across the State of Washington, a total trail distance of over 500 miles. She contacted a number of Guards and several Lookouts and Rangers. I understand she occasionally reported in hungry. She wore shorts in defiance of the gnats, flies, mosquitoes, yellow jackets, brush and blizzards. Mrs. Doran wrote to a Supervisor: "I could not possibly have had such a lovely time, had it not been for the many kindnesses of the field officers and everyone connected with the Forest Service with whom I came in contact." Incidentally, we receive a good many compliments of this kind - not all so poetic, but always sincere.

Another remarkable trip was that of Miss Frances Port, daughter of Ranger Lee Port (Rogue River) and Miss Marian Kudrna of Dayton, Oregon. These girls hiked from Big Lake near Santiam Pass to Crater Lake, between 150 and 160 miles, in seven days and four hours. They wore shorts, tennis shoes and each had a 35 pound pack which though carried on Trapper Nelsons caused some "saddle sores". Each day's washing was hung from the packboards to dry on the run. What a picture! Their main complaint was that the scenery whizzed by so fast they couldn't evaluate it.

By the way, I contacted 12 forest officers and 8 forest guards, packers and lookouts without shorts during the 16 days spent on the Pacific Crest Trail. Rather exceptional in these days of paper work.

Another honorable mention trip was that of Mr. and Mrs. John Baecher, Salem, Oregon, who in late summer hiked from the Columbia River 25 miles over rough mountain treads to Lost Lake and presumably on to Government Camp. Their contribution to the science of mountaineering is a one-wheel packer. This gadget starts from a small motorcycle wheel rising in a light metal framework to an angle iron chassis which terminates at either end in shafts and light harness for low and reverse speeds. It came to Lost Lake well recommended by the travelers whose final photos and reports, however, have not yet been received.

This trail packer may be the answer to the trail maintenance man's prayer, since many foresters nowadays seem to shy away from horses as much as horses used to shy from people. But I am a bit worried, as a forest officer and a member of the Wilderness Society in good standing. Just what would be my duty in case I found myself or some other person using one of these iron steeds inside the boundaries of a wilderness area? The Pacific Crest Trail passes through five Wilderness or Wild Areas where mechanical contrivances are taboo. Perhaps one might have the wheel retractable for use in such places, in which case it would be essentially a palanquin or a stretcher which, I believe, would pass inspection.

ENGINEERING'S FUNCTION IN EQUIPMENT PURCHASING

By Donald M. Hamilton, Washington

While most people in the Forest Service realize to some extent at least the great variety of equipment operated by the Service, few know the part played by Engineering in its procurement or the dollar value of the equipment bought on Engineering specifications each year.

In the last five years Engineering has prepared specifications for approximately $20,000,000 worth of motorized and other mechanical equipment. Of this amount, about $9,500,000 has been for heavy construction machinery and various special duty machines. During the fiscal year 1940 equipment, exclusive of passenger cars, amounted to $2,280,000.

The original request for a machine originates in the field and, by following routine procedure through the Regional and Washington Offices, finally arrives in the Washington Office of Engineering. The request may be for a pick-up truck, or some special duty vehicle; for a power shovel or some other piece of excavating machinery; for a tractor with or without attachments for roadbuilding, logging, or planting operations; for sawmills and steam engines, concrete mixers and crushers; marine engines, and airplanes, etc.

Since Government purchasing is based on reasonable competition, manufacturers of suitable equipment desired must be located and their machines must be studied to be sure that they will be able to perform the work for which they are intended.

A technical specification is then prepared, giving a general description of the duty the machine will be called upon to perform, and listing in detail the mechanical features that experience has shown are necessary for Forest Service use.

One of the principal parts of this specification is the so-called "Service Requirement", describing the kind of work the machine will have to do, the type of country in which it will operate, and the necessity for any special mechanical features specified.

The description of mechanical features must be sufficiently detailed to eliminate machines that may be unsatisfactory and yet broad enough to permit all acceptable machines to comply. This often requires visits by members of the Engineering staff to the field; to various other Government bureaus and agencies such as the Bureau of Standards, Bureau of Mines, the Technical Advisory Board, and the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department; and to manufacturing plants.

The technical specification is then turned over to the Forest Service Division of Operation, or to the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for the actual mechanics of buying. These agencies in turn consult Engineering before making an award to be sure that the successful bidder has agreed to furnish, and appears to be capable of furnishing, equipment complying with the specifications.

Equipment coming from suppliers who previously have not dealt with the Forest Service, new types of equipment, and equipment involving a large expenditure is inspected at the manufacturer's plant, either during construction or before shipment is made.

Engineering follows up this service by investigating mechanical failures in the field when requested, to determine whether such failure is due to unsatisfactory equipment or to unusual service, and either makes recommendations for correction or negotiates with the manufacturer for adjustment.

HUMAN NATURE AS REVEALED BY CHRISTMAS TREE SALES

We learned a lot about human nature handling the Christmas tree sales. We had on more than one occasion two people in the office at the same time, one complaining that there was not a decent tree in the yard and the other complimenting us on the best trees ever. We had people driving $3,000 cars complain about the price of 25¢; while others driving old jalopies told us we were crazy to "just give them away". We caught rich old ladies with pruning shears going around snipping branches from trees on the yard, sorority girls swiping signs and a small family of 7 breaking limbs from the juniper tree just 50 feet from the door of the station dwelling. The hardest ones to please usually selected the poorest trees.

We found that the trees in the reserve pile were much more attractive than the ones on the lines. The public just knew they were a different brand of trees. This proved to be an advantage as we could always dispose of the poorer trees by just placing them across the fence.

One of the most important things we picked up to pass along is to never under any circumstances go shopping for a Christmas tree with your wife. "Henry, don't dare buy that tree. You know I would not have that in the house." "Well suppose you come and pick it out yourself." "No, picking the tree is your job." "Henry, you know that tree is too short for our high ceiling", and on, and on ——. (EL CIBOLLERO. From R-3 "Daily Bulletin," January 14)

TRAINING CONTINUED

By Richard P. Bottcher, Fremont

"Training" by Mr. Keplinger, in the October 14, 1940 issue of Service Bulletin presents what is undoubtedly a serious problem existing in parts of the Forest Service. Some employees, who by virtue of their positions must participate in training, are antagonized even by the word "training".

Mr. Keplinger indicates a desire to probe into the causes of the problem. The following contribution is presented as one approach, and is meant to be objective in all respects.

This analysis is based on the following premises:

That employer--employee relationships exist everywhere in the Forest Service. We call them superior--subordinate relationship.

That wherever these relationships occur there must occur also the responsibility of and the authority for supervision and inspection against the background of administrative-management principles.

That supervision, of necessity, embraces a goodly amount of training duties--seeing that the subordinate does a job in accordance with standards set up for that particular job.

That inspection is essentially seeing whether a job is being done in accordance with standards, and when inspection reveals that standards are not being met then training (or supervision) should step in.

That the best type of supervision is subjective, and the best type of inspection is objective.

--And--

That neither supervision nor inspection can be very good unless standards have been carefully derived and are fully understood by everyone concerned with them.

"Why train?" is the same as saying "Why supervise?" and it is doubtful if anyone can disagree with the obvious answer if he accepts the above-stated premises. If anyone doubts that training in its proper place is not advantageous then he has not been "sold" sufficiently.

"Who to train" falls in about the same category as "why". If one has the responsibility of and authority for supervision and inspection, then he cannot escape the answer. However, I wonder if the answer we commonly use - "everybody", should not be amended to read "everybody whom inspection shows needs it"?

"When to train" has an obvious answer also if one accepts the premises. "When inspection reveals the need" cannot be disputed. Could it be that some training has been done when it was not needed?

"What to give in training" also is obvious and may readily be determined by proper use of inspection, provided sound standards exist. This can apply whether a person is viewed in relation to the job he is doing or in relation to one which he might be called upon to do. These "might be called upon to do" jobs are hard to determine and need a checkrein to keep them within bounds.

In summary so far of "why, who, when, and what" of training we might say that judicious use of inspection in an objective manner cannot fail to produce the logical answers provided all standards concerned are sound ones. Have the standards always been sound? Let's assume they have. Then comes the question "Have they been uniformly interpreted?" I wonder if they have. Such a standard as "train everybody all the time and make a report on what has been done --or else", may not be written anywhere but it is a summary interpretation of our entire program of training shared by many Forest Officers. Such an interpretation is of course erroneous; nevertheless some people hold it. This can lead to such things as training for training's sake, and reports for reports' sake, and no conscientious Forest Officer likes those.

The "how" introduces the subjective phase of training. Person to person, person to groups, etc. "How" infers techniques or methods. Techniques and methods introduce the principles of salesmanship. Basically salesmanship means the job of the salesman to convince the customer that what is being sold is to the best interests of the customer to have. In other words, to be absolutely subjective, a salesman or trainer must, to be successful, show why "your having this or doing this is good for you". Salesmanship touches your ego, your desire for security, and other motivators of people. It is very delicate and very dangerous. It can backfire or it can deliver the goods.

Maybe some people who had little aptitude for being trainers were given training jobs to do and they failed.

Maybe some who were apt students of training technique were insufficiently grounded to adapt methods to the situations. Maybe they were trying skeleton keys on Yale locks. Maybe techniques were so emphasized in trying to be good trainers that adherence to a method became the objective.

Then too, training is not restricted to one level of the Service. It pervades up and down and sideways throughout the organization. An employee may be a trainer one day and a trainee the next.

It is not necessarily true (though this may be heresy) that an employee in one grade is any better as a trainer than a person at any other level, although the positions of higher level by the very virtue of our organization generally exercise supervisory and inspectional authority and of necessity the incumbents are forced to train those of lesser rank. This introduces a neat little problem in human relationships.

An old political axiom states that whenever a technique of politics (or salesmanship) becomes obvious it becomes odious. So when a person who is a trainer at one level of our organization assumes the role of trainee he is very liable to see his own techniques used on him. If they are too obvious he will become critical of the technique to the point where the subject is obscured. His ego is hurt because he resents having his own methods used on himself.

When a person's ego is hurt he becomes emotional about the cause, and will build a barrier or defense between himself and the offending thing. Emotions will tend to rule over his reason. The hair on the back of his neck is liable to stiffen!

If the foregoing is on the right track, then the crux of the "how" of training appears to be: How can one let the facts of the situation (Why, Who, When, How much, and What to give) rule the techniques of applying the training (or supervision)?

The only obvious answer seems to be: Carry on with even more training. I do not see how we can escape it.

If the chief difficulties at present are with the interpretation of instructions, and with the "how", then an internal P. R. program so conceived that it will not become odious is in order. Much excellent training has been done without the recipient ever dreaming that he has been subjected to training.

REHABILITATION FOLLOW-UP?

A Ranger Writes:

"Rehabilitation, if we wish to call it such, is a force that has infinite possibilities. Such work is not completed with terracing a man's farm and placing his crops on a rotation basis. What is probably more important are the possibilities for social and moral advancement and growth in a program of true rehabilitation. It is evident that a small beginning has already been made."

A Supervisor States:

"The larger class of tenants is not very ambitious but is willing to work, and with an agency to guide their plans and see them every month they would improve considerably. They need planning on home management and in farm management; care of children, cropping, etc. They would like a higher standard of living."

An Inspector Reports:

"In fact it doesn't appear that we can stop our rehabilitation work when the improvements are rehabilitated and families set going. Such families must then have work or, in some cases, other forms of assistance from relief agencies. After rehabilitation the families look to the ranger for advice and assistance in various ways. The Forest Service is looked on as a landlord with the interest of his tenants at heart. The benefits of the improvement expenditures will not be realized if the Service goes away and appears no longer on the scene. Witness the ---- family improvements of a new house, well etc., set up by the Forest Service and then left to their own resources. Husband is totally blind and his wife has but one leg, 2 small girls - misfortunes occurred - mostly unknown to the Forest Service:

"1. Cholera got the hogs.
"2. Wife was sick and could not plant a garden so no grown vegetables available.
"3. Wife's self-made wooden leg did not work so she walks with one knee on a chair - no crutches.
"4. Blind man's State assistance not received because law is in the courts.
"5. County relief cut from $8 to $4 per month.
"6. Surplus commodities - about 2 packages of prunes each 3 weeks.
"7. Milk goat died.
"8. The tenant wrote to his Senator and he referred him to the Governor of the State and the Governor can't do anything to help.

"This family, although rehabilitated with the physical improvements was, in October, in dire want of food and clothing. They seemed to have somewhat of a feeling that they had fallen down on the Forest Service because the Service had helped them to get a start and still they were not making a go of it. The wife told me that she felt she could not get strong and able to work again unless she had more and better food. The Service should have a follow-up policy by the Rangers' offices which will find out such conditions and get proper relief agencies to work - visits 10 or 12 times a year indicated. (I hesitate to mention this case for fear that some higher-up will blame the ranger, which is so easy to do.) Criticism is not due the ranger, rather it is the Forest Service itself which has not yet adjusted itself to the interests and humanities which go with a landlordship."

MUSTS FOR THOSE SERIOUS ABOUT SWEARING OFF DRINKING

For the several millions of Americans who are really serious about swearing off drinking on New Year's Day, a list of 35 "musts" was presented at Philadelphia, December 28, 1940, by Dr. Robert V. Selinger, Johns Hopkins University psychiatrist.

They are the "musts", he said in a report presented before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, given by psychiatrists to chronic alcoholics--voluntary patients of average intelligence whose brains are not permanently damaged and who come to them seeking a cure. The complete list, which has been mimeographed and mailed to the Regions and other major field units, includes the following as of first importance:

He must be convinced from his own experience that his reaction to alcohol is so abnormal that any indulgence for him constitutes a totally undesirable and impossible way of life.

He must be completely sincere in his desire to stop drinking once and for all.

He must recognize that the problem of drinking for him is not merely a problem of dissipation, but a dangerous psychopathological reaction to a pernicious drug.

He must clearly understand that once a man has passed from normal to abnormal drinking he can never learn to control drinking again.

"KINGDOM OF THE TREES"

A Review by Jno. D. Guthrie

"Somewhere between textbook and tale, there is a world of story from which children, young and old, get the information that makes opinion and that colors all the acts of life." Thus Shirley Allen, in his "Foreword" to Erle Kauffman's book for young and old -- "Kingdom of the Trees", gives the keynote of this book.

The dramatis personae of the story are the Trees, the Old Forester, and two children, Ben and Betty. As every forester knows who has tried to popularize the forestry story, it is a tremendously difficult thing to do - successfully. It requires a skill, an objectiveness, and a technique which few foresters are born with and fewer ever acquire. Kauffman has this technique. The book is packed with information about trees, forests, and forestry, and yet it's no scientific lecture, no obvious forestry compendium, but a most readable and informative book.

While obviously a book for young readers, oldsters also will enjoy it and foresters who have to, or love to write on forestry might do well not only to read the book but to study its technique; also maybe they will find out something about trees they didn't know! I don't believe foresters buy books very much, but here's one you might invest in, as an educational venture in how to popularize the sometimes dry-as-heartrot facts of forestry.

Some of the chapter headings are catchy -- "The Elm - Tree of Glory", "Sugar Trees - The Maples", "Cedar - The Fragrant", "Firs - Friendly Giants", "Ladies in White", "Swamp Dwellers", "Flowering Trees", "Some Tree Visitors" - etc.

It is published by Reilly & Lee, Chicago, has 122 pages, with 6 pages additional of Tree Identification Tables, is 9 x 11 inches in size, and mechanically is a very attractive publication. The book is profusely illustrated with black and white drawings by Calvin Fader, has 20 chapters, in large easy-reading type, and sells for $2.00 the copy.

"IF TREES COULD LAUGH, THEY WOULD"

Six years have passed, and most of us have completely recovered from the gasp or the deprecatory chuckle with which we looked at the plans for a great shelter belt of trees which should redeem miles of dust bowl from the encroaching desert.

Absurd! Too visionary! Trees won't grow! Magnificent! Crack-pot!

So we spoke, looking at that drawing of a continent-wide tree belt where no trees grew before.

Six growing seasons have passed. In eastern South Dakota 32,000,000 trees are growing and thriving on 4,229 farms. About 70 percent of the trees in this area survived, despite farmers' skepticism.

Similar reports come from North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. It is too early to claim that the trees have redeemed every promise made for them - to change the very climate and turn desert into Eden. But their very survival gives hope that we can do more than some believed to change the face of the country and make it bloom according to our own desires. (Editorial in "Wyoming State Tribune", of Cheyenne, Wyoming, November 23, 1940.)

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Agriculture and the six local agencies involved in the upstream flood control program on the Los Angeles River Watershed has now been signed. The signators to this document include the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, City of Glendale, County of Ventura, Los Angeles Flood Control District and the State Department of Public Works.

Action has been taken to release to the Forest Service sufficient money to complete the Arroyo Seco sector of this watershed. The amount of money for the Forest Service is $1,170,500 out of a total of $1,410,000 for the first unit of work.

The great bulk of the Arroyo Seco watershed is in the Angeles National Forest and comprises the watershed of the City of Pasadena and lies above the Devils Gate reservoir and the famous Rose Bowl. About 90 percent of the land inside the National Forest is publicly owned. The program of the arroyo includes intensification of the fire control program, stabilization of road banks and fills, restoration of cover on denuded areas in spots such as caused by landslides, installation of a system of channel barriers to prevent further cutting of the channel bed and to stabilize the channel slope.

The agricultural land lying outside the National Forest is chiefly in grapes and citrus and will be treated to increase percolation and to reduce erosion. A large part of the farm area to be treated lies in the upper San Fernando Valley, a section in which agriculture has been highly developed and in which a large number of relatively small farmshave grown up. The work on private land will be carried out by the Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with the Los Angeles County Flood Control District.

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National Forest receipts for the period July 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, were as follows:

Region	Timber	Grazing	Other	Total	Change from last year
1	$ 304,190.10	$ 25,005.36	$ 34,513.27	$ 363,708.73	Increase, $ 22,961.59
2	152,660.36	99,331.92	14,577.56	266,569.84	Decrease, 39,413.38
3	172,698.91	103,451.70	10,051.57	286,202.18	Increase, 70,028.78
4	76,237.96	127,774.15	6,327.52	210,339.63	Decrease, 1,916.34
5	250,797.17	40,462.78	58,608.79	349,868.74	Increase, 89,838.85
6	881,920.43	12,796.05	11,735.43	906,451.91	Increase, 224,449.19
7	78,932.34	149.52	4,628.41	83,710.27	Increase, 16,516.82
8	479,292.86	935.91	14,837.25	495,066.02	Increase, 11,166.41
9	158,804.19	761.76	5,900.21	165,466.16	Increase, 72,644.34
10	17,845.95	------	5,665.85	23,511.80	Decrease, 3,907.49
Total	$2,573,380.27	$410,669.15	$166,845.86	$3,150,895.28	
Total same period last year	$2,176,069.15	$381,168.66	$131,288.70	$2,688,526.51	
Increase	$ 397,311.12	$ 29,500.49	$ 35,557.16	$ 462,368.77	

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"The Federal Employee," official magazine of the National Federation of Federal Employees, January 1941 number, is replete with articles and pictures of Region 1 territory and personnel. The cover picture, and the story behind it on Page 10, of the old "Mullan Road," are very interesting, also the article on "Merit Plan and Forest Conservation" on Page 7.

Examination of the State Federation officers' pictures on Page 6 shows Clyde Fickes, R.O., as president, Supervisor Ferguson of the Lewis and Clark as vice-president, and Susie Cook of the R.O., Personnel Management, as secretary-treasurer. They all look happy and very much alive. On Page 11 Supervisor "Chic" Joy of the Deerlodge can be seen posing beside a very handsome local secretary-treasurer.

All ex-Region 1 employees will be interested in seeing this number.

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Mr. Williams Starke Rosecrans, nationally known conservationist of Los Angeles, California, has been elected President of the American Forestry Association. He succeeds James G. K. McClure, of Asheville, North Carolina, who retired on January 1. Active in conservation work for the past century, Mr. Rosecrans, who is the grandson of General William Starke Rosecrans, of Civil War fame, is also President of the Conservation Association of Southern Califonia, Director and former President of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau, and Vice Chairman of the Southern California Section of the Institute of Pacific Relations. A native of California, his various business enterprises have included ranching, oil development, and property management.

Three new members elected to the Board of Directors are: Mr. McClure, the retiring President, who is also President of the Farmers Federation; Frank E. Mullen, of New York, Vice President and General Manager of the National Broadcasting Company; and C. P. Wilbur, of New Jersey, State Director of Conservation. They succeed Vanderbilt Webb, of New York; F. W. Besley, of Maryland; and P. R. Camp, of Virginia.

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The following retired from the Service during the month of January: Mrs. Iola A. Armstrong, Washington Office; Henry L. Spencer, Arapho Forest, R-2 (Optional); Charles H. Squire, Washington Office.

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The Palace Hotel of San Francisco is offering the following rates to all persons connected with the Government service: $3.00 for single room; $4.00, double; $5.00 twin; all rooms have bath. These rates constitute a reduction over the regular minimum rates of 25 percent on the single rooms, and 33-1/3 percent on the double rooms. Washington Office employees may make reservation through the Hotel's representative, Mrs. Betty Perrin, Albee Building, telephone number Republic 2131.

CHARLES H.SQUIRE RETIRES

On January 31, 1941, the Forest Service lost another officer who has contributed much towards the creation of what we know as the Forest Service. After 40 years of service, Charles H. Squire retired and to him went the best wishes of many friends and associates. He was honored at a large luncheon at which Mr. Clapp paid tribute to his long and faithful service and Mr. Granger presented him with a set of Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln."

Charles Squire started his career in the General Land Office March 21, 1901, resigned from that position in 1903 to work with the War Department in the Philippines, returned to the General Land Office in 1905, was transferred to the Indian Service in December of that year, and came to the Forest Service on June 30, 1906. He spent his entire Forest Service employment in the Washington Office on claims, classification, adjustment, special uses, recreation work. In addition, his legal background and experience was of value in all phases f national forest administration.

His great store of experience and his knowledge of how to make "the wheels go 'round" are lost to us but there are many whom he has profoundly influenced during his association with them, and they will carry on his tradition of straight thinking and direct action. He believed in finding the most practical solution to all problems and was always trying to find means by which he could ease the burden of the administrative field officers; he will indeed be missed. -- (John Sieker)

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SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents Confidential

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FOREST SERVICE EQUIPMENT LABORATORY

By R-6 Division of Engineering

Since the first white settler landed on the North American continent the people of this country have been notoriously dissatisfied with themselves, and particularly with the tools and equipment with which they work and live. Whether you see an upholsterer using a 4-ounce tack hammer or a bulldozer operator running a 20-ton tractor, it is a safe bet that he has at least one and maybe a dozen ideas for bettering his tools or equipment. It has been said that the people of the United States are admittedly the greatest "gadgeteers" in the world -- and are proud of it. The Forest Service is no exception.

Years ago, as measured by present standards, (it was about 1924, I think) a contractor conceived the idea of haywiring a straight blade to the front of an old tractor and saving himself some time and money in backfilling a pipe-line ditch. A wandering or prowling Forest Officer beheld the set-up, went home, hung an angle blade on the front of his tractor, counterbalanced it with iron weights that threatened the driver with cauliflower ears at every swing, and started to build roads. His neighbor in the next Region came to see, stayed to watch, then went home and built himself a better one. The race was on. Manufacturers tried to keep up but they had a hard time doing it. The net result today is a machine that has speeded up earth moving, contracting, and logging immeasurably and saved millions of dollars over the old methods.

The logging drums mounted on tractors were a Forest Service development. The first power lift grader was designed by a Forest Officer on the back of an old envelope. Even his associates ran down the idea (which indicates a cycle of depression because in any other period they would have sat down and drawn up some improvements). But he persisted and now the grader man rides as a gentleman should and does a much better job on the road.

The Forest Service has always had its full quota of inventors and "developers." In 1936 the Chief decided that it would be both advantageous and economical if all of these ideas from the Engineering Division could be routed through a single channel to avoid duplication, coordinate effort, set up priorities and expedite those developments most urgently needed. For this purpose he authorized the establishment of a Forest Service Equipment Laboratory at Portland, Oregon, and this was immediately done. The Laboratory includes a design section, testing equipment, and a completely equipped shop for fabrication of various developments. It was at first financed entirely from FRD funds and worked on road and trail equipment only. Later its scope was broadened to include any required items falling within the classification of machine equipment, and financed from the appropriate fund in each case. It has put out a trail tractor, trail truck, sno-motor, gear-lift bulldozer, cable lift bulldozer, demountable trail compressor, combination "V" and angle blade, self-contained crusher unit, and a dozen or more other developments of various kinds for road and trail equipment. Some of these have been wholly new; many are adaptations of various ideas to existing commercial designs.

No design or development work has been carried on that a commercial concern could be persuaded to undertake at the same or lower cost. The Laboratory strictly avoids competition with commercial manufacturers, and will drop any item like the proverbial "hot potato" if a reputable manufacturer will put it out at a reasonable price. All patentable features are patented in the name of the people of the United States by the Solicitor. To date six patents have been granted T. P. Flynn and R. E. Neils of the Laboratory and dedicated by them to the "free use of the people of the United States."

Recently a substantial, adequately powered, but light air-cooled motor was developed, using the base of a motor put out by a commercial concern. This is intended for use in the Bosworth trencher and to power a short chain saw for falling snags and bucking logs on fire and other work. Tests indicate that the motor will do this. It has been determined by general experience that the type of chain used on the commercial chain saws sold in this country was not adapted to anything more than comparatively small logs. A tooth design was worked out very similar to that employed on the ordinary crosscut or bucking saw with the result that less power is required, less breakage encountered, and rate of cutting increased several times. For fire fighting purposes a standard make of centrifugal pump was adapted to the trail tractor by means of a special power take-off, and its value increased very appreciably by means of this development. A small fire plow was designed to be pulled by the tractor. Both the tractor and the plow are of such size that they can be hauled in an ordinary 1½-ton truck. At present there is a request for a power-driven wire broom for mounting behind this same tractor which apparently offers considerable promise for success in the pine type.

One thing usually leads to another. When a piece of equipment goes to the field, some improvements are almost certain to be devised or some additions suggested by the men using it. "Bugs" appear here and there but they can always be corrected or ironed out by a combination of ingenuity and horse sense. Occasionally a piece of machinery just does not fit the conditions or work for which it was intended, (no inventor ever lived who batted 1000) but almost invariably another use is found for it which will pay out on the investment.

The Laboratory is operating for the benefit of the Forest Service as a whole, acting in either an advisory or production capacity, as the case may be. Much remains to be done. Judging by past experience, we will always have equipment to devise, develop, or adapt to our use. If we wait for commercial manufacturers, we may wait a long time. They cannot afford to go into developments which do not promise quantity production and quantity sales. Many of our needs are for special equipment. We must continue to develop it ourselves and with the ideas and experience of the men on 160 Forests to guide us, the Forest Service has every chance of retaining its reputation as originator and user of up-to-date equipment on its work.

FORESTRY IN AC PROGRAM

By Lyall E. Peterson, Washington

Nearly a year ago (March 11), a circular letter (LP-153) was sent to the field, describing the progress of forestry planning in Ross County, Ohio. This was followed by a piece in the May 27 issue of the Service Bulletin, entitled "Forestry in the AAA Programs." Evidently, this one inoculation of "how to get more forest conservation out of the Agricultural Conservation Program" did not take. The reaction was too mild. So let's try again.

Another letter has been received from Dr. Hall, Director of the Central States Forest Experiment Station, in which he describes a second series of meetings with the Ross County ACP Committeemen. Here are a few of his comments:

"The first day again was spent with the whole committee in discussion. Frank Crow, Supervisor of the Wayne, took up most of the morning in a discussion of general stand improvement practices. Dean, Extension Forester, occupied half the afternoon in discussing natural and artificial regeneration; I used the rest of the day in talking about markets, home use, and general utilization practices. We used Olie Diller for a short while in discussion of the Jackson lumber harvester and the Ohio Woodland Survey as it applied to Ross County.

"On the second day we took committeemen from about six townships in the southwest part of the county into a piece of woods owned by Mr. Lockart, who is recognized as one of the most progressive timber managers in the county.

"On the third day, the party moved to Mr. Porter's woods in the northwest part of the county. This is an excellent second-growth woods of variable composition, but largely sugar maple and poplar. This was not as productive a day as the second day because of poor organization.

"On the fourth day the party moved to Mr. Prickett's woods in the southeast part of the county. In both these latter cases other townships than those represented on the first day were represented.

"An interesting part of the fourth day's program was the appearance of the County Agent of Jackson County, accompanied by several ACP committeemen from that county. They participated in the demonstration on that day. The important observation was made by Predmore, BAE representative, that the Jackson County men had absolutely no conception of the nature of the job in comparison with that already demonstrated by the Ross County committeemen. It was very encouraging as it indicated clearly that the educational processes through which we had been going were bearing fruit.

"It was made plain to the farmers that this educational process was working two ways, that the foresters themselves were learning a great deal about the actual problems of woods management in the hills at the same time that they were trying to impart to the farmers technical knowledge that the farmers might not have possessed. I do not believe anybody got the impression that the Department of Agriculture was merely financing a woods trip and vacation for the foresters.

"I have suggested to Extension the possibility of organizing a compact flying squadron to spend about two weeks on a tight schedule, meeting with ACP county committees in designated counties for meetings similar to those conducted on the first days of our Ross County programs. I think it is possible that, with two weeks of intensive work along that line, we could accomplish an amount of educational and extension good beyond what could be accomplished by years of effort along the lines most of the agencies have been following in the past.

"The results of our work in Ross County, I believe, are already apparent. The objective of stimulating interest in good woods management through ACP payments, I believe, can be realized if combined with the sort of intensive educational program we have carried on in Ross County and contemplate in others as outlined above."

A question occurs to me now, - "If Ohio can do this, why not other States?" To avoid a deluge of protests it should be acknowledged that some other States have been doing work of a similar nature. The results of such educational efforts show up in AAA records. For example, of all the money earned in 1939 on the timber stand improvement practice over 60 percent went to Minnesota. Likewise, in New Hampshire, a majority of farmers earned payments on forestry practices while in the neighboring State of Rhode Island there was practically no participation in forestry practices. In New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Louisiana, the ACP money earned on forestry practices in 1939 was hardly enough to measure. In Arkansas, where there are 6,500,000 acres in farm woodlands, only .2 of 1 percent of the total soil building payments were earned on forestry practices.

The AC Program is not "small potatoes." In 1939, earning on forestry practices jumped to over a million dollars, but this big sum represented exactly .99 of one percent of the entire soil-building program. Each year, during the past five years, has shown a steady improvement in the forestry aspects of this program as a whole. This improvement, however, has been rather lopsided when considered in relation to farm forestry problems, by States and by types of farms.

If this favorable trend in farm forestry continues - and we expect that it shall - credit will be due to certain parties for the way they are tackling this problem. I suspect that the group in Ohio is on the right track.

COUNTING ANNUAL RINGS

By Benson H. Paul, Forest Products Laboratory

Counting annual rings for the determination of growth increment is a difficult task in species like the tupelos or sweetgum in which the annual growth limits are not conspicuously defined. The work becomes even more difficult when some environmental factor, such as prolonged flooding, hinders normal ring development with the result that some rings may be extremely narrow with rather indefinite limits. This perplexing situation is not necessarily confined to the diffuse-porous species just mentioned but may cause uncertainty of growth limits in species like oak and ash in which the ring-porous characteristics usually provide a clear demarcation of annual rings. For example, in these species growing under similarly flooded conditions sometimes rings may be found in which only very small springwood pores are present at the beginning of the annual ring or a ring may not extend beyond the zone of large pores.

Recently Region 8, in making growth studies for land planning in the Yazoo backwater area, made ring counts of sweetgum from a sample plot established there. The ages of the oak and ash in the plot had been determined as approximately 175 to 180 years and it was assumed that the sweetgum would be about the same age, but because of difficulty in seeing the growth rings with an ordinary lens the Laboratory was asked to verify the assumption.

After spending considerable time in smoothing and illuminating the surfaces of the samples and examining them with a binocular microscope it became apparent at the Laboratory that the only possible method of determining the limits of the rings was by use of transmitted light. To get the light to shine through the wood necessitated cutting thin cross sections extending from the pith to the bark. Ordinary wood sectioning procedure would require dividing the specimens into many pieces, obviously entailing a great deal of work in cutting and matching the sections before the final ring count could be obtained. To eliminate this tedious job a new attachment was devised for the microtome that permitted the cutting of sections as great as 6 inches in length and ¼ inch wide.

After cutting the 6-inch cross sections they were placed in front of an electric light. The light transmitted through the wood brought out all rings and when examined under the low power of the binocular microscope it was possible to count them easily. As an outcome of this improved method it was found that the sweetgum trees were 60 to 98 years older than the oak and ash submitted from the same sample plot.

TREES AND SHRUBS IN THE PRAIRIE PLAINS DAMAGED BY SEVERE COLD WAVE

By J. Dahl, Washington

Information submitted by the Prairie States Forestry Project to the Washington Office discloses that as a result of a sudden and unusually cold wave occurring over Armistice Day in the central Great Plains, serious losses may have occurred to stock in the nurseries and perhaps to some species in the shelterbelts as well. The circumstances under which the Armistice freeze occurred were rather unusual. The area had experienced a long, mild fall with average to more than average precipitation and no frosts sufficient to harden off the vegetation. When the cold wave came, most of the trees and shrubs were still in full leaf. A search of the weather records reveals that conditions similar to those experienced in the Armistice Day freeze as related to vegetative conditions had not previously occurred since 1865, or in 75 years. A few days prior the freeze temperatures had been up to 70° and more and on November 11 dropped to 9° above in Wichita, Kansas, and from 1° below zero at Lincoln, Nebraska, to 16° below in northwest Nebraska.

A preliminary check-up of the effects of the freeze indicate that the greatest amount of damage to trees and shrubs in nurseries and shelterbelts occurred in central Kansas with a gradual decrease to the north and south, no damage as yet having shown up in North and South Dakota and Texas. In the Kansas nurseries, the species suffering the greatest damage, as indicated by the discoloration of the cambium, were Chinese elm, apricot, catalpa, American elm, tamarix, desert-willow, and osage orange. Much of the stock of these species was frozen almost to the ground line. Tip injury occurred to other species such as ash, walnut, mulberry and black locust but is not considered serious.

The nursery at Chickasha, Oklahoma, reported some damage to apricot, Chinese elm, osage orange, and desert-willow with rather heavy losses in apricot. Nebraska nurseries reported damage to Chinese elm and American elm, with the most serious injury occurring to the Chinese elm.

In the shelterbelts and in shade and ornamental plantings, the trees seem to have been similarly damaged although it is too early to determine the severity of the damage. Apricot seemed to be the hardest hit in Oklahoma with some damage to Chinese elm in the northern part of the State. Apricot and Chinese elm were the most severely damaged species in Kansas while in Nebraska Chinese elm suffered most with apparently some severe damage to American elm.

The damage caused to shelterbelts can, it is felt, in most cases be satisfactorily repaired. It is expected that in the younger shelterbelts the trees not damaged below the root collar will sprout, and thus re-establish themselves. In other belts some replanting may be necessary.

The loss of trees and shrubs suffered as a result of this freeze should be no cause to look unfavorably upon tree planting in the Plains region. Rather it should serve as a lesson to heed in the future as to the selection of species and seed source. The freeze brought out the weakness of some species, particularly the exotics, and also there are indications that trees of local seed source were more resistant than trees of seed from other sources.

THIS TRAINING BUSINESS

By George R. Anderson, Mississippi

Can it be we've lost the objectives among the principles? Are we losing ourselves in a maze of training "fundamentals" when we should be more concerned with getting results? I note with interest the quoted comments in Peter Keplinger's article in the Service Bulletin of October 14, 1940. These comments reflect a strong undercurrent of opinion all too noticeable in the field.

Before expounding and propounding further, let me state my attitude as follows: Organized training (not necessarily formalized training) practically approached, logically and simply applied, will increase our effective man-power output and will be of personal benefit to the individuals involved. I find difficulty, however, in reconciling myself to some of our present training policies.

For example in the CCC Program:

1. Have we followed the most practical approach to organized training, considering the wide foremanship experience of our men as against their limited teaching experience? Or have we detoured and avoided the real crux - the limited familiarity of our foremen with the simple, interesting, and effective schemes of "putting it over?"

2. We hear frequent questions about the basis for our training. Job and project analyses are demanded of our foremen, but the manner in which the foremen are urged to prepare these analyses makes them of little use for training purposes, although the nature of the urging implies that job analyses are the keys and bases of successful training. What good is the recommended type of three-column job analyses to a foreman who knows that particular job backwards from long experience? Is this what he really needs to make his training simpler, more interesting, and therefore more effective for all concerned? Why is it that most swivel chair job and project analyses which the supervising personnel make, or may have handed down to them, wind up promptly in the fils or wastebasket? What good are they, buried in the files?

3. Have we actually made any real down-to-earth effort to universally "sell" our foremen on organized training? Weren't most of them, five or seven years ago, sold on their ability to mold a group of new men into a productive unit for doing more or less complicated jobs? Wasn't this productive training? And haven't the best of these men survived with us today? Why shouldn't we recognize their individual methods, coaching them in the best tricks of the

trade to "put it over"; instead of pouring cold water by requiring formalized job analyses that seem to them to be senseless?

4 Job analyses, in the form in which we are urged to make them, are useful in certain fields of efficiency studies and personnel employment. But, how can a foreman be expected to use one for training purposes until he has done certain things to it? He must digest it, rearrange it for teaching order, and change it into a list of steps he must actually follow, with the points he must bring out under each step to make his men productive. Isn't such a list nothing but a reminder list of training steps? Isn't it possible for an experienced foreman to arrive at such a list without making a job analysis? And, isn't it true that the better a foreman knows his project, the less need he has for a reminder list of training steps and points to bring out? A job analysis brings out what the trained man does, but the foreman needs a list of steps and points which he (the foreman) must use to make a trainee efficient. Isn't there a difference?

5. I associate project analyses with the so-called basic fundamentals of a broad training program. The breakdown of a four-year course in forestry would be an example, the objective of such analyses being only to show what should or could be taught and by whom. It seems to me the same thing is true of any camp's training program. Such an analysis is desirable but the foreman doesn't actually use it after he knows how his work projects fit into the scheme of things. Doesn't the responsibility for such analyses rest with higher authority?

6. We've heard a lot about the four-step method in recent years, so much so that I wonder if we haven't lost sight of the most valuable adjuncts to it. I'm referring to proper selection, holding continuous interest and following up with close supervision. Isn't it a fact that the best training occurs when the trainees don't realize they are being exposed to formalized training? Shouldn't our training be carefully and formally made to seem informal to all concerned?

7. Haven't we lost sight of the fact that certain things are essential to any effective training program? I mean effectiveness measured by results, not measured by adherence to questionable elements of method. It seems to me the following essentials fill the nut shell:

(a) The trainer must be competent and able to do the job himself before he can teach it to his men. Aren't we often inclined to rely on a paper analysis of the job to be taught as a second best substitute for this essential?

(b) The trainer must know how to select, and be able to select men best suited for the job to be done.

(c) The trainer must know how to secure the confidence, and must hold the confidence and interest of the men, not only during the training period but all during the accomplishment period. Have we placed enough emphasis on this essential, particularly the latter part? Doesn't it boil down to good foremanship?

(d) The trainer must know the simplest and most effective methods of putting across the subject material to his men. Isn't it a fact that our foremen need more help in this essential than in any of the three cited above?

Here on the Mississippi Forests we're doing plenty of job training. Measured by results it's been good. Measured by adherence to required elements of training alone it may not look so good. Our planting crews plant as many trees correctly per man day as elsewhere in the

Region. Our fire crews control fast burning fires quickly and safely and our truck drivers operate our fleet as many miles per accident or injury as elsewhere. These results were not accomplished simply by following the methods required in CCC training program. Job analyses in the suggested forms weren't used at all. Training outlines, lesson plans, and good foremanship were used and, we think, are proving successful.

Our training efforts are continuing and we're going to get good results, but we have lots of room for improvement and lots to learn about training. We learned from experience that almost without regard to the method and detail with which certain training was done (we've tried suggested forms of job analyses too), the real key to success lay in foremanship and correct follow-up supervision during the accomplishment period. This experience, I'm sure, has been shared by others. I wonder if the bulk of the antagonism to organized training isn't really a result of similar experience. The experience may be coupled with a realization of unnecessary and misplaced emphasis on such things as job analyses, project analyses, and four-step methods. The application of the emphasis often may have proved discouraging.

I wonder if there is any reason why our training efforts should not be bolstered by emphasis on the real essentials of any successful training program? This, plus a "de-emphasis" of certain non-essentials might eliminate most of the antagonism. These ideas may furnish a basis for discussion. Maybe I'm wrong on a lot of my points, but let's have the discussion.

WAR IMPACTS

By R. D. Garver, Washington

Half the value of Sweden's foreign trade income normally comes from her forests. Half a million men usually find employment in forest and allied industries.

Three-fourths of Sweden's forest products exports previously absorbed by the United States, South America, Japan, England, and France is stopped because of indefinite postponement of contracts. This trade was counted on to secure foreign exchange.

Forty-five percent of Sweden's pulp normally was marketed in the United States. Loss of this outlet has caused shut-down of many plants causing serious problems of employment. Normal exports to Germany and recently acquired countries is cut to a minimum or nothing.

This has stimulated effort in Sweden to develop new wood products and new openings for labor. Among these are four new factories to produce alcohol for fuel and a "feedstuff" product. (From G. C. Howard - Commercial Attache report 11/29/40)

GEORGE WASHINGTON PRACTICED EROSION CONTROL

By M. B. Arthur, Washington

The problem of soil erosion is now pretty generally recognized to be of grave importance to the landowner and to the Nation. Although this recognition has been for the most part of recent accomplishment, there is evidence that a few individuals were conscious of the problem many years ago.

I recently ran across a most interesting proof of this fact while examining some of the original manuscripts written by George Washington, which are on display in the halls of the Library of Congress. Sometime before his death he wrote out a detailed crop plan for the year 1800, to be used on his several farms near Mount Vernon. He observed that on the River Farm certain areas had been non-productive in previous years, and the bare soil was being washed away. He went on to say, "..... and the most broken, washed, and indifferent part is to remain uncultivated; but to be harrowed and smoothed in the Spring, and the worst parts thereof (if practicable) to be covered with litter, straw, weeds, or any kind of vegetable rubbish to prevent them from running into gullies....."

Washington not only recognized the danger which threatened, but set about immediately to do something about it, which is a refreshing attitude as compared to that of many landowners in our present day of enlightenment.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR STENOGRAPHERS

By E. L. Bersley, Clark

Several questions are raised in connection with Viola C. Davis' article in the November 11 issue of the Service Bulletin titled as above.

The system outlined in the article referred to was tried out by me in 1935. While considerable benefit was derived from the "clerical manual" built-up, the drawbacks were many and difficult. Perhaps the biggest weakness of such a booklet is the necessity of constantly amending it. In order for this booklet to be effective it must be corrected frequently, not annually nor semi-annually but at least monthly.

I believe the availability of such a booklet does much to kill initiative and also to confine the employees' knowledge. The stenographer and clerk should be encouraged to study manuals, and the existence of separate publications discourages such study. Another factor is that the separate booklet must necessarily be condensed and many minor but important items omitted. Manual review brings these points to the attention of the stenographer or clerk.

The information listed in the November 11 article is available either in the files or in the manuals in all Supervisors' offices. Would it not be better to spend a few hours with a new stenographer or clerk just reporting for duty, furnish him with a list of manual and handbook references and their location in the office, go over with him the most important instructions, and then leave him free for a liberal amount of time to obtain and study the reference material available? This would eliminate the considerable amount of time and work required to compile such "clerical manuals" and maintain them monthly; in other words, it eliminates the bugaboo of all offices - duplication of work.

The same rules apply in connection with the "BRAIN BOX." It is difficult to conceive how instructions for the preparation of bids, for example, could be placed on 5x8 cards in entirety and kept up to date with the frequent changes necessary during emergency work program periods. Such cards would necessarily have to be exact copies of manual instructions in order to avoid fiscal irregularities. It would seem that one of the basic requirements of a purchase clerk would be ability to study and understand manuals. Should we, therefore, encourage him to avoid manuals by furnishing him separate instructions, supposedly all-inclusive? The same applies to the preparation of letters of transmittal, vouchers, forms of correspondence, etc.

We have never attempted to count the number of manuals and handbooks in the Supervisor's office but a rough estimate would be that there are a minimum of 50 - this figure may even reach 75 or 100 when one considers all of the small telephone handbooks, safety manuals, etc. Should we, with this already overcrowded library of manuals and handbooks, create another one to master, especially when the bulk of the contents is incorporated in other readily available manuals?

I remember the sad failure in this Region in the early '30's in connection with a Ranger district handbook. An effort was made to provide each Ranger with a "Ranger handbook" which incorporated all important duties on his district. This project was short-lived, however, as it was soon discovered to be an impossible task to keep the manual up to date with changes, additions, eliminations, etc.

A well defined list of references briefed on one or two letter-sized sheets would be of far more value than a complete manual containing duplications of material available elsewhere.

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

The heroism of Forest Ranger John Frank Williams who lost his life on June 28, 1940, while rescuing Marilyn E. Madsen, age 13 years, from drowning in Scott River, Klamath National Forest, California, has been recognized by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His widow, Mrs. Clara H. Williams, was recently notifed by the Commission that it would shortly send her a bronze medal and death benefits in the sum of $500 in recognition of her husband's heroism.

According to a report submitted by Region 5 at the time of the incident, Ranger Williams and two assistants, Douglas M. Baker and George Skillen, were constructing improvements at the Spring Flat pool in Scott River when Williams noticed the Madsen girl sinking in deep water about 20 feet from shore. He shouted this information to the other workers and swimmers, ran to the point on shore nearest the girl, and plunged in, fully clothed, to her rescue. Ranger Williams was an average swimmer but being impeded by his clothing and the struggling of the girl was unable to save himself after making it possible for those on the bank to bring the girl ashore. Both Baker and Skillen attempted to save Williams but they were unable to do so.

Besides his widow, Ranger Williams left six children ranging in age from 9 to 19 years.

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Four intermediate enrollment periods for junior CCC enrollees have been established to supplement the regular quarterly periods during which new selectees are now inducted into the Corps, according to a recent announcement by Director James J. McEntee. The intermediate periods will extend from February 18 to 28, May 20 to 31, August 20 to 31, and November 20 to 30. The regular quarterly enrollments will be made as in the past in the periods between the 1st and 20th of January, April, July and October. Enrollees selected during the intermediate periods will be assigned only to camps within the Army Corps Area in which they are inducted. Those selected during the regular quarterly enrollments may be sent to other Corps Areas where camp strength is deficient.

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The last remaining "unknown" in the list of North American birds has at last been cleared. According to a story in "The Christian Science Monitor" weekly magazine for January 18, Angus

Gavin and Ernest Donovan, Hudson Bay Company's post managers in the far north, discovered the nesting place of the elusive Ross' Goose near an unnamed lake in the Arctic on July 2, 1940, ending an 80-year search of explorers and naturalists. The following is an excerpt from the article:

"On June 30, Donovan, manager of the King William Island post, joined Gavin, manager of the Perry River post on Flagstaff Island, 200 miles westward in Queen Maude Gulf, Arctic Ocean, on the first part of their journey over sea ice. With an Eskimo komatik, they hauled their boat and equipment to open water near the mouth of the Perry River, which flows into Chester Bay. Here they trekked the turbulent Perry for 12 miles to where an unmapped river entered from the southeast.

"At this junction, Eskimos were found camping and four husky natives were hired as guides. Fifteen more miles they pushed onward, portaging where necessary, until finally they came to an unknown lake with numerous rocky islands of low elevation.

"Hovering over these islands--there were almost 300 of them--were Ross' geese, flying about in all directions. On one island, where they grounded their boat, lay many nests, ranging from 3 to 50 feet apart. This island was only about 500 yards long by 50 wide. Others were even smaller.

"Built on rock with a grassy base, the nests were well lined with white down, soiled to a dirty gray appearance. Those examined held from two to six creamy white eggs. Some had only two or three, a few had six, while four eggs made up the most common clutch. Several eggs were gathered by the natives, who ate them raw.

"Eskimos claimed that the main breeding grounds were on similar islands in a larger lake, not shown on existing maps, about six miles to the east. . . .

"The Ross' Goose winters in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in California, migrating across the mountains through eastern Montana, north to the Athabaska Delta and Great Slave Lake. After a three-week resting and feeding period, the bird disappears in a northeasterly direction toward its hitherto unknown breeding grounds."

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H. J. Malsberger has been made State Forester and Park Executive of the Florida Forest and Park Service.

SCHOOL QUESTION

(Editorial in "The Miami News" for December 18, 1940)

We get this from The American Child, publication of the national child labor committee. A study of the cases of 1,000 boys in Connecticut CCC camps disclosed that lack of money is not the chief reason why boys quit school. The chief reason is that they don't fit in school. The money reason governed only 38 percent.

A certain number left school because they wanted to work with their hands instead of their heads. Many who were able to do the headwork well enough, still preferred to be out using their hands. Many could not get interested in the work of the school, though interested enough in other things. Some were simply too slow in the head to keep the pace and dropped out as stragglers in the march.

The laws of most of the States now make school attendance compulsory to a rather advanced age. The tendency, now that jobs for youths are hard to get, is to make school compulsory even to a higher age than the usual 16 — perhaps to 18 or more. And if, this done, the schools still lack ways to make school endurable for the slow of wit, and for even the quick of wit who most want to work their hands, how much short of child slavery, and of a very onerous sort, will that be?

AN OLD TIMER PASSES

By E. H. MacDaniels, R. 6

Thomas H. Sherrard died at his home January 22, after nearly 42 years with the Forest Service. He entered the Service in July 1899 as a field assistant. In 1903 he was assistant forester in charge of timber management, or timber sales as it was called at that time. In 1906 he was Forest Supervisor of the Pike's Peak. He came to Portland as Supervisor of the Cascade, which then reached the length of the Cascade Range in Oregon. In 1935 he was appointed assistant in the Regional Forester's Office in Region 6. In 1936 he became senior forester in Lands and held this position until his death.

Sherrard was born in Brooklyn, Michigan, July 5, 1874. He was graduated from Yale in the class of '97, and studied forestry at Harvard and Munich. He was a charter member of the Society of American Foresters, which originated in a group that met frequently at Gifford Pinchot's home.

Sherrard saw the development of the Forest Service from an advisory and fact-finding bureau to one of the largest of the Government Services with heavy responsibilities. When he entered the profession of forestry, the National Forests were for the most part a wilderness, with a few miners' and stockmens' trails. He left them as highly developed land use plants. He saw it all, and had part in what looks like one of the greater Government achievements.

FIRE PREVENTION "MOTHER" PASSES

Mrs. P. P. Tucker, 81, the Mother of Fire Prevention Week, passed away in Dallas, Texas, January 14. Mrs. Tucker staged a fire prevention demonstration with a stirring fire prevention lecture in Dallas some 30 years ago. The lecture was printed and widely distributed, and almost overnight she became a national figure. National Fire Prevention Week was thus proclaimed and has been observed ever since. The Forest Service is one of the strong boosting groups encouraging the public observance and active participation in the educational event. We have suffered a great loss in the death of Mrs. Tucker, but her memory and her life's work will always remain.

(R-5 - "California Ranger")

SERVICE BULLETIN

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SOME IDEAS ABOUT FULL USE OF RESOURCES

(Excerpts from "The Structure of the American Economy" by the National Resources Planning Board, Part I, Basic Characteristics, 396 pages, June 1939. Part II, Toward Full Use of Resources, 48 pages, June 1940)

By Lyall E. Peterson, Washington

The following are selections from the introduction only of the above mentioned publication. No attempt is made to highlight, nor even to study and digest the wealth of detail data on consumer wants, natural resources, production of goods, and the organization of Economic activity. This book should make an excellent reference for use in studying the place of agriculture in the United States economic structure.

The Basic Problem

"The American economy is the organized activity through which the 130 million people in this country obtain their daily living. It is inevitable that such a complex organization of human activity should fail to function perfectly. The waste of natural resources through misuse, or ruthless exploitation, is thoroughly familiar. ... Equally important, but less often thought of as a waste of resources, is the idleness of men and machines that could be productively employed. ... Idle machinery may also involve a waste of resources. The waste of resources from three sources, - ruthless exploitation, idleness of men and machinery, and failure to use the most effective known technology, - all combine to give a tremendous total of wasted resources. ... If all the idle men and machines could have been employed in making houses, the extra income would have been enough to provide a new $6,000 house for every family in the country. ...

"With the continent spanned, the frontier shifts from the bringing of new resources into control to the more effective use of the resources already controlled. Here is the great challenge of today. ...

The opportunity for a higher standard of living is so great, the social frustration from the failure to obtain it is so real, that other means will undoubtedly be sought if a democratic solution is not worked out. The time for finding such a solution is not unlimited. The basic problem facing economic statesmanship today, can be stated as follows: How can we get effective use of our resources, yet, at the same time preserve the underlying values in our tradition of liberty and democracy? The faulty functioning of the American economy necessarily raises the question of whether the present operating policies and the present economic structure are compatible with each other. A clear delineation of the essential structure of the American economy is a first step toward answering this question."

Economic Opportunity

"The pressure to farm submarginal land would be reduced if there were ample employment opportunities elsewhere, and though remaining a significant problem, it would assume more manageable proportions. The opening up of opportunities in industry would tend to reduce crop production to some extent at the same time that the market for crops was somewhat expanded, thus reducing the problem of crop surpluses.

"Since there are ample wants to be filled and ample manpower and natural resources to fill many more of these wants than are now being filled, it must be apparent that the basic problem is primarily one of insuring the use of resources to fill wants, a problem of social organization."

Coordination

"The lack of success of efforts to deal with the problem of unemployment can be traced in large part to the lack of agreement as to what set of policies appropriate to a democracy is capable of bringing about reasonably full employment. Without more substantial agreement in this field, the inaction or ineffective action associated with conflict over policies is likely to continue. The conflicts appear to be so deep seated that substantial agreement is unlikely unless a more determined drive is made to understand the factors involved."

Regulation and a Changing World

"Whatever the implications of such a development and whatever disagreement there may be as to what particular policies constitute significant departures from the inherited system of policies, there is little disagreement as to the fact that significant departures have occurred.

"Among the structural changes, three of the more significant and widely recognized are the increased size and scope of individual enterprises, the increased role of economic associations such as trade associations, labor unions, farm organizations and consumer organizations, and the increased regulatory activity of government.

"So, in industry after industry, the individual workers and those in control of the machines have little power as individuals to affect the volume of activity in their respective industries. The increasing recognition of this impotency of the individual has forced the realization that excessive unemployment is a national, not an individual, problem, and that, because of its magnitude, it is today the country's most basic economic problem."

Employment Policies

"Can the system of policies which was relied on to insure reasonably full employment in the presence of the economic structure existing in the 19th century be expected to insure reasonably full employment in the presence of the economic structure as it exists today? Some individuals answer this question in the affirmative. To such persons the remedy is to eliminate the policies inconsistent with the inherited system and rely on the initiative of individual enterprises, controlled and guided by the presumably automatic forces of the market to insure reasonably full employment.

"Others take the position that the existing economic structure and the inherited system of policies are inconsistent and find the cause of excessive unemployment in this inconsistency which is only in part or not at all remedied by the departure from the inherited policy system. Those who hold this position believe that, if reasonably full employment is to be reached and maintained, the essential character of the present economic structure and the inherited system of policies cannot both be retained without alteration.

"At first thought it might appear that an intermediate position is also possible which may prove to be tenable but further discussion seems more likely to lead to the conclusion that so far as the problem of full employment is concerned the alternative is not one of 'more or less' but, of 'either or';--either the mechanisms of adjustment inherent in the inherited system of policies that relate to employment are relied on to insure reasonably full employment or some different mechanisms involving a significant modification in the inherited system of policies is relied on.

"A fourth position is also possible, namely, a repudiation of both the existing economic structure and the inherited system of policies. Since the two principal schools of thought adopting this position, Communism and Fascism, are not seeking a democratic solution to the problem of unemployment, this position is excluded from the discussion."

Why Unemployment?

"If progress is to be made it is of considerable importance that those who advocate reliance on the market mechanism to insure reasonably full employment should clearly set forth the steps by which they believe that this mechanism would or could be expected to correct an initial condition of underemployment. Without such a clarification, controversy is likely to prove sterile. Another view was current until fairly recent years, namely, that involuntary unemployment was impossible and that the only reason a person capable of working was not employed was because he preferred to 'rest' rather than accept employment at approximately the current rate of wages. Holders of this view faced no problem of 'a mechanism to correct an initial condition of underemployment' since the condition to be corrected was presumed to be impossible. The realities of post-war Europe and America have practically eliminated this viewpoint.

"When 200 corporations control approximately half of the industrial wealth of the country and nearly two-thirds of the land, buildings, and equipment that are owned by nonfinancial corporations, it is hardly reasonable to expect the type of competition which will produce that high degree of price sensitivity which is so typical of an agricultural economy such as characterized this country 75 or 100 years ago. ...

"It must be recognized that the whole weight of American development in the last half century has been away from conditions appropriate to the inherited system of policies. It is undoubtedly the changing economic structure which has called forth the specific departures from the inherited policy system but no coherent and integrated system of policies has been developed to take the place of the latter.

"All four factors of organization (the market mechanism, administrative controls, laws and customs, and common goals) together constitute, they tell us, 'the main influences which make the separate activities of the millions of workers in the nation combine into an organized whole.' The great body of unemployed employables might well wonder how they fit into this 'organized whole'. They and many others whose living conditions are both insecure and insufferable might say that precisely what seems to be wrong is the absence of any kind of organizing influence that will draw them within its orbit.

"Is it the goal of economic activity to hold on to what we have, or to get more? Most will reply, 'To get more'. The most casual look around among the operating policies of our day will show how often we insist upon security at all costs. A great struggle is in progress between risk and security.

"Having made studies of our resources in lands, minerals, water, manpower, and economic structures, is it not time now for the National Resources Planning Board to survey our resources in ways of getting on together? Let's have a report on The Structure and Use of Resources of Social Behavior. Achieving and maintaining reasonably full use of resources is today the Nation's most pressing economic problem; but relatively few are the deliberate controls in our midst which act as though we recognized that problem or proposed to do very much about it.

"The types of measures that may be tried in the attempt to promote fuller utilization have already been indicated, though not exhaustively. We do not know enough about the probable effects of most of them to justify us in committing ourselves to a policy which would be disastrous if the measures should disappoint optimistic expectations. We must act daringly, but we can probably be daring without gambling our national safety on a single throw of dice. An experimental policy implies keeping open the possibility of withdrawal."

A Program

"(a) The program of deficit financing, and of purchasing power maintained through Federal expenditures, based on deficit financing, may readily continue for a decade or more, without any real danger to the public credit. To be fully effective, however, those years must be accepted and used as a period during which more fundamental and long-term solutions can be developed and gotten into action.

"(b) Development of a system of taxation which reduces the present tax burdens on consumption and which provides the same or larger tax revenues from sources which will bear more heavily on hoarding than on consumption.

"(c) Expansion of Federal expenditures in the field of old-age pensions and of social security payments in general, and extension of Federal grants to States in the fields of education, health, and child welfare, to support the buying power of low-income groups and raise the physical and intellectual level of the population.

"(d) The development of other forms of Government financing, such as for self-liquidating projects outside the Budget and for public capital investment separate from the current Budget.

"(e) Continuation of the antitrust attack on monopolies in all fields where there are many concerns and where collusive action now restricts production or raises costs, and through restored competition help to pass on technological improvements as lower prices, higher wages, and increased consumption.

"(f) In those fields where the concentration of corporate control or direct public regulation of utilities has gone so far that prices or production are under conscious administrative control, and where existing large concerns could not be broken up into many small ones without reducing the productive efficiency of large-scale production and employment, develop means for concerted expansion of production and employment with public participation with appropriate reductions in prices and increases in wages."

COMMENTS ON KEPLINGER'S "'IDEAS' IN THE FOREST SERVICE"

By Ralph R. Hill, Black Hills

In the January 20, 1941 issue of the Service Bulletin Mr. Keplinger asks how many of us have "ideas" as to how we can release currently the forces for improving the Service which, except for sporadic outbreaks, lie dormant in the organization.

The implication in the first paragraph of his article is that the problem is one of presenting "ideas" to the Chief. I believe there is also a second problem in disseminating "ideas" (perhaps as developed policies, methods, and procedures) from the Chief's office to the field. If so, it is closely connected with the first.

Assuming new ideas are wanted rather than expressions of opinion on old ideas, each member of the organization should be familiar with the latest developments in his field. Otherwise, how will he know that his idea is something new? Inspectors find many ideas that have been developed on a Forest or in an office which could have been used elsewhere had the person responsible realized he had something new. The Ranger's problem of keeping posted in all activities under the increasing functional management of Regional and Forest offices is particularly difficult. He develops the feeling of being a Jack-of-all-trades, but master of none.

In many cases circular letters, bulletins, and similar information come from Washington through the Regional Office to the Forest with the notation: "Sufficient copies are enclosed for distribution to Forest Supervisors." What about the Rangers, - the force that makes effective the policies and aims of the Service? Too frequently the Supervisor, attempting to relieve the Ranger of added volume of correspondence, fails to circulate the information to the man in the field. How may ideas lie dormant as a result? "Construction Hints" is a good example of effective improvement in this line - it is of, by, and for the man on the job. And let's give a bouquet to the specialist who prepares briefs of lengthy articles for the benefit of the layman in the field.

A similar example is the gap between Research and Administration. Men in the field too often hold the attitude that new ideas - to be accepted - must be conceived by Research. Conversely, Research may publish the results of its studies and leave complicated details of application to Administration. Don't we need an intra-Service extension agency, - men who know the problems of Administration, recognize new ideas originated by field men, present such problems and ideas to Research for development and test, and who can then reconvey the resulting information to the field in a form that will be accepted? Who hasn't heard the expression "We don't need more research, we can't practice half of what we know now"?

Our system of decentralization necessarily requires that the field forces be governed to a considerable extent by standards and regulations. In a large measure this control is essential; yet, it is not conducive to the origin and development of new ideas. To overcome this repressing influence the originator of a new idea must be a salesman (and few of us are) - either that, or supervisory personnel must search for bargains in new ideas.

A new idea needs recognition, it requires development and test, and finally, to be effective, it needs application. Many ideas are suppressed because the proponent is unable to carry on the developmental work; others fail when put to the test; but many more are only partially effective because of lack of application.

If we look at an idea, then, not as an entity, but as part of a cycle continuing through several stages - a cycle that takes on new ideas, processes them, and distributes the product ready for application - perhaps we can even out the ebbs and flows that now occur. Perhaps a cleaning of the channel between Research and Administration, between development and application, will smooth correspondingly the passage of new ideas to the top.

FARM WOODLAND--FARM ECONOMY

(Excerpt from an article by John F. Preston in "Soil Conservation", December 1940)

What is the cost of rehabilitation of land? If men are hired to perform the labor, the costs can be figured. If the farmer becomes so interested in the job that he lets his hay spoil while he practices silviculture with an axe, the costs can be figured. But, if he puts in labor for which he has no other immediate market, he has made an investment which, if it returns something later on, is a sound investment. There is no cost for labor so expended, but there is a very certain though perhaps deferred labor return. In commercial undertakings, dividends on capital stock are not items of cost; they are only subclassifications of the returns, if and when the returns are large enough to permit dividends. The risk of losing the capital stock itself is always present in commercial enterprises. Many a corporation has made much worse expenditures of its money and had less return than the farmer receives when he spends his labor in land rehabilitation. The cost of restoring land to productivity, if carried on as a seasonal farm activity, cannot be figured by the usual methods of imputing cash values to unmarketable products.

Now let us return to the problem of management of existing farm woodlands. Foresters are taught to think in terms of stumpage--the net value of the wood crop as it stands in the woods. Farm economy is made of sterner stuff. The way of life of the farmer, the rules of the game which he plays, contemplate no such easy way as selling a crop as it stands in the field. The rule of the farm is, as far as possible, to process the product on the farm and to transport it to market with the facilities of the farm. With the possible exception of a few highly speculative agricultural adventures, such as citrus crops, the commodity sent to market acquires value largely through the work of men, animals, and machinery.

The farmer who sells his wheat or cotton or corn as it matures in the field, or rents his pasture to his neighbors, is not following the precepts of sound farm economy and is probably headed for the rocks. Very few banks or insurance companies find it profitable to operate or rent farm land acquired through mortgage foreclosures. Very few agricultural speculators, whether the crop is wheat or tung oil or citrus, realize the promised profits of the promoters. Agriculture by remote control must be classed as highly speculative. Farm economy, which in the long run succeeds in producing a satisfactory income, is based on the growing, the processing and transportation of the products of the land, and, in the vast majority of cases, the end result is the translation of labor into salable products. The better farmers, through planning, good business management, building up of soil structure and fertility, and some luck are able to get more than a labor return, which is the margin from whence comes interest on capital invested, or rent for the landlord, and perhaps a profit.

The "stumpage" of the forester has no place in farm economy, because the margin above cash costs is made up from all farm crops and the rubric of farm economy so ties all activities together that they are actually very difficult to separate. The fact that we still think in terms of stumpage only proves that the farm woodland is not being considered, or is not actually being operated, as a farm enterprise. The farmer plans his crops of corn, hay, wheat, with reference to the labor which he can put into them and with reference to the seasonal distribution of that labor. He plans to utilize nonscheduled time in mowing pastures, hauling, and distributing fertilizer, building fences, clearing land, etc. If the farm woodland is actually included in his farm organization, he also plans his harvest of forest products with reference to his seasonal labor chart. The quantity of wood products removed is determined as much by his seasonal labor chart as it is by the market price of wood products or the calculated volume regulation of the forester. It may be good farm economy to cut less wood volume than the current growth even if the growing stock is normal, or it may also be wise to overcut temporarily in the woods with the expectation of either buying more acres of woods or of later diverting the woods labor into other farm enterprises.

One farmer, approached recently as a prospective cooperator on a farm forestry project, made a statement which showed clearly that his woods had never been incorporated into his farm organization. After expressing a willingness to have the forester examine his farm and his woods and see what forestry program could be worked out, he added these significant words, "But I am not going to give my timber away." When we examined his woodland, we knew what he meant. Part of his woods contained several hundred thousand feet of overmature, partly stag-headed timber. He has been waiting for probably 20 years to sell that timber to a logger and "cash in" on it. The price of logs or lumber in his neighborhood leaves no "stumpage" value. There is a labor return in it, however, if cut at the rate represented by his seasonal chart of available labor. If cut, skidded, and hauled to the mill in the winter with farm labor and equipment, the cash received would largely represent an actual increase in farm income with little additional expense.

If clean cut by a logger, as it would have to be, the cutover area would become a fire hazard and very likely a "burn". The market for fuel could not absorb all of the tops and culls. If harvested annually over a period of 10 or 15 years, the logging waste could be sold as fuel, the fire hazard would be reduced to almost nothing, reproduction would be assured. Were this woodland actually considered as a part of the farm, farm economy would force its cutting even though no margin above the labor return was realized. The silviculturist would say that such a woods should be cut at once because losses exceed the growth, and it is therefore necessary that a young growing forest be substituted. From the standpoint of farm economy, however, all the arguments are in favor of a gradual removal of the crop. In this instance there was actually very little choice. This farmer could increase his farm income by taking the woodland into his farm business and cutting it as a farm crop. In the Big Hole Basin, in Montana, it used to be facetiously said that there were two seasons--haying and sleighing. This farmer could well recognize at least two important seasons in his farm calendar--haying and logging.

A farmer needs a variety of wood products, for his own farm business and to be in better position to take advantage of the varying demands of the wood market. Therefore, farm forestry should introduce on suitable sites new and promising, even exotic, species in mixture with the recognized standard species. If the new ones grow and thrive, they will be favored; if they do not continue to show promise they will be removed in thinnings and no harm has been done. Thus farm forestry has a big advantage in this respect over agronomy or horticulture. For example, in western Oregon the farm woodlands are mostly Douglas fir, marketable for several products. There is a growing furniture market, based mostly on native alder and cottonwood of which some farmers have very little. It is good farm economy not only to increase the proportions of alder and cottonwood, but to introduce other trees, native or foreign, such as walnut, birch, maple, ash, beech.

Farm woodland management is a vastly different field from other forest management. Farm planners in dealing with farm forestry problems should think in terms of farm economy as much as in terms of silviculture and forest regulation. Fuel wood in most farm woodlands is a byproduct and usually has a low value, a labor return only. Our objective should be to produce products which promise a margin above labor returns and take posts and fuel as byproducts.

At this stage in the development of the farm woodland as one of the farm enterprises, success depends largely on, first, a thorough understanding of how the farm woodland fits into farm economy and, second, on the ability of the farm planner to convince the farmer that he should change his concept of the farming business to include farm woods management as an integral part of it. This is a large order; but on it success in a farm conservation program largely depends.

50,000 AMERICANS

By Edward Ritter, R. 7

"Use-pressure" was on at the Fish Creek Pond public camp site in the Adirondacks, administered by the New York State Conservation Department. The "first come first served stay as long as you like" policy was unofficially in effect. I've observed campground use in the East and West but never have I noted such perennial tenacity. Rain, cold, lightning, wind, and thunder seemingly failed to reduce the continuity of site occupancy. A mid-week census revealed no fewer campers than holidays or weekends.

Fish Creek Pond campground both in name and in layout is a far cry from the conventional type of development approved by modern recreational planners. Each of its 459 sites has frontage along the five mile lake shore. There is little screening, and neighbors are at your elbow. A through road encircles the entire area, serving all sites. Parking space is provided alongside each tent. A good class of enthusiastic outdoor lovers clamor for these sites while carefully planned campgrounds along nearby lakes literally go begging. Planning for Fish Creek was not methodical and expansion, like Topsy, just grew to take care of the increased use. In 1927 only 1,888 people used the area. Now, over 50,000 individuals are registered annually as campers.

My conception of an ideal development does not harmonize with the Fish Creek Pond layout, yet the popularity of this free public camp site, attested by the table which follows, should have significance. The figures afford some comparison of use between Fish Creek Pond and a well planned National Forest camp for a given 14-day period in 1940. The Dolly Copp recreation area, White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire, is used for comparison as it is the only National Forest camping area that I know of with a capacity comparable to that of Fish Creek Pond. Each is relatively isolated from large metropolitan centers. Both are located in the mountains where scenery, fishing, bathing, and hiking take a prominent place in the list of attractions. Almost identical weather conditions prevailed at both areas. The figures indicate total number of individuals registered.

	July												August	
	20	21*	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*	29	30	31	1	2
D.C.	601	607	650	687	777	671	677	723	714	736	755	665	763	829
F.C.	1499	1446	1533	1430	1506	1662	1576	1705	1751	1839	1758	1851	1849	1734

*Sunday D.C.-Dolly Copp F.C.-Fish Creek

Fish Creek Pond campground sets no accepted precedent but it has no equal in New York. It is doubtful if State recreational officials would attempt to duplicate its pattern. Recreational planners pooh-pooh the layout. Yet the popularity of this ill-planned, over-crowded development is increasing. It apparently has some "come-hither" touch equal to or surpassing that of more carefully planned units. Maybe it is just what the people want! Surely 50,000 Americans can't be wrong - or can they?

THE FOREST SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM

By P. Keplinger, Washington

The other day I saw a letter beginning "Reference is made to Keplinger's Employee Training Program." This and other things have caused me to feel an obligation to do some explaining. The program referred to is not mine but yours. It is the fourth general all-service plan. I have contributed something to each but have not been primarily responsible for any one of them.

The first program was prepared at the "Mather Field" conference in 1921. Colonel Peck was chairman of the committee. While the committee was appointed by the Chief, it was strictly a field committee, and the program was therefore a field program, even though it took the approval of the Chief to make it effective.

The second program, a revision of the first, was prepared by the Regional Foresters' conference in 1925. The procedure was the same except that, as I remember it, there was this time a Washington Office man on the committee. The program differed but little from the first.

In 1930 the Regional Foresters' conference again had a training committee. This time the program was quite radically changed, improved, and enlarged. It was published in a pamphlet of "Committee Reports" and is available in all Service libraries. There was no Washington Office man on the committee and Colonel Peck was again chairman. Here again was a field plan, written by field men.

This program served well for a time, but after the expansion and organization changes of the middle thirties it became inadequate. Revision was needed but was from time to time postponed. Finally in 1939, the Assistant Chief in charge of AM & I asked that material be prepared for submission to the field, initiating a discussion preliminary to another program revision.

The field responded in a remarkable manner, good and usable suggestions coming from, I think, every Station and Region. The Chief then asked a field man to come in and make the final revision. You will understand from this that while the procedure differed somewhat, the result was the same--a program for and by the field.

Now I did write some supplemental material that was published with the program. The first is an attempt to express in simple terms what the psychologists call "the learning process." It might be worth reading sometime. The second probably has little value. I told you some of the services which I thought should be furnished by your local training officer, but what he does furnish is not for me to say. That is up to each Region and Station. While the Washington Office still has a very definite responsibility in coordination, it as yet has not found it desirable to control details.

The third statement, that on the training load, was not written for you at all, and I hope you don't read it. The fourth, however, is different. It quotes some things you ought to know. For example, do you know whom the President has instructed to "establish practical training courses" for field men in your Region?

Aside from all that, the thing which I want to impress upon you is that this program, like the others, is a field product. The chief difference is that the field contributed much more widely to this than to any other.

FAN LETTERS

"I am a regular listener to the Friday Forest Rangers skit on the Farm and Home Hour. Thank you for using the extra good music on that day and for the high tone of the broadcast in its moral and educational value. Though written by a Washington man in the Forest Service, it smacks of the true spirit of the woodlands - I am glad it is to be continued another year."

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"For some time I have intended to write to tell you how very much I enjoy your Friday programs, and today, as you are starting your tenth year on the air, I felt that I must carry out that intention.

"To my mind the U. S. Forest Rangers have the best skit in Radio. The four principals are such fine characters, and so like real life.

"So many skits are so terribly exaggerated and unreal, not suggesting the best in life, that it is refreshing to have such a clean and instructive, as well as entertaining a story as portrayed by Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Mary and Jerry."

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"I want to tell you with what pleasure I have listened to your program for I don't know how many years, but surely nearly all of the ten you have been on the air. You seem like old friends."

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"Have been wanting to write you for a long, long time, to tell you how much your talented presentation of rural life, and especially as centered around the Pine Cone Ranger Station, has always appealed so intimately to me.

"It is one of the finest, most loved programs on the radio."

WOOD HIGH, ARMY TURNS TO PAPER FOR SHIPPING

"High lumber prices have led the Army Quartermaster Corps to substitute corrugated cardboard and solid-fibre boxes for the wooden containers heretofore used in shipments of shorts, work clothing, socks, underwear, mosquito bars, field caps and gloves, the Office of Production Management announced today. A study made by the OPM and the Quartermaster Corps showed that the shift in the material of containers would save 8½ percent in army warehouse space as well as making possible lower shipping costs. Eight cents will be saved on the shipping price of each blanket, it was forecast, and $57,500 will be saved on a shipment of a milion Army overcoats." (New York Times, February 9)

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

The President, by Executive Order dated February 5, 1941, has designated the Massanutten Unit of the George Washington National Forest, Virginia, as the Robert Fechner Memorial Forest, in honor of Robert Fechner, the first Director of the CCC. It was within this Unit that the first CCC camp, Camp Roosevelt, was established in April 1933.

The National Forest lands within the boundaries of this memorial forest, which total 72,041 acres, will continue to have a NF status, but "their administration, development, and management by the Forest Service shall reflect the spirit and intent of their memorial designation."

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Forest Service employees who have so far been granted military furloughs and the service or training to which they have been assigned are:

Region 1: William J. Fox, Jr., Naval Air Station.

Region 2: Wendel E. Carter, Air Corps; Frederic E. Harburg, National Guard; Raymond E. Phillips, Army.

Region 3: Rolland J. Goodell, Reserve Corps; Irvin Pat Murray, Army; Jerome Thompson, Selective Service Act.

Region 4: Clarence J. Baldwin, Field Artillery Reserve; Frederick R. Baugh, Coast Guard Reserve; Jerrold P. Gess, National Guard; K. Webb Kennedy, Officers Reserve Corps.

Region 5: William B.Clark, Navy; Robert L. Gradin, Selective Service Act; William R. Howden, Army; Warren J. King, Officers Reserve Corps; John A. Magee, Officers Reserve Corps; George N. Newhall, Naval Civil Engr. Corps; Anton W. Rogina, National Guard; Burford M. Tanner, Army; Stanley J. Weston, Infantry Reserve.

Region 6: Edward H. Boudreau, Army Reserves; Walter A. Clark, National Guard; Corwin E. Hein, National Guard; William K. Nelson, Naval Reserve; Dale E. Rittenhouse, National Guard; Raymond H. Smith, Reserve Officers; Walter V. Uhler, National Guard.

Region 7: Edward K. Gienty, Army Reserve Corps; Robert E. James, Selective Service Act; Charles M. Heffner, Army; Harold D. Jones, National Guard; Philip S. Robbins, Infantry Reserve; George F. Vogel, National Guard.

Region 8: John C. Billingsley, National Guard; Harvey W. Boston, National Guard; F. Grady Burnett, Infantry Reserve; William M. Gordon, Naval Reserve; Reagor P. Hearn, Coast Artillery; George Johnson, Jr., Army; Mat T. Maxwell, Jr., Engineer Reserve; Harry C. Miley, Infantry Reserve; Carl F. Olsen, Officers Reserve Corps; William G. O'Regan, Executive Order 9-8-39; William D. Patterson, Infantry.

Region 9: Robert F. Collins, Army; Ralph L. Dickie, Army; Carl G. Petty, Field Artillery; Arthur C. Reichardt, Army; James F. Wells, War Department.

New England Forest Emergency: William D. Gash, Selective Service Act; William M. Hersh, Selective Service Act; James E. Porter.

Forest Products Laboratory: John B. Cuno, Army Selection Board, Wisconsin.

California Forest Experiment Station: Warren J. King, Officers Reserve Corps.

Southern Forest Experiment Station: David Bruce, Combat Engineers Regiment.

Washington Office: J. Walton Hall, Jr., Army; James H. Hayden, Army; Harold W. Leath, Army.

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The Forest Service one-reel sound motion picture "Ocala" has recently been released. This film illustrates how the area now contained in the Ocala National Forest was developed under the administration of the Forest Service from a wasteland of scrub pine, shunned by man except a few of the sort that find asylum in out of the way places, into an attractive and productive area. Long known as the "Big Scrub", the region is a remarkable contrast of sand pine thickets interspersed with deep rivers flowing through scenes of semi-tropical beauty. Some of the attractive shots in the picture show the Oklawaha River, fringed with palm trees and cypress festooned with Spanish moss; Silver River, showing a colony of wild monkeys and alligators; the beautiful recreational area at Juniper Springs; and the Alexandria Springs, where 450 million gallons of water gush forth every 24 hours to form the Alexandria River.

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There has been a marked increase in the opportunities provided for graduate study in administration. Colleges recently offering fellowships are:

Harvard University has asked the Department to recommend candidates for one year Littauer Fellowships in the Graduate School of Public Administration. Harvard also offers one year Administration fellowships to college graduates.

The University of Minnesota is offering fellowships in public administration to young men and women now in Government Service. They must have had not less than three years of experience in public service, preferably administrative.

The University of Denver is offering ten graduate fellowships in Government management.

Syracuse University also offers a number of fellowships in public administration.

Iowa State College expects to issue a total of 280 fellowship appointments in the various departments of agriculture and mechanic arts to students who have graduated from approved colleges in the highest quartiles of their classes and who have the requisite preparation.

Information regarding these various fellowships, and application blanks in most cases, may be obtained from the Washington Office. Since the schools are now working on the assignments of these fellowships, all applications should be made at once.

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Director McEntee on February 10 authorized selection of 775 CCC enrollees for U. S. Maritime Commission training. This number brings the total of CCC boys accepted for sea training up to 2,175. The Commission asked that three-fourths of the young men be between 18 and 21 years of age, the rest between 21 and 23. Of the 775, 550 will be taken on March 15, and 225 on April 15. The boys will be trained in deck and engine room duties, and as cooks and stewards and radio operators.

E. C. MANNING

The following is from the News Letter of the Forest Branch, Department of Lands, Victoria, British Columbia:

"We announce with deep regret the death of our Chief Forester, Mr. E. C. Manning, in an air accident near Armstrong, Ontario, in the early hours of February 6.

"The Chief, who had been acting since last July as Assistant Timber Controller for the Pacific Coast, flew back to Ottawa on business late in January, and was returning to Vancouver when the fatal crash occurred.

"He was graduated in Forestry at the University of Toronto, in 1912. From 1912 to June, 1918, when he came to the British Columbia Forest Branch, he worked throughout the West, first with the C.P.R. and later with the Dominion Forest Service. His career in the Forest Branch needs no review.

"Since his appointment as Chief Forester on January 1, 1936, he proved himself an able administrator as well as a forester of unquestioned vision and outstanding leadership. British Columbia and Canada can ill afford his loss."

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SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents Confidential

Vol. XXV No. 6 Washington, D. C. March 17, 1941

IS THE MORTAR CRUMBLING?

By Dahl Kirkpatrick, Siuslaw

Once upon a time a good many years ago a public employee was transferred to a community where the general attitude toward interference with the free actions of the people was anything but good. His pay was small and the hardships of the work in which he was engaged were great, but his relative economic position was as good as that of his neighbors.

As years passed, by dint of untiring effort and honest dealing he won respect and public approbation both for himself and for the organization which he represented. Then came the time when the economic conditions of his neighbors spurted ahead and measurably outstripped his, due to the false economy of a war boom. Though it was a little tough to do, this public servant gritted his teeth and carried on mostly out of sheer devotion to his job and loyalty to his employer. The satisfaction he obtained from holding a position of trust and respect in his community may also have contributed to his fortitude.

Better days came and public service generally was rewarded with more equitable stipends and slightly more liberal privileges in the matter of vacations with pay, and the public servant again found himself on an economic par with his neighbors. Then later a reasonable amount of help was made available to him. The automobile replaced the horse, and the strenuous work to which he had once been subjected was replaced by the increasing demands of management and clerical routine. Public attitude was favorable, and everything was going fine.

Hard times came but the public officer's position, from a comparative economic standpoint, improved materially. His neighbors were out of work, the price of the products they raised for sale fell off, but the stipend of this public officer suffered hardly at all. For the first time in his career his position in the community was looked upon with envy by the people. He was the only one of them who was favored with the economic security which they all so much desired.

At this juncture he was provided with more assistance to carry on his work than a decade before he had even dared to hope for. His influence in the community was increasingly impressed upon the lives of his neighbors because a good many of them were in his employ. Special benefits and privileges had been conferred on him in the form of increased vacations with pay, pay during periods of sickness, and salary advances, as well as provision for retirement when his most fruitful days were over. In the eyes of the neighbors he was an economic royalist, but they did not resent this too much because many of them knew him of old, because he was a good man, and because in the past he had dealt with them fairly and with understanding.

The hard times gradually subsided, and the economic condition of the people in the community improved, but taxes were measurably increased to help pay the bills which had been incurred during the years of depression and to finance another war. Whereas for the first two decades of his public service career he had been the only regular public employee in the community there were now several both in his organization and in many other agencies.

The sharp impact of increasing taxes and the knowledge that additional increases were due had a telling effect upon the thought of the people. It was brought home to them forcibly for the first time that they themselves and not someone else far away were the employers of this public servant and that they and their children were paying and would pay not only for his salary and the privileges of leave and retirement that he enjoyed but that they were also underwriting the cost of the projects which were undertaken with public funds entrusted to him for expenditure. There was a general change in the neighborhood from an attitude of apathy when considering public works to an attitude of guarded criticism.

Unfortunately, this good and loyal employee through the recent years of easy living had sort of lost touch with many of his neighbors, had fallen into the custom of directing the work of others rather than of doing it himself. The security which his position afforded he had come to take for granted. With more or less justification he attributed the hard luck of his neighbors to mismanagement, extravagance, and indolence. He had lost some of the sympathetic understanding which he once had had of human values.

The tempo of the times had changed and cosmopolitan neighborliness was no longer the rule. His sphere of intimate friends was limited to the local doctor, merchant, the garage man, and the high school principal. In his associations with the many other public servants he observed that there was no discernible difference between his attitude and outlook on life and theirs. He thought that he was pretty well in line. So he rode around in a car and "contacted" the people. When something in his domain needed doing, he made a note of it and at the first opportunity sent a man or a crew to the scene. He now wore a uniform and disliked to subject it to the wear and tear of strenuous work. He lived in the best house in the neighborhood, his children were sent to college. It appeared to the people that prosperity had turned his head.

What was really the matter was that the forces of circumstance during the late years had by imperceptible degrees broken down the bonds of mutual regard induced by common hardship, sweat, and toil which had once existed between this public servant and his neighbors. The change was insidious else he would have indulged in the healthy practice of doing a bit of philosophic thinking now and then about his relationship to society as a whole and to the people within his sphere of activity in particular. He and the organization which he represented were consequently being crowded from their place in the sun of public approbation. The people were commencing to regard him now as just another of the horde of parasites feeding from the common trough - a degenerate public servant - a smug bureaucrat.

I haven't heard whether retirement intervened or whether this man is now living in a shack near the head of the creek picking ferns and peeling chittum for a livelihood. It really doesn't make much difference. What is important is: What of his youthful successor, he who has never had the benefit of knowing the fellowship of common hardship, sweat, and toil, who is the product of another environment, who doesn't know the people of old and whose ideas generally are streamlined in the modern manner. It sort of looks as if he might have a hard time of it in keeping the mortar of human sympathy and understanding from crumbling from between the stones of the foundation wall upon which the public edifice is built.

(Comment on this article as on others in the Bulletin is invited.-Ed)

"THE FUTURE OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS"

(Some Notes from a Panel Discussion of the American Society for Public Administration, Washington, D. C.)

By Crawford R. Buell, Washington

On January 9 Miss Dorothy Thompson was the principal speaker in a panel discussion conducted by the American Society for Public Administration on certain phases and opportunities of the CCC program. Miss Thompson's discussion concerned principally the philosophy, the thoughts and the feelings, in this generation, of persons, of peoples, and of specific age classes such as youths. She stressed the development of "personality", of becoming "persons" rather than merely "individuals". During the last two generations the mechanization of industry and the urbanization of our American civilization has had a marked change upon the youths of our land. At the turn of the century the child grew into adolescence in an environment and a situation where he could understand the things about him. Now the radio, electric light, telephone, automobile, (and canned vegetables and plastics, etc.) are beyond the understanding of youth - and to a great extent of adults, also. A sense of detachment - of unreality - has appeared among the youths of today in many lands. With it has come frustrations, a development of neuroses among this group which may be characterized by a feeling that youths are really not needed today. American democracy has not yet given youth the feeling that he is needed. How can we meet the challenge this gives us?

Miss Thompson pointed to the need for liberating the personality of people - providing for development of body, mind, and soul - rather than merely providing work relief. Service in the Civilian Conservation Corps has resulted in increasing the weight of each boy a certain number of pounds. The CCC should have been so developed as to turn out personalities, to have enrollees thrill with the pride of membership in the corps, and to make a real contribution to our society. Much of their work is of immense value to the Nation and to the local community, but not enough attention has been given to it. The local people sometimes resented the CCC's and the CCC's on their part often made no effort to participate in the community life - there was little interchange of thought - democracy was not working.

Another aspect of this problem is that, as William James believes, wars continue to occur because man has found no moral equivalent of war. The soldierly qualities, the sharing of hardships, privations and dangers, the comradeships and self-sacrifices can be found to a high degree in the battle against the elements and for the conservation of our soil and all that grows on it. We must recognize and utilize this in strengthening our democracy.

A member of the audience suggested that the American democracy had "participation" in government "in fact", but that there should be among all people the "sense" of participation as well. Dr. Carleton Ball cited the democratic participation in the problems of government by large numbers of farmers under leadership of the Department of Agriculture. He offered the possibility of arranging for some kind of participation in planning or leadership by the CCC enrollees in order to do what Dr. Rosentoch-Huessy of the panel expressed as using his head and heart rather than just "being a hand."

P.M. circular No. 48 dated April 2, 1940, mentions a plan used in the Soil Conservation Service to some extent for participation of non-technical foremen in preparing sample farm management plans, which increased the mental stature and the satisfaction of the foreman even though his plan might not be usable. With similar effect is the junior-board plan of the Charles McCormick Company, so well described in the book MULTIPLE MANAGEMENT. Recent plans within our own Service for group participation in the planning function outside the scope of the normal jobs of the participants of the administrative management committee have a somewhat similar effect.

Recognizing the immense problems of national defense which confront us and the intimate part that conservation plays in this total defense, we should search for every means to integrate the whole person - heart, mind and body - of each of us into the whole fabric of our American democratic life.

OUR STAR PERFORMERS

By Wyman Smith, Washington

In the ever-widening use of the word "conservation" and the phrase "conservation of natural resources" by several Government agencies and people generally, we are perhaps likely to forget that our star performers are trees, shrubs, and grasses. During the past, the effort has been to conserve certain specific areas where these can grow or be grown by means of broadening public ownership - one-fourth of our commercial forest land being so handled at present, although the better three-fourths is still subject to the vicissitudes of private ownership.

To clarify our thinking and our educational approach, particularly in the press and on the radio and in other media where it is necessary to promote and reiterate a rather simple text, the fundamental need seems to be to recast public opinion: from the traditional notion that trees and forests are obstacles and of little value to the belief and the understanding that forests can make poor land rich, and that trees are valuable growing assets for the individual or for the public to own and manage; or that a forest economy implies the annual production of billions of dollars in new and perpetual wealth widely distributed.

If we can teach some millions of Americans enough forestry so that when they visit forests or woodlands they will be able to say: "That tree ought to be worth five dollars, that one is worth ten, and that one fifty or a hundred dollars," we shall be over the first hurdle and have produced a state of mind where people will at least give ear to the requests for the investment of labor and money in forests -- either by themselves or by their public agencies -- as good business.

Such a program can be carried by the usual broadcast media of public information -- the radio, and certain types of newspaper releases, exhibits, bulletins, film strips, and movies which stimulate thought and promote general ideas. These promotional and stimuli material must, because of the limitations of the media themselves, be comparatively general, must usually be timely, newsy or of human or emotional interest. Nevertheless, they will reach hundreds or perhaps thousands of persons as compared to a few reached by the more direct and detailed instructional material. The ultimate goal is in this case: making trees and forests valuable to every individual and group, and to the community, State, and Nation.

However, all educational and informational effort naturally divides itself into two forms, the second form being direct, word-of-mouth teaching and demonstration to those interested enough to attend meetings and hearings or other gatherings and giving of detailed and specific information through letters, bulletins, exhibits, film strips, feature articles, and the like. Such instruction usually is a follow-up of the first or promotional effort which has awakened general interest by use of the promotional and stimuli media.

In following this train of thought, for example, exhibits at fairs or parade floats will be promotional and stimulating, whereas at large public campgrounds and recreational areas exhibits might be arranged to deal with the features of particular trees or vegetation, watershed, grazing or other values. Visitors to a campground are in a receptive frame of mind to absorb and remember information about a particular tree such as its common and scientific name, its age, growth-rate, content in board feet of lumber, stumpage and total value, and uses. Other exhibits at recreational areas or shelter houses can present similarly detailed instruction in forestry comprehensible to school children as well as adults, such presentations identifying the forest and taking the place of guides and forest study classes and the like for which the Forest Service at present has insufficient time or money.

MORE ABOUT "IDEAS"

By Peter Keplinger, Washington

In their replies to circular letter of January 3, which included a tabulation of the results of the poll on the contribution of betterment ideas by employees, several Directors and Regional Foresters were inclined to believe that conditions were not that bad in their unit. This is not surprising since if they had known they would have been trying to do something about it.

In the January 20 issue of the Service Bulletin I gave some examples of happenings in the Service which cause me to believe that we are not normally making full use of the constructive thinking power of our members. Here is another example which emphasizes that point and also indicates that the results of the poll are no exaggeration.

Recently a process analysis study has been made in the Procurement Section here in Washington. This is one of our newer sections, organized under the direction of an outstanding man, with above average assistants, and operated, since its organization, by a force of extremely capable and loyal employees. When Mr. Maaske took charge it was thought to be a good time to make a careful examination of all procedures. As a result of the study a number of time-saving changes have been made and most of them have been suggested by workers in the unit.

After the analyst had examined and charted processes as they were, he went to the employees and asked for help, particularly where delays were shown, seemingly needless actions required, or where simplifications appeared possible. And did he get it? Sure, in practically every case. Suggestions were examined, discussed, and tried out. Many of the suggestions were old ideas which had been cherished, thought about, and refined over a considerable period.

If it was true there, - why isn't it somewhere else? It is possible but not probable that all other units are perfect.

Now here is my suggestion: Could we not let anyone who thinks his unit is about right and that it is utilizing all of the constructive thinking of its members, ask the Chief to send an expert process analyst to go over his procedures with him; then let the Chief select, from the requests submitted, a typical situation, have the analysis made and publish the result? This test case might be of considerable value in shedding further light on this somewhat perplexing problem.

FIREPLACE MAGIC

By R. V. Reynolds, Washington

From time immemorial the hearthstone has been the symbol of domestic comfort. Strangely deep are the satisfactions which arise from the genial warmth of smouldering logs, from their balsamous odors and the flicker of leaping flames. Gnomes and elves peep and hide behind the back-log, and the chimney throat was ever the door for Santa Claus.

Another pretty fancy is attributed by Readers Digest to Larry Foster (John Day) who writes: "There is a belief among many solitary woodsmen that every color or tint to which a tree is exposed during its life, glows in the fire when the tree is burned. Look deep into the coals and you can find the pinks and violets of dawn, the blueness of the sky, the burning brightness of the noonday sun, the angry black of the thunder cloud, the crimson of the sunset, the silver radiance of the moonlight, the brilliant transparency of the stars."

Happy is the home that has a well used fireplace. Its peaceful magic is our inheritance from a thousand generations of forest-bred ancestors.

TENANTS IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS

By C. J. Buck, Washington

There are almost one million people in scattered rural families inside the National Forest boundaries in the Eastern Regions, that is, 178,661 families. Region 8 leads with 97,731 rural families, Region 9 next with 52,863, and Region 7 has 28,067 according to the Population and Tenant Rehabilitation Report figures recently compiled.

The tenant families actually living on lands purchased to date total 2,492 - with Region 8 having 1,496, Region 9 with 689, and Region 7 with 307. In addition to these 2,492 families now on National Forest land, there are hundreds, of course, on adjacent private lands which use National Forests in connection with other lands.

The report further shows that the Eastern Regions are now acquiring in land purchases at the rate of 341 tenants per year.

Over and above this million persons in scattered rural families the forests embrace towns, villages, and cities carrying some 551,115 people. These latter have in part subsisted in the past from the use of products of the forest - some are stranded people left with a depleted timber resource. Just what proportions of the 1,720,000 people inside National Forest boundaries can be supported in whole or in part by the National Forest resources will have to remain for later studies.

The present report shows that 1,048 families on National Forests need rehabilitation in land or housing conditions, or both, and that 71 percent of the tenants we acquire need some sort of real assistance; 362 or 20 percent, of those needing it have received rehabilitation work - 189 of them with the assistance of the SCS, WPA, or FSA. It is hoped that the help of these other agencies can be obtained in increasing amounts in the future. Securing the cooperation of such agencies as the FSA, WPA, and SCS is a pressing need for these families. The CCC has been functioning in a moderate way in the past and is the main agency responsible for doing the improvement work on the 362 cases handled to date. Since the Forest Service is a landlord it is up to us to become good landlords - to have an active interest in our tenants.

IS THE DRY CYCLE STORY FOR WEST OF THE ROCKIES ONLY A MYTH?

The Weather Bureau weekly Bulletin for February 18, 1941, contains an interesting article entitled "Precipitation in the United States" from which the following has been excerpted:

"With regard to characteristics of precipitation from year to year, and trend tendencies from decade to decade, the country may be divided into 3 broad west to east divisions as follows: Area 1 - all States from the Rocky Mountains westward; area 2 - all States between the Rocky Mountains and Mississippi River, including Montana; and area 3 - all States east of the Mississippi River.

"An examination of these (included) graphs discloses some interesting and important precipitation characteristics. In area 1 the period 1889-97 had mostly above normal rainfall, followed by 6 years of marked deficiencies. Then, beginning with 1904, the general tendency was to markedly above normal up to 1916, with another extremely dry period from 1928 to 1935. All but one of the last 5 years had above-normal precipitation.

"The outstanding features of area 2 are the tendency for subnormal amounts during the first part of the period, followed by mostly above normal, except for a few extremely dry years, up through the decade ending with 1925, and marked deficiencies during the last 10 years.

"Area 3 is characterized by small variations from year to year, frequent alterations of anomaly signs, and comparative absence of prolonged drought periods.

"The lower part of the graph shows that, on a basis of 10-year overlapping averages, the wettest decade in area 1 was that ending with 1915, and the driest around 1935. In area 2 the wettest decade was that ending with 1909 and the driest with 1939. In area 3 the wettest 10 years covered the period from 1920 to 1929 and the driest 1930-39. It will be noted that as far as general trends are concerned area 2, the central third of the country, conforms very closely to the United States as a whole. In both of these the wettest decade was that ending with 1909 and the driest with 1939."

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

The Committee recently organized in the Washington Office to develop a training program for clerical workers presented a program for women employees of the Service in the Department Auditorium on the afternoon of February 27. The subject of the meeting was "Women's Place in the Forest Service." Speakers were:

Hon. Gifford Pinchot told about the early days in the Service - how the women as well as the men had a feeling that they were doing a great service to the people of the country and that it was a tremendous privilege to be taking part in the fight then going on for forest conservation; that they felt they were engaged in a great crusade, that it was worth while, that they all belonged together in this fight, and that it had to be won. In the early days, he said, women were just as much a part of the organization as the men and the service they rendered was tremendous. He said that he believed the women of today were going to carry on the tradition of the women who helped start the great work and gave it the spirit that made it live.

Mr. Kotok spoke about "The women I have known in the Service from 1910 on - mostly in the West - who they are and what their jobs have been." These women, he said, were of two groups - workers in the Regional Offices, some of whom came from Washington at the time the Regions were established and some of whom were recruited from the townfolk; and workers at Supervisors' headquarters, who were recruited from local women accustomed to rural America and its ways. These rural American women, he said, were the listening posts through whom the Supervisor was able to feel the pulse of public opinion. Mr. Kotok described the early-day Supervisor's headquarters with its model T typewriter - the old Oliver - and no janitor service; told how the women in these offices educated the Rangers in the use of the typewriter and in English composition; how the smiling face of a woman softened the environment of an office when an irate permittee called to give the Supervisor a piece of his mind - kept the Supervisor as well as the permittee from losing his temper. Speaking of the work of the women in the Regional Offices, Mr. Kotok referred to them as official keepers not only of the seal but also of the knowledge of the office. He compared the status of women in society before and since 1920. Women now have a right to a profession, he said. Referring to the new significance the conservation movement is now taking on, he said, "An employee to be useful must have not only technical skill but he must understand our own special conservation work in relation to these larger economic and social problems."

Mr. Loveridge, who introduced the speakers, told how the training committee came into being and mentioned a second crusade which is about to begin, and which he implied will be a harder fight than the first crusade of which G. P. spoke.

Mr. Clapp had expected to preside at the meeting, but for the first time in a good many years he had had to stay at home on account of illness.

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Dean M. F. Miller, of the College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, writes: I have been particularly pleased with the attitude of the Forest Service men in this State in connection with the Ozark forest areas. They have been highly cooperative, and the thing that interests me is that they show about as much interest in the people of the Ozarks as they do in the trees. I think this is a very important consideration."

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The site of the first English settlement in the New World - the Fort Raleigh section of Roanoke Island - has been acquired by the National Park Service for permanent preservation, according to a recent Department of the Interior press release. The place where America's first English child, Virginia Dare, was born 354 years ago will become Fort Raleigh National Historic Site. The land was donated by the North Carolina Historical Commission.

Roanoke Island is flanked by Croatan and Roanoke Sounds at the junction of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds between the North Carolina mainland and the long chain of barrier islands which include world-famous Cape Hatteras. Manteo, the principal town, is reached over state highway No. 34 via the three-mile Wright Memorial Bridge at Currituck Sound.

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The following is from an address by Russell Reitz, PSFP State Director of Kansas, before the November meeting of the State Land Use Planning Committee:

"Planning has helped the shelterbelt program a great deal in the State, and we have high hopes for increased help, advice, and sponsorship for forestry by land use planning groups. I think planning offers much to all communities, and I hope we will be able to keep the leadership, balance, and the vision necessary to help achieve a balanced agriculture. Landowners will realize that the land is theirs while they live on it, theirs to conserve, theirs to do with wisely, and theirs to handle better than their fathers did and to hand on as good as it was when they received it.

"Planning should be helpful in the wise use of land. Goals for land use should be established for communities. These goals must be simple, and they must become well understood by all in the community. Everyone must realize his individual responsibility and be prompted to take action in line with the communities' best interests. Planning must set the goals. The people must be well informed, and everyone must cooperate, if a balanced agriculture is to be achieved, and everyone in the community must take his fair share of action under the community land use plan."

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The following is from a recent R-5 letter to the Acting Chief:

"At a meeting on January 20 the Western States Promotion Council, Inc., adopted a two-fold program, namely: (1) "Save the Old West," which involves preservation of historical values and is to extend over a 9-year period, and (2) "See the Old West This Year." The latter program is for 1941, but with variations will be carried out over the 9-year period. . . .

"The Western States Promotion Council, Inc., is an outgrowth of the Promotion Committee of the Golden Gate International Exposition, which worked for three years promoting the San Francisco fair. Its membership represents all major travel promotion agencies. . . . The Council is an extremely live organization covering the eleven Western States and is rapidly expanding. On January 15 a Colorado unit was formed at Denver. Plans are under way for formation of units at Salt Lake and in the States of Oregon and Washington. . . .

"At a meeting on February 3 we emphasized the fact that promotion of travel was not a primary Forest Service function, except as related to the use of the National Forests, but that we were very much interested in the preservation of historic landmarks, place names and routes, their proper posting and the compilation of historic data. Region 5 had already planned an expanded long-time project along such lines. One of the first steps planned is to investigate the work being done at the present time in California, and attempt to fit the program for the National Forests into the general State-wide program. . . .

"At this meeting three committees were appointed. The first is to plan and carry out currently travel promotion; the second to investigate the major agencies working on research and preservation and to prepare a plan for coordinated effort; the third, and what might be termed the launching committee, is to work out details of an all Western States meeting to be held in San Francisco as a send-off for the program. This meeting will probably be held early in March, and the widest possible participation from all interested agencies in the 11 Western States is planned."

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W. R. MATTOON

W. R. Mattoon, or "Matty" as we affectionately called him, died from a heart attack Tuesday morning, March 4, at his home in Takoma Park, Maryland.

Matty had served some 37 years in the Forest Service, coming to the Service from the Yale Forest School in 1904. For the last 29 years he devoted his entire time to the teaching of applied forestry through numerous and popular bulletins and especially through demonstration and education, working on the ground with State and Extension Foresters.

In the South, where much of his work was done, he pioneered in the forestry of the farmers and small owners, parelleling Austin Cary in the industrial field.

Others will stress Matty's many and valuable publications, his acquaintance with trees and ability to apply scientific knowledge to the solution of the woodland problems of the farmer in a way which the farmer himself could understand and get enthusiastic about. Perhaps of even more significance was his devotion to forestry and his desire to help his fellows. "Matty" never had time to waste on controversies -- there was so much he had laid out to do and was always eager to get at. His work seemed a constant joy to him. This characteristic, no doubt, accounted for his unusually large output. In his last illness forestry problems and interests were his constant concern.

This keen eagerness to get ahead with studies and bulletins was coupled with an impelling desire to share with his friends things that he found to be good -- whether this might be a good place to trade, nice things to eat, or delightful places for family outings.

Wilbur Mattoon lived a life full of happy moments. He made forestry understandable and interesting to those in a position to translate cutting plans into better managed timberlands. He brought to light hundreds of demonstrations of what good forestry means in dollars and cents and fixed them for all time by means of his excellent photography.

This spirit of service was true to the best traditions of the Forest Service and his spirit will live on to cheer and challenge the rest of us. (A. B. Hastings)

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SERVICE BULLETIN

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POSITION OF FOREST SERVICE REGARDING S. 1030

In a recent circular letter to the Regional Foresters, Acting Chief Clapp outlined the position of the Forest Service regarding the legislation proposed in S. 1030, a bill pertaining to the management and administration of National Forest grazing lands, introduced by Senator Johnson of Colorado on March 4, which is similar in principle to S. 3532 introduced by Senator Johnson last year and which died in committee with the expiration of the 76th Congress. The following is an excerpt from Mr. Clapp's letter.

"Our position has been, still is, and will continue to be, one of determined opposition to any legislation which would deprive the Secretary of all authority to exercise a margin of discretion in making equitable adjustments as occasion arises. We are maintaining this position with the complete support of the Secretary.

"It is hardly necessary for me to restate here all the arguments which have been advanced for and against the proposed legislation....

"There are, however, certain features of this whole matter which should be known to and understood by every man in the Service from Chief to Ranger. In the first place, I should like to make it perfectly clear that I am not minimizing the possible effect which opposition to the proposed legislation may have on our future cooperative relations with certain influential leaders in the livestock industry or of action they may take.

"I have given a great deal of careful consideration to the views of the field toward what should be done with regard to the stockmen's proposals, and have made a special effort to avoid taking any position which could fairly be viewed as narrowly bureaucratic and unrealistic. I have kept the Secretary's office currently informed of step-by-step developments.

"Over thirty-five years ago, when the old Forest Reserves were being transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, former Secretary James Wilson, under authority given him by the Act of 1897, laid down the broad basic principles which were to guide in the administration of National Forests. His charges at that time to the first Chief of the Forest Service included the responsibility for seeing to it 'that all land is to be devoted to its most productive use for the permanent good of the whole people, and not for the temporary benefit of individuals or companies.' Also included was provision for 'gradual adjustment (in policy) after due notice,' and for reconciling conflicting interests by deciding the question 'from the standpoint of the greatest good of the greatest number in the long run.'

"These guiding principles have remained constant throughout the years. Under them, policies and regulations have been developed and applied in the management and administration of National-Forest ranges. From time to time policies and regulations have undergone modification to meet changes in social and economic conditions. At no time has there been any legislative obstacle to prevent modification as the need arose. This principle is really what is at stake now - and I think we cannot forsake it.

"It was this administrative flexibility under very broad legislative authority, that made possible the approval of the change in policy recommended by the distribution survey. The new policy was believed to be in the interest of both the range and the users. Most certainly it has the unanimous support of the organized livestock industry. The present policy is one of very limited distribution, but that fact is not, in my judgment, a reason for making that policy permanent by law. In the future, as in the past, it is almost certain that social and economic changes will require a reconsideration of policy. Such reconsideration might, or might not, lead to modification, but certainly our position on such an important feature should be one of ability to change if necessary.

"Final decision as to what should be our position on the question of grazing legislation was not made lightly nor in haste, but only after the most careful consideration of the foregoing features. We who made that decision, as well as the Secretary and his staff, have not been able to believe that we should abandon the principles laid down by Secretary Wilson and followed by the Forest Service through thirty-five notable years of National-Forest administration. This seems to me particularly true at a time in the affairs of this Nation when more and more emphasis is laid on the solution of social as well as economic problems.

"The Forest Service needs the continued advice, assistance and all-around cooperation of the stockmen in the management and administration of the ranges. It is, therefore, to be regretted that we have been unable to agree with the American National Live Stock Association on this recent question of legislation. I am confident, however, that this seeming inability to agree with the national association will not be allowed to interfere with our present effective working relations with hundreds of small associations and individual operators who have had no direct voice in current legislative proposals."

The principal objection of the Service to this legislation is the provision, as expressed in Section 3 of S. 3532, that "no fully commensurate permittee, complying with the rules and regulations of the Secretary, shall be denied a full renewal of permit unless the Secretary finds such action necessary in the interest of permanent public welfare for the proper correlation of grazing with other uses or for the protection of range or other resources of the national forests." This same thought in somewhat different language is expressed in Section 27 (a) of S. 1030.

At conferences with the legislative committee of the American National Live Stock Association in Washington during February, the Department and the Forest Service proposed the following substitute wording for the above provision, but this was not acceptable to the committee:

"It is declared to be the sense of the Congress that it is in the public interest to bring about such use of the range resources of the National Forests by domestic livestock as will make the greatest practicable contribution toward an adequate supply of livestock products for the public need consistent with (a) the protection and conservation of the range and other resources of the National Forests, and (b) the proper correlation of the grazing use with other uses of the National Forests.

"In promulgating and administering rules and regulations to govern the use of National Forests by domestic livestock, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to provide for such distribution of the privilege to use the range as he may find to be equitable and necessary in the interest of social and economic welfare, and to make any adjustments which may be necessary by means which in his judgment will result in the least practicable disturbance of existing permits."

In regard to these conferences, Mr. Clapp said: "two very clear-cut and perfectly understood viewpoints stood out prominently, just as they did in our meetings with the same group a year ago. The American National Committee came to this meeting thoroughly committed to the idea of obtaining legislation which would forever tie the hands of the Secretary against making any distribution of the grazing privilege no matter how great the need. In fact, the committee made it clear that if any wording of the proposed legislation could be construed as allowing transfer reductions for distribution purposes, they intended to write it out when new legislation was introduced."

MORE ABOUT "TRAINING"

By Stanley M. Lukens, Lolo

In the October 14, 1940 issue of the Service Bulletin Mr. Keplinger made the statement that many employees are antagonized by the word "training."

I didn't believe it. So I indulged in a little unofficial sleuthing. I obtained ideas on training from everyone possible between laborers and Assistant Supervisors. I do not believe they recognized the lead in our conversations. Hence, my information came straight from the shoulder, untainted by internal PR diplomacy.

I decided that rather than antagonism there is a cynical attitude toward training. Cynicism is a much more unhealthy attitude than antagonism. The latter may even be a wholesome condition.

Antagonism generally suggests a visible opposition. If your idea or policy is good, an antagonist can be won over - may become an extra stout disciple. In the fight you learn the points on which you differ. You learn why your idea is falling down. You can correct your own faults during your attack.

A cynic is a guerrilla. There is little chance for a direct attack. You do not know who he is nor behind what (argument) he is hiding. Perhaps it is not his fault he cannot come out in the open. He often believes that, with a superior, silence is golden when he cannot agree. Be surprised at that feeling if you wish, but it does exist. It is not entirely limited to the lower grades.

Mr. Bottcher in the February 3 issue of the Bulletin has unearthed some of the opposition towards training. He favors training "when inspection reveals the need." But does the trainee know the need is apparent? If not, then the trainee cannot be censored for having an adverse attitude toward training. Your first-year guards, for example, never resent training. THEY feel THEIR need for training. Later schools are not so well accepted. They do not appreciate their need for more training. If, during these later training periods, they do not have to extend themselves because the material is similar to the first school, a cynical air develops within the trainee. His fellow trainees may know it exists but the instructor seldom knows it is there.

"Training" as we use it seems capable of being an ego-deflating term. This seems to be especially true when an old head is thrown in with a bunch of youngsters in training. He may not have known the need for training existed in his case. We can all be blind to our own needs. Here, the instructor and inspector fell down on their jobs.

But all this has still not given the real reason for training. Mr. Bottcher recognizes it but does not state it. He would train "everybody whom inspection shows needs it."

But, why?

For advancement - nothing else. To advance the technique of attaining Service standards. To advance the individual's usefulness to the Service, hence to himself and family. It is not necessarily an advancement in grade or salary. It may be an advancement in the individual's ability so that he can continue to hold his grade. If the trainer and trainee get together in the proper manner there is a definite advancement.

If the ego of a demented paperhanger is concrete enough to plunge the world into war, then the ego of a Forest Officer should rate consideration. If we are after "advancement" let's call it "advancement." Must we stick to "training" if it is offensive?

Somehow, "advancement" tickles even my concave ego. A feeling of smug satisfaction goes with it. I just finished a week's advancement in first aid. I doubt if I will become a Supervisor this week because of it. But _I_ know _I_ have _advanced_. I know I am a better man to have in my community than I was two weeks ago. Pardon my complacent smirk but I've just advanced myself.

I wonder if the other fellows would not feel the same about it, especially if they knew why they were being selected for advancement instruction and how it would advance them?

It's just the changing of one word, but it's worthy of thought. If it will change the reaction of a few "difficult" men it may be worth it.

THE JOURNEY OF MONCHACT APE

By G. J. Tucker, Umatilla

I have recently enjoyed reading an account of the journey of an Indian of the Yazoo tribe, named Monchact Ape (pronounced "Mon-koct A-pay," accent on the last syllables), who traveled afoot and alone from the lower Mississippi Valley to the headwaters of the Missouri, across the Continental Divide, and down the Columbia River to its mouth. This journey was made more than a century before that of Lewis and Clark and five years elapsed from start to return.

The first account of this remarkable journey was written by a French planter who settled in Louisiana in 1718, named M. Lee Page du Pratz. He was a man of education and considerable literary ability. He wrote much concerning America of those early days and of the various Indian tribes with whom he came in contact. A pamphlet written by Andrew McFarland Davis and published in 1883, contains du Pratz' account, which is briefly as follows:

Mr. du Pratz having heard of Ape, who at the time was living not far from his plantation, sent for him and entertained him in his home for several days, securing the facts from which the narrative of his story was written.

Ape stated that from his boyhood days he had been possessed of an unquenchable curiosity to find out the origin of the American Indian. He made repeated inquiries among the wise men of the tribes, and the answer invariably was that their ancestors came from the far Northwest.

He determined to dispel the ignorance in which he was immersed and set out on a journey to find the country from which his ancestors came. He crossed the Ohio and then the Mississippi just north of the mouth of the Missouri. He mentions that the Mississippi was clear but that the Missouri was very muddy. He traveled on up the Missouri from tribe to tribe, learning the language of the next tribe to be encountered from the tribe with which he was sojourning. In this way he was usually able to converse with the Indians he encountered immediately upon meeting them. As these tribal jargons seldom consisted of more than 300 or 400 words, the task was not a difficult one.

From somewhere near the headwaters of the Missouri River. Ape crossed over the Continental Divide and struck the headwaters of the Columbia River called by the Indians, the Beautiful River. He followed it to the "Great Waters" (Pacific Ocean).

He lived for some time with the Indians of that locality and told of annual visitations by the bearded men, who came in large ships to carry away their young people. He said that the bearded men were white with black beards that fell upon their chests and that they were equipped with firearms. The main object of the visits of these strange men was to secure upon this coast a yellow and bad smelling wood which dyes a beautiful yellow. The Indians had observed that the bearded men came to carry off this wood each year when the cold weather had ceased. Following the advice of an old man these Indians had destroyed all of these trees so that the bearded men came no more to the mouth of the river because they found no more of this wood. "In truth the banks of the river which were formerly covered were then naked and there remained of this wood in this country but a small quantity, only sufficient for the dyeing of the people themselves."

Ape goes on to state that a neighboring tribe that had not destroyed the dye wood of their country organized a number of the tribes to resist the bearded men and at a given moon a great number of warriors assembled to await the coming of the bearded men. Ape had seen firearms and was not afraid of them; so he assumed leadership of the Indians in their plan for battle. In due time the bearded men arrived in a large ship and a great battle was fought in which the bearded men were driven off with the loss of 11 of their number.

Ape was persuaded that it was useless to continue his journey any farther, as the coast extended a great distance to the north and west and that eventually it bore sharply to the west and was cut through by the Great Waters which would prevent him from continuing to the land of his ancestors. He was told that many years ago the land was continuous, but that it was impassable since it had been cut through by the Great Waters. He was told also that much of the way would be through land that was cold and sterile. He finally gave up the idea of continuing his journey and returned to the land of his home by the same route that he had taken in going, arriving home after an absence of five years.

It would be interesting to know what kind of trees once grew in the vicinity of the lower Columbia, that were so eagerly sought for dyeing purposes. It is quite possible that the species was entirely eradicated by the Indians as a means of self protection, for the account indicates that the trees were very limited in density and distribution. Could it be possible that a few scattered specimens remain?

Another phase of the account was interesting to me. No mention was made of horses, which indicates that the plains Indians and the tribes of the Northwest did not come into possession of horses until sometime after the year 1700.

(We have been unable to ascertain what the species was that the Indians used for yellow die. Perhaps some reader of the Bulletin can throw some light on this. - Ed.)

COMMUNITY HUNTS

By Jerome Dahl, Washington

One of the major activities on the Prairie States Forestry Project during the winter months, particularly in the northern States, is rodent (rabbit) control. The following excerpts from a letter by State Director A. L. Ford to his District Officers reveal some very interesting facts and the remarkable accomplishments indicate what can be attained by community organization.

"We have come a long way in this community rabbit hunt thing in the past few years. Before we entered this field in South Dakota the community rabbit hunt was actually an oddity. I am certain that the Forest Service in this State has popularized this activity to the point where it not only is a prominent winter sport, but really an industry. The result has been that Forest Service supervised and organized hunts constitute only a part of the community hunts being conducted here at the present time. Many hunts are being conducted entirely independent of our efforts. That is as it should be...

"Last year we furnished one shell for each rabbit bagged. Tightening of the 'other' money purse strings made it necessary to discontinue the furnishing of such ammunition. Last year we furnished 60,000 rounds of such ammunition and when we were forced to discontinue, the hue and cry was 'It will ruin community hunting.' Did it? It did not. This year the number of hunts we have sponsored has already broken all previous highs. As of February 15 we have already supervised 274 hunts and this number has possibilities of even reaching the 350 mark if the weather holds and roads remain open. Last year was our previous high with 250 hunts.

"The following table shows the development and expansion of this activity in this State during the past four winters:

Year (Winter)	Number of Hunts	Acres Hunted	Rabbits Killed	Rabbits Taken Per Section
1937-38	64	414,271	22,316	34 plus
1938-39	119	802,736	39,524	31 plus
1939-40	250	1,618,600	59,893	23 plus
1940-41*	274	1,714,970	50,254	18½

*To February 15. We expect at least 50 more hunts this winter.

"The number of hunts and the area hunted has gone steadily upward while the number of rabbits killed per section has gone steadily downward. In fact, this year we are taking about half as many rabbits per section as compared with four years ago. These are results that nobody can deny....

"The following table constitutes the accurate record of rabbit hunts by Districts so far this winter:

	Huron	Mitchell	Aberdeen	Watertown	Farm Island	TOTAL
Number of hunts	61	103	32	75	3	274
Number acres covered	418,840	562,130	283,800	445,700	4,500	1,714,970
Number participants	3,393	4,553	2,610	5,256	163	15,975
Number F.S. trucks furnished	136	120	81	90	0	427
Number private trucks furnished	65	155	86	164	–	470
Number rabbits killed	13,194	17,553	5,666	12,832	1,009	50,254
Number fox killed	46	19	78	38	–	181
Number coyotes killed	–	–	2	5	–	7
Proceeds from sale of bag	$3146.75	$4036.27	$1538.38	$2798.26	–	$11,519.66

"An analysis of these figures shows that the hunts in the Aberdeen District have been the largest, averaging 82 participants each. The Watertown District was next with an average of 70 participants per hunt, while at Huron the average was 56 and at Mitchell 44.

"On the Aberdeen District the average hunt covered 8,868 acres, at Huron 6,866 acres, at Watertown 5,942 acres, and at Mitchell 5,457 acres. This is to be expected because of the fact that the Aberdeen hunts averaged 82 participants as against 44 at Mitchell. Analyzing it in a different way, we find that at Mitchell the average hunter covered 124 acres per hunt, at Huron 123 acres per hunter, at Aberdeen 108 acres, and at Watertown 89 acres. This means that at Watertown the hunters either covered the ground more thoroughly or else did not work as hard.

"This analysis is perhaps the best way we have of getting at the distribution of our present rabbit population as it reveals rather enlightening figures on the number of rabbits bagged per section in the different Districts, since all hunts are run more or less alike and since by and large one group of hunters averages about as good shots as the other. We find that on these hunts an average of 20.2 rabbits per section were taken on the Huron District, 20 per section on the Mitchell District, 18.4 per section at Watertown, and only 12.8 per section at Aberdeen.

"The fox is known to be one of the principal natural enemies of the jackrabbit. This may (and I am inclined to think it does) have something to do with the relatively low rabbit population on the Aberdeen District. On these hunts on the Aberdeen District an average of one fox was bagged for each 5½ sections covered, while on the Huron District it was one fox for each 14 sections hunted, at Watertown one for each 18 sections, and at Mitchell one for each 46 sections. Did it ever occur to you that by killing fox on these community hunts we may be eliminating our best friend as far as rabbit control is concerned? That's something to think about.

"This study clearly indicates that coyotes are definitely on the decline in eastern South Dakota. Only seven coyotes have been taken on our hunts this winter and this is less than one-third the number taken last year from a considerably smaller acreage."

THE LOWER ONE THIRD IN THE FOREST SERVICE

By Norman J. Penick, Ochoco

Several articles have been written which portray the lot of the short-term employee as the poor relation of the Service. Some have been written by the guards themselves, some by their wives, and others by their supervisory officers. These I have followed with considerable interest because, both as a guard and as a supervisory officer, I have seen the effects of the system in practice. But my remarks on the subject will probably not be wholly applauded by either the short-term man or those who have attempted to help him. I feel somewhat like a Mr. Scrooge - I can't seem to find the good in anything.

At the risk of being thought a sour, sarcastic individual I'd like to compare the attempts that have been made at raising the guard's level of welfare to the attempts of a kindly old lady giving a "helping hand" to a hobo. She can see that his clothes are tattered and torn so she offers him a high silk hat and a pair of discarded silk lounging pajamas. She knows that he is hungry but all she has to offer him are a couple of canapes and a cup of pale pink tea. Undoubtedly the old lady knows that a pair of overalls and a hickory shirt would be more serviceable clothing, and undoubtedly she can envision the different form of attack that he would make on a steak - with potatoes and gravy. But steak and potatoes and overalls just aren't available so the poor man must feel grateful for the silk pajamas and the pink tea.

Well - what's the analogy? Just this. Our short-term men for many years struggled along without the benefits of leave, sick or annual, without appointment status, without the other "benefits" of civil service status such as "retirement" deductions, and in the main were a fairly happy lot of men. Many of them needed more employment. No doubt the reduction of employment possibilities caused by the depression brought to a head the feeling of sympathy for the plight of the short-term men.

What, constructively, have we done to overcome the shortcomings of the guard status? We've secured for him the silk hat of leave privileges - (who knows whether it's 2½ or 2⅙ days a month?) which were granted originally only to yearlong men to enable them to get "away from it all" and freshen up the jaded spirits resulting from the routine in force. Now, if a guard works 27½ days he apparently needs 2½ days to recuperate. Is it a way of equalizing the fact that workers in private industry can work only 40 hours a week while a guard must put in 44? If so, then my argument, of course, is futile. Sick leave is, without doubt, a form of security privilege with which no one will quibble. But honesty will probably require everyone to admit that annual leave privileges have resulted only in an approximate 10 percent increase in length of employment. And no one has ever stopped to calculate the increased consumption of aspirin due to the headaches it has caused.

The guard has also been extended the canapes of civil service status with his resultant retirement deductions, finger prints, oaths and such. A multitude of clerk's man days of work, completed forms, letters and more headaches to assure a few men, who will end up taking another full time job, the security of tenure and old age annuity (how much for 4 months per year for 30 years?).

To mix metaphors a little, it looks to me as though we've tried to build the upper stories of the skyscraper before we get the foundations and lower floors in place. In other words - what most guards want and need is longer employment and more annual income. He'll take the leave and the civil service appointment, of course, if he can't get the other - but the foundation of his welfare and his living standards is an increased annual income. For the added annual costs of some of the benefits he has derived he might have been paid another month's salary. The sum total of the 2½ days leave paid for one month to 3 or 4 month temporary jobs would have extended the employment of our key guards (and these are the ones we've been talking about) for at least a couple of months.

I don't mean to belittle what has been done but just to say that maybe we've put the cart before the horse.

THOSE UNFORESEEN JOBS

By M. C. Howard, George Washington

A trip through a District Ranger's action basket reveals some of the jobs that befall a Ranger as he serves the public.

A prospective wood purchaser writes: "Have you any wood that could be hauled to______ plant? What would be the distance to haul the wood?"

A recipient of a fire prevention letter turns the letter over and writes on the back: "It's almost time for forrest fires again and I feel that if you're going to put a man in here to look after the fire you should give me a chance."

A Forest neighbor writes: "I am going to build my line fence and I want to no if it would be all wright to go over on the Government about 3 or 4 feet as there is such a Steep Bank at the line thay took more then that off of me when thay went through with there Phone line."

An energetic citizen wants some pipe: "I am building a filling station and tourist camp and I would like to get some pipe left in the ground when the old iron furnace was abandoned."

Wanting some land, a prospective permittee writes: "I wrote to Presedant Roosevelt about leecing some Government land and he Preferred me to take the matters before you and he said he was quite sure you could be able to take cair of the matters", describes lands and tells how he could help looking about fires.

Recreationist contacted last summer requests Ranger to use his influence in getting reservation for cabin in neighboring State Park.

Progressive Chamber of Commerce official wants Ranger's thoughts on establishing a veneer mill.

Besides there are several pounds of literature, "For your information and guidance" and correspondence running the gamut of recognized activities.

A formidable collection of weekly papers on another corner of the desk bespeaks the Ranger's relationship with the country editors on his District.

"THIS CASE IS CLOSED"

By Jane Snyder, R. 7

A hobby for which it is regretted I have insufficient time, is that of collecting (sometimes only by mental notes) Forest Service human interest stories which cross my desk. Most of these involve acts of mercy and friendliness on the part of Rangers and others, and are usually recognized merely to the extent of a letter of thanks or possibly a note in a Region house organ. Many such acts are everyday happenings in the lives of Forest Officers and their families, and are unheard of.

Recently, just one year after a miraculous rescue of a young man lost and nearly frozen to death in the White Mountains, a grateful father writes to Ranger "Mike" Shirley, telling of the boy's final recovery from the ordeal which nearly cost him his life:

> "My dear Mr. Shirley:
>
> "To you and your men we send cordial greetings and appreciation. A year ago today I was in your office anxiously awaiting news about Webster Jones, Jr. We have the highest admiration for you and your associates, who are responsible for the life of Webster.
>
> "After six months in the hospital in Boston and the loss of three toes, he returned home on July 14 and started to work.****
>
> "Last week with a hole in his heel extending to the bone (caused by freezing) he returned to Harvard to continue his studies where he left off a year ago. He uses neither crutch nor cane and walks with scarcely a limp. We trust that this modern miracle will result in Webster's maximum contribution to the alleviation of human suffering.
>
> "Sincerely yours,
> (S) Webster N. Jones, Director,
> Carnegie Institute of Technology."

With this letter the Forest Service record in this case is "Closed." But for the Jones family it will be forever "Open" and Ranger Shirley is a hero, as all who know about the rescue will agree. Happy are we that his heroism is recognized; at the same time, it reminds us of the many unsung heroes who pass through the ranks of the Service each year.

UNDER THE EAST RIM

By R. V. Reynolds, Washington

In southern Utah lies a mountain range pointing toward Arizona like the prow of a giant battleship. This elevation, known to the Utes as the Paunsaugunt, now forms part of the Powell National Forest. At the north end are two cloud-kissing peaks. The less lofty southern portion is a plateau covered with a forest of yellow pine and surrounded by towering cliffs capped with pink limestone.

To the eastern part of this plateau, one October day in 1904, came two men. One was an Agent of the Bureau of Forestry. The other was his camp mate, Sheriff Henrie of Panguitch.

"Here's the place," said the sheriff. "I saved it for the last of the trip so you could remember some real scenery when you get back East." The Agent smiled and thought of the Hudson valley.

They emerged from the pines and halted at the brink of such a precipice as is found only in the mountains of the West. A breath-taking panorama unrolled before them as far as the eye could see. For a while they gazed silently. After a long survey the government man produced a green notebook and began to write a statement which, in substance, appeared later in his report to the Chief Forester, Gifford Pinchot.

"To the east is a wilderness of rough country, stretching across the Paria, past the south end of Aquarius Plateau, in a long series of deeply cleft sandstone mesas sloping to the canyons of the Colorado. Kaiparowits Mountain, a needle-like cone, stands up 20 miles away.

"Close under the east rim of the Paunsaugunt is a scope of country showing examples of erosion which would be hard to match elsewhere. It consists of chimneys and mesas of bare sandstone and lava, contorted and eroded into every conceivable form, pierced and cleft in many directions, and splashed with vivid color. It brings to mind Sir Walter Scott's description in The Lady of the Lake --

" 'Crags, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurl'd,
The fragments of an earlier world.' "

The forestry man snapped a rubber band around the notebook and rose to his feet. "Sheriff," said he, "does this place have any special name?"

"Maybe not on the map," the Utah man replied. "But there was an old fellow name of Bryce used to live down there in a cabin. So most of our folks call it Bryce's Canyon." (From "American Forests.")

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

By Executive Order of President Roosevelt, dated March 10, 1941, the name of the Wyoming National Forest has been changed to the Bridger National Forest, in honor of Jim Bridger, who was long associated with the early exploration and development of the region in which this Forest is located.

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Of interest in connection with land use studies of today and the part that the Forest Service had in the early thinking on this subject is the footnote on page 26 of John M. Gaus' book on the Department of Agriculture. Here it is:

"A prophetic early discussion of the larger land-use aspects of the movement for forest conservation will be found in Forest Circular 159, issued on January 22, 1909, 'The Future Use of Land in the United States', whose author, Raphael Zon, was at that time Chief of the Division of Silvics of the Forest Service and was in 1939 Director of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the Forest Service at St. Paul, Minnesota. Mr. Zon analyzed in this circular future forest needs and resources in the light of the probable population of the United States and shifted the emphasis from the conservation of then forest lands to the utilization of all lands of the United States for the purposes to which they may best be suited after scientific analysis: 'A thorough survey of the lands in the United States with the view of determining the best use to which the various classes could be put would go a long way toward bringing about the most productive use of our greatest resource--the land.'"

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The following excerpts are from a letter received by Mrs. Pence of the WO Division of Land Acquisition from Miss Bertha E. Adams, who prior to her retirement in 1929 was in charge of the Stenographic Section of the Washington Office:

"Somebody sent me the February 3 'Service Bulletin' with Mr. Kneipp's article 'The Half-Century Anniversary' front-page article. It is like taking chapters out of my own life to read the list of those first 'Forest Reserves' especially named by him, since I typed with never an erasure allowed in those long descriptions of exterior boundaries of every one of them. Their names are burned into my memory, since I used one of the first machines — the old Caligraph with a key for every character, which made a large space to finger. And of course, it was blind. There was no 'service' then, and I had to 'doctor' it when it went wrong. I also typed those Reserve proclamations mentioned in the last paragraph on the second page as 'too numerous to be recited in specific detail,' and, at some time in the proceeding, I changed to the old blind Remington machine, which had a smaller keyboard. The time covered the date of my civil service appointment as stenographer and typist: November 18, 1890 — in the General Land Office — to around 1900, when, after a nervous breakdown, I was given less nervous work, thanks to Prof. Filibert Roth, I bless his name . . . .

"I believe that I am the only one left of those clerks in the General Land Office who were first designated — from the old Frauds Division — to fegin the work of creating Forest Reserves under the Act of March 3, 1891, one of the most illustrious of the clerks being Miss J. S. Peyton, with whom I worked in the preparation of the proclamations. Miss Koschwitz, who later became Mrs. Kneipp, came into the picture early too, in this field, but I can't remember the exact date. But I do remember the name of Charles H. Shinn of California, and his enthusiastic letters about the Yosemite region before the creation of the Sierra Reserve, and don't I remember the typing of the pages of the endless description of the exterior boundaries of that first large reserve. I pinch myself to make sure I am here to write about it now. I think many times of the congenial spirits of Charles H. Shinn and John Muir in the Great Beyond, since they both loved the Yosemite region with a spiritual love. And right here comes to my mind articles in the old 'Century Magazine' about the discovery of the Yosemite which enthralled me then, when I was very young. It is like a fairy tale to look back, and to realize that I have had even an infinitesimal part in shaping the history of that region."

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Forest Service employees who have recently been granted military furloughs and the training to which they have been assigned (where this information is available) are as follows:

Region 1: Robert F. Boyer.

Region 4: Robert P. Beal, 589th Engr. Reserve.

Region 5: Davis S. Fairbairn, National Guard; Daniel S. Johnson, 115th Engineers; Joseph F. Thornton, Selective Training; Harold O. Welch, National Guard; Arnold N. Weber, 115th Engineers.

Region 7: John J. Avent, Jr., Officers Reserve Corps.

Region 8: William P. Adams, 24th Infantry; Richard W. Fuchs, Selective Training; William G. Goodner, National Guard; George L. Merritt.

Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station: Vern L. Cline.

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When Region 4's Alf Engen, defending national ski jumping champion, finished in second place March 2 at the Snoqualmie Ski Bowl within the Wenatchee National Forest, he landed on a hill that had been expertly conditioned under the direction of Joe Guiberson, superintendent of the Icicle CCC Camp in Wenatchee. Guiberson is also president of the Leavenworth Ski Club.

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SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents *Confidential*

Vol. XXV, No. 8 Washington, D. C. April 14, 1941

WANTED THE CHANCE TO GROW

By P. A. Thompson, Washington

It has not been very long since I was the Supervisor of a National Forest. In that position I became very well acquainted with a number of young junior foresters and students who have since become junior foresters. Frequently, I receive personal letters from these boys wherein they discuss their work, their ideas, and their ambitions in a frank and comradely vein. The result for me is an inside slant on the activities, interests, and outlook of some of the men upon whose collective shoulders must some day rest the destiny of National Forests. And a most interesting and stimulating slant it is.

For example, one young foreman assigned to a CCC camp thought it would be a good idea to inculcate in the enrollees a better understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship and of the processes of local government. He therefore organized the camp as a municipality with each barracks representing a voting ward. A full slate of city officials was elected, including a mayor, city attorney, city clerk, justice of the peace, treasurer, constable, etc. Next, each barracks selected its councilman.

Today the mayor and his council are running the camp. They exercise general control over the conduct of the boys, hold trials after which proven violators of "ordinances" are appropriately punished, call elections to decide the fate of proposals for "civic improvement," and in general carry on like any city administration.

The idea has proved eminently successful. The "City Fathers" are getting good results in camp administration, and are relieving the commander and project superintendent of many minor burdens. The enrollees are receiving an increased knowledge of civics that will be of great value to them in their future work and lives.

Another JF writes me that a while back he was designated as safety man at his camp. In his efforts to interest the boys in safety matters, he hit upon the idea of having a safety quiz program as an entertainment feature for the entire camp. Two teams chosen by lot from two barracks first participated. The winning team was immediately challenged by other barracks and eventually a championship barracks team was determined. This team was at once challenged by a team of truck drivers. The contest is still under way. Real competitive spirit has been developed and a great deal of worth-while safety information has been disseminated. In addition, the procedure has furnished the boys much needed recreation.

A different kind of story, however, was told in a letter that came to me a few days ago. The boy wrote that he went to camp already possessed of certain skill and experience in a particular line of work. He said he was immediately placed in charge of a crew doing that type of work and has been kept on at the same job now for eight or nine months. He deplored the fact that he has been given no opportunity to broaden his experience through employment in other activities or construction projects although he is anxious to do so and there are competent men on other projects who could give him the training he so earnestly desires. He concluded, "I will not be any better prepared to undertake the work of a district ranger or an assistant district ranger - if and when the opportunity is given me - a year hence than I was when I arrived in camp."

Now, no one knows better than I that in our work the requirements of the job must be met - and met first. Nevertheless, I wonder if Rangers, Supervisors and others responsible for developing the men under their supervision may not be overlooking opportunities to broaden the experience of the youngsters who tomorrow may be important members of their organization.

In any event, I should like to offer a word of appreciation and encouragement to the young men throughout the Service who are thinking and striving to broaden and deepen their experience and training. I think, also, that an interchange of reports on efforts along this line, through personal letters and through our house organs, such as "The Service Bulletin," can be of very real value to us all.

EQUIPMENT PATENTED BY FOREST SERVICE ENGINEERS

By WO Division of Engineering

Members of the Division of Engineering have been instrumental in the development of many new and valuable devices. This is not surprising when the scope of the work handled and the variety of problems inherent in the administration of the forests are considered. Some of the inventions that have sprung from necessity have been used and passed on, most of them have been covered by U. S. Government Patents to protect the Forest Service and other Governmental agencies in their use. Recent patents granted to Forest Service men cover a wide range of subjects, all of them related to the engineering work of the Service. Contents of the "Patent" file of the Washington Office may prove of general interest.

On May 24, 1938, Patent No. 2,118,535 covering a "Hinged Automatic Flashboard Gate" was granted Clifford A. Betts of the Forest Service, (Region 7). About a score of these gates are now installed in dam spillways maintaining the reservoir water level at a higher elevation than would otherwise be feasible and yet, when flood flows occur, by-passing the excess water by falling from a vertical to a horizontal position and thereby enlarging the spillway area and capacity. Since the latter increases more rapidly with increased depth of spillway than it does with greater length, large savings in construction costs are possible. Standard steel pipe supports fail at predetermined water pressures permitting the hinged gate to open. New pipes are required when the gate is re-erected, but their cost is nominal and opening of the safety gate, if properly designed, should only occur during rare floods - say once in 5 or 10 years.

An "Improved Cutting Edge Bit for Grading Equipment" was patented November 29, 1938, (No. 2,138,150) by Theodore P. Flynn and Raymond E. Neils of Region 6. By simply hammering wedged split keys through a slotted lug to hold the detachable cutting edge of a grader tight against the mould board, the delays, weaknesses and replacements incidental to the use of bolts are eliminated (and the heart's desire of the forestry road foreman to fix machinery with a hammer can be realized).

A "Method for Prevention of Seepage of Water" by the use of bentonite to impede and control the flow of water in underground channels through dams and road fills was patented May 23, 1939 by Ben F. Powell of Region 2, (Patent No. 2,159,954). When water is added in proper quantity to this natural hydrous silicate of aluminum it becomes a very viscous jell of much greater volume than when dry. As a result when injected into porous fills or seams under pressures of 50 to 120 lbs. per square inch it penetrates the voids and excludes water. In this way leakage under or through dams can be checked or subsurface flows may be forced to the surface. For fine sand or fine seams about 5 percent of bentonite is added to water, for coarse seams about 10 percent, while for large fissures as much as 15 percent may be required plus an equal amount of clay, fine sand, or other inert filler. Use has been made of this patent on several Forest Service dams in the Black Hills, South Dakota, where serious losses of water from the reservoirs through the dam foundations were satisfactorily checked by injecting bentonite into the water bearing seams.

Under Patent No. 2,166,105 of July 18, 1939 Messrs. Flynn and Neils received protection for the Government on a "Gear Powered Bulldozer Hoist." The bulldozer blade is actuated by a positive rack and pinion which, in turn, is controlled by a planetary and band clutching mechanism. Positive control of the up and down motion of the blade, when full floating is desired, is possible. The one-lever control gives this machine more facility of manipulation than a conventional type of bulldozer.

Another invention dedicated to the free use of the People of the United States of America is the "Portable Trail Compressor," Patent No. 2,166,780 of July 18, 1939, developed by Theodore P. Flynn and Raymond E. Neils of the Forest Service Equipment Laboratory at Portland, Oregon. The objective achieved is a portable air compressor assembly that can be quickly demounted into 5 units consisting of (1) engine, (2) compressor pump, (3) air receiver tank with pipes and fittings, (4) roof, engine radiator and fuel tank, and (5) frame and wheels, none weighing over 300 pounds - the allowable horse pack limit.

A "Routing Machine" for making three dimension relief maps from a two dimensional contour map was patented October 24, 1939 (No. 2,177,347) by Herman A. Sedelmeyer and Edward A Meldrum of Region 5. Working like a pantagraph, one point traces the contours while the other carries a motor driven router assembly that routes out the relief map from the material being used, such as plaster of paris or wood. A vertical support carries a table for the contour map on one side and an adjustable table for the relief map on the other side. By changing the elevation of the table supporting the relief map, the surface of the relief map is made to correspond to the contour being reproduced. This device has been found convenient for preparing exhibition maps or models of National Forest areas and is an improvement on the build-up procedure formerly employed.

Again in the "Folding Portable Stereoscope," patented October 31, 1939 by Jasper E. King and Vernon R. Powell (No. 2,178,324), the United States Forest Service has protection for the use of this handy stereoscope that can be folded into a compact space for transportation in the field.

The laying of control mosaics has been facilitated by "Mosaic Spider," a device developed by J. E. King and V. R. Powell for the extensive photographic work of Region 2 and was patented by them February 6, 1940 under Patent No. 2,189,585. After the control points have been plotted upon the mosaic board, a spider, supported by an adjustable extension arm attached to the table, is set on the control points, then swung out of position or elevated while the photographs are placed on the board. The spider is then reset accurately into position by means of a pinhole and the photographs oriented accurately and readily. This aid in preparation of aerial photographic mosaics has saved much time and resulted in more accurate work in the intensive map making programs, particularly in the Rocky Mountain areas.

(To be continued in next issue)

A LETTER TO MISS CAF

By C. M. Granger, Washington

To the Clerical Workers of the Forest Service:

Quiz programs are very popular nowadays, and I am going to take the privilege of an old friend and ask you some personal questions. I can't promise you a silver dollar for each correct answer, and I have the advantage over the radio questioners in that it is impossible for you to turn around and ask me.

Here are a few of the questions which have occurred to me, and they are asked, not to measure your knowledge, but rather as a simple indicator to yourself in case you had not thought about it.

1. Do you know what comprises range management as distinguished from range research?

2. Do you know what forest communities are?

3. Do you know why the Forest Service has been named a National Defense agency?

4. What is the difference between Forest Service parachute troops and those of warring nations?

If you know the answers to the foregoing questions, and others of a similar nature which I could propound, then I am told by some that you are an unusual employee. But if you belong to the majority group, you come to work, do the tasks at hand, and, although realizing more knowledge would be helpful to you, have little time or incentive to take an excursion into that wilderness area which comprises the activity of the Forest Service beyond your own Division. Many of you probably do not know that as far back as 1924, as evidenced by official records, the clerks of the Washington Office realized the need and importance of greater knowledge of the work of the Service. If such a situation existed then when the Service was a much smaller organization, it stands to reason that the need is even greater today.

Lack of knowledge can be attributed to the rapid expansion of the work of the Forest Service. Due to the various emergency programs, clerks were employed and were immediately assigned to a specific job in a specific division. Some of these clerks have, by study and inquiry, acquired a good background knowledge, whereas others, equally proficient, have failed to do so. It is true also that some of the older clerks have not been able to keep abreast of the newer developments in the program of the Service. This has been brought into sharp focus of late by complaints received from outsiders that in making telephone inquiries they have been switched from first one person to another, before finally reaching the person who could give them the information desired.

Believing that lack of opportunity to learn is largely responsible for this situation, Mr. Keplinger has sponsored the organization of a clerical training committee to study ways and means of developing a program whereby the clerks can be helped to render more efficient service, learn more about what the Service as a whole is doing, and perhaps to prepare themselves for greater responsibilities.

Some of you do not need training at all. I have in mind several who have more or less grown up with the Service, and probably they have forgotten more about its history and development than most of us will ever know. These are now doing specialized work, and it would be presumption to suggest that they need training. It is these same clerks, though, who can contribute a great deal to the success of the in-Service training program by furnishing advice and counsel from their vast store of knowledge and experience.

This in-Service training program for the clerical force is your program, it is being developed by your representatives, and its success will be up to you. If you have suggestions or ideas you would like to have included in this program, get in touch with your Divisional representative, and she will pass them on to the Committee as a whole.

(The above article, particularly the last sentence, is addressed to W.O. girls. - Ed.)

MORE IDEAS

By George Stadler, Foreman at Glenwood CCC Camp F-65-C, Holy Cross

It appears that the field for amateur psychology in evolving ideas is open to any, or all, who may be interested, as indicated by Peter Keplinger's article entitled, "Ideas in the Forest Service" in the January 20 issue of the Service Bulletin. Realizing that the development of all humanity parallels the creative efforts of the human mind, Mr. Keplinger's article emphasizes the possibilities and need for "united thinking" within the Service.

The increased scope of the National Forest Program has undoubtedly created a greater potential capacity for united thought within the Service. If ideas as to ways of improving our work are lacking it would appear that the fault may lie in the organization procedure to stimulate and promote new thoughts for future development.

As an organization it is necessary that regular lines of thought in connection with current administration must pass from the leaders at the head to the "doers" in the field. Irregular action contrary to the routine and systematic transactions of the Service is hazardous and can hardly be condoned without risk of damage to the organization itself. It must be realized, however, that in an organization as far-flung as the Forest Service the employees are so widely separated from their administrators that feelings of confidence and understanding can easily go astray through lack of personal contact and mutual discussion.

It seems logical to conceive that systematic, routine procedure within any extensive organization necessitates a strict discipline which may result in the individual employee feeling that self-expression is undesired, particularly if such expressions are not in exact accord with accepted lines of thought. This same systematic routine procedure may also result in immediate superiors becoming interested only in gaining accomplishments according to usual routine and not interested in attempting development of new ideas. Under strained personal relations, and lack of common understanding, new ideas offered by lower ranking field men might react upon sensitive superiors as expressions of dissatisfaction and even disloyalty on the part of the individual thus stating his thoughts. Routine procedure strives for full efficiency on full schedules of previously planned work; thus an individual's thought processes may be definitely restricted as he struggles to accomplish suggested procedure without thought other than accomplishment in the usual prescribed manner.

Upon a basis of such reasoning it would appear that many employees, particularly those of lower rank, suppress their individual thoughts with the attitude that the wisest thing to do is to keep their mouths shut and attend to business.

The Service Bulletin and similar official publications serve their purpose well in the dissemination of official news and expression of individual thought. It is apparent, however, that many fail to contribute to such mediums of mutual contact, or if they do it is with only an occasional expression. A more intimate relationship of mutual thought and understanding is apparently needed to force individual thoughts, and actual problems necessitating thought. into the open where they can be acted upon by the strength of united thought of the entire organization.

It would thus appear that policy procedure could be developed to provide stimuli for thought on the part of the individual, to sponsor a common discussion between employees, and to overcome complexities of personnel relationships which undoubtedly affect the situation. Further development along this line might be accomplished if contact men were circulated to direct and stimulate thought activities of individual employees and to act as mediums of thought development from the originator to others qualified to further develop, or prove, such theories for the benefit of the entire Service. Such a coördinator could assist both in the development of individual ideas and the furthering and expansion of material to be submitted to mediums of official publications.

AGRICULTURAL LAND USE PLANNING

By Lyall E. Peterson, Washington

A letter relating to the Forest Service participation in the Agricultural Land Use Planning Program was sent into the Chief's office recently by Region 9. Knowing that all the Regions are quite concerned with this subject I believe they will be interested in the following abstract of Mr. Price's letter:

During 1940 it is estimated that National Forest administrative officers in R-9 spent nearly 400 man days' time on agricultural land use planning work. It is predicted that this workload will increase by 25 to 30 percent during the coming year. In addition, several persons in the Regional Office and in the Lakes States and Central States Experiment Stations. devoted some time to this work; that is in attending committee meetings and reviewing reports and some actual field work. Unfortunately, space does not permit the recitation of many worth while accomplishments and of the variations in approach from State to State. But that is another story.

Participation in this work by National Forest officers is, of course, related directly to the location of the counties. The mechanics of getting technical forestry aid distributed evenly throughout the States, in accordance with the need for such assistance is now being worked out. This is essentially a problem of pooling the forestry skills and manpower from National Forests, Forest Experiment Stations, Soil Conservation Districts, Extension Forestry Offices, Forest Schools, and possibly others.

In view of the fact that there are ordinarily many conflicting demands on the time of foresters it is quite important to consider how technical aid in this planning work can be used to best advantage. Region 9 says: "Forest Service personnel must have a broad perspective of land use .... An understanding of allied fields is perhaps the most important phase of the training job as a means of developing the proper approach to the forestry phases of land use." This hint at the need for training in forestry planning is interesting. To my best knowledge any concrete plan for such type of training has yet to be developed.

The Region devotes considerable space to describing what they see as weaknesses in the planning set-up. The following list of these "weaknesses" certainly constitutes a challenge to everyone who is interested in forwarding the objectives of agricultural conservation:

1. The absence of common clear-cut agreement on the part of the agricultural planning program leaders, resulting in conflicting policies and functions on the part of the several federal agencies involved.

2. The inadequacy of many county and community plans; due largely to the fact that local committees have not always been fully informed. According to the theory of this set-up the cooperating public agencies have the function of informing local committees and otherwise assisting them so that their plans and unified programs will reflect a full knowledge of the land use situation. This theory, to a very large extent, has not "panned" out.

3. Some State agricultural planning committees have not yet decided what their job is. Some of them are interested in planning and others appear to be nothing more than clearing houses.

4. A tendency to shove impossible objectives off on to the local committees. In other words, the entire county planning job cannot be done by the local committees; it must be complemented by planning and coordination efforts on up the line to the President.

5. The futility of attempting to plan under agricultural policies which seem to vacillate. Many persons are apparently confused because the policies lack clarity or because they seem to change from one meeting to the next.

6. Most of the emphasis in land use planning is being placed upon commercial farming overlooking the possibilities of part-time farming, forestry, and local industries. So far as forestry is concerned, little more can be expected from local committees until they can have the help of a technically trained forester.

In general, it appears that we are getting far less out of the agricultural planning program than has been hoped for. Just how the bottlenecks can be removed remains to be seen. It is apparent, however, that a more detailed analysis of Forest Service participation and of results which are being obtained will probably result in reasonable plans for getting more good out of the limited technical forestry assistance which now is available for this work. More about this angle later.

DANVILLE COMMUNITY FOREST RECORDS

Story VIII - A Community Forest As A Creator Of Good Will

By Ernest O. Buhler, R. 3

The record from 1800 to 1840 shows several interesting things in the life of Danville, New Hampshire, and its community forest.

During the war of 1812 this little community enlisted its own men and it wished to enlist as many as possible to forestall drafting. In order to encourage recruiting it offered to increase the regular army pay to $15 per month per soldier. Among other things, the Danville citizens also voted that "the price of town labor shall be 65¢ allowing eight hours for the day, they finding themselves a suitable tool. The liquor measure be made of the best of tin."

Mrs. Huntingdon, a destitute widow, was auctioned off with the rest of the poor, to be taken care of by the bidder who would furnish board and room for the lowest price. She was evidently very popular. This is assumed from the fact that Mrs. Huntingdon was to be auctioned off only for three months at a time and it was specifically voted that "there will be no grog at the auction."

The widow Hannah McCane was also in trouble and it was voted "to put out the woman and youngest child for one month separate and the oldest boy for one month."

The lowly crow engaged the attention of the town fathers too. It was voted "to pay 5¢ for each crow and the selectmen upon receipt thereof shall cut off the head of each crow so received."

In the next year's meeting they still offered 5¢ for killing old crows and 3¢ for young ones. The next year the fee is raised to 6¢ for old crows, and that evidently did the business, or else dead crows were brought in from the outside, because the year after the entire bounty was revoked.

They voted to raise a winter tax for breaking out the highway, to burn the money that belongs to the town and supposed to be counterfeit, and to prevent livestock from running in the highways.

The management of the Community Forest is continuous:- Each year a committee of 3 is appointed to manage it, and usually the same men are reappointed. The financial policy for the community forest laid down in 1801 was followed and accordingly the committee salted away $100 of the forest receipts whenever it could in order to let it out on interest.

Doubtful notes received from timber sales from the community forest were auctioned off periodically. Seven times during this period the committee was instructed to sell wood and timber from the lands. The money was used for the purpose of ditching the parsonage meadow, to buy a stove for the meeting house, and to repair the meeting house, and the rest was divided among the various churches and spent for preaching. To illustrate, in 1830 appears the following entry:

"Paid out for Congregational preaching	$ 8.00
Paid out for Methodist preaching	15.00
Paid out for Freeville Baptist preaching	16.00"

Each year the pasture in the community forest was auctioned off to the highest bidder. After the death of the Reverend Mr. John Page in 1782, the lands suitable for pasture were rented annually for 109 years with a net cash income of $1,700.

The following was a typical entry of an auction for the pasture privilege:

"The twenty acre piece set up and struck off to Sewel Eastman for	$11.00
The upper end of the fifty five acre piece set up and struck off to Elisha Bacheldor for	$3.26
The lower end of the fifty five acre piece set up and struck off to Elisha Bacheldor at	$3.82

The purchaser or purchasers are not to plough or sow on the land."

But, more important still is the fact that the community forest served as a meeting ground of discussion for the various religious denominations, thus helping to create good will and tolerance during a period when religious intolerance was a common occurrence.

THE FSA DOES THINGS FOR SHARECROPPERS IN MISSOURI

By C. J. Buck, Washington

Forest Officers who have many families to rehabilitate and are concerned in the cooperation sometimes furnished to farm tenants in the National Forests will be interested in the following account of Farm Security Administration work, contained in the "Land Policy Review" for February 1941:

"In January of last year more than 1500 sharecroppers in Missouri's bootheel were asked to move on - only there were no farms to move to. Tractors and day laborers were cheaper than sharecroppers who needed 'furnish.' The private landlords were demoting those at the very bottom of our economic system.

"The FSA stepped in - got the landlords to give empty tenant houses, garden patches, and pasture for cows. FSA grants to families averaged $40 - for garden seed, tools, pressure cookers, etc. Most all the families got loans to buy cows. Families were required to build food storage cellars, fix privies and wells and fix the houses.

"The live-at-home production of food was learned fast, as witness the report of a visitor: 'I visited several of these families. I found a well tended garden which included corn, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, carrots, and beans. The husband was working in the garden or chopping cotton..... The storage cellars were built and from 50 to 100 quarts already stored. They were proud of their gardens, pigs and cows and kept them well. There was even a beautiful flower plot somewhere around their hut.'

"This temporary rehabilitation in place by the FSA is being followed by more permanent types. One type is a combination landlord, tenant, and FSA agreement involving leasing the landlord's land. Another involves worker's homes on lands purchased by the Government, another is the purchase of large tracts by an association under an FSA 3 percent interest loan and then sub-leases of family sized tracts to its members. Rehabilitation loans are granted in all these types of permanent rehabilitation."

FINLAND'S FORESTS

By R. D. Garver, Washington

What is happening to Finland's forests?

Comparison of the results of forest surveys of 1922-23 and 1936-38 indicates trends.

Total forest area decreased about 1 percent or one-half million acres which was absorbed by cultivation, roads etc. Finland was 71 percent forest land. Main forest types were pine, spruce, birch, aspen, and alder. All contracted in area during the period except spruce which expanded. Changes in species composition were for the better and reflect the benefits of forestry.

Mean volume per acre of the growing stock decreased 1.8 percent. Volume in 1938 expressed in percent was divided as follows: pine 45, spruce 32, birch 19, aspen 2, and alder 2. Spruce increased some 775 million cubic feet above previous estimate.

The proportion of large trees in the growing stock decreased about 12 percent by volume.

Average growth per acre in 1936 was computed at 32 cubic feet compared to 30 in 1922. Most of this difference may be on account of a change in method of computing growth.

Finland is enthusiastic about the forest resource as a bulwark in both peace and war. The above facts applied before her most recent war with the Soviet Union which brought about some boundary changes in the settlement.

Finland ceded about 6 million acres of forest land and 2 million acres of waste and cultivated land to Russia. Along with this, forest growing stock of about 6 billion cubic feet with a growing capacity of 175 million cubic feet passed to the Soviet. A large part of the timber, however, was used or destroyed during the fighting.

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

New specifications covering Forest Service winter sports uniforms provide for use of water repellent materials. This in no way changes the type, design or color of uniform cloth but is merely subject to a processing which showerproofs the materials. This processing is done after the cloth has been manufactured and will increase the cost approximately 6¢ per yard, plus the loss of about 3 percent in shrinkage. The H. W. & I Schwab Textile Corporation from whom the fabric is purchased states that actually the increase in cost to the tailor is only from 3-5¢ per yard, since he ordinarily must examine and shrink the materials. Accordingly, the use of water repellent materials should make little or no difference in the cost of winter sports uniforms.

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The following letter dated February 18, 1941, dealing with forestry education in China during war times, has recently been received by the Southern Forest Experiment Station, from Professor Fu-hsin Ch'eng of the Department of Forestry, College of Agriculture, Szechuen University, Chengtu, China:

"Thank you very much for your letter and kindness in sending over a copy of your Nineteenth Annual Report, together with copies of Station Reports, which, I believe, will reach us in due time.

"In the front we fight our enemies; in the rear we speed up the reconstruction work. Five agricultural colleges each with a forestry department have sprung up during the war time, besides many other technical institutions. Most schools and institutions, which were formerly situated in the war zone, have moved to the interior, but not without serious losses, however. Fortunately our School, situated in the western part of the country, is not much affected, altho we are not able to get any equipment from abroad.

"The enrollment of the forestry students for this College this year is 40, which is about the right number we can handle at present. I am afraid that we have not put enough time in research work on account of the lack of adequate equipment.

"In order to speed up the production of cereals and timber and to bring about the proper utilization of them, the Central Government has created a Department of Agriculture and Forestry, which was inadequately taken care of by the Dept. of Economics in the past. Now more attention is given to the conservation of the natural forests of the Western Provinces.

"Now the Japs, who started international robbery, have been kept at bay in our country. We are sure that with the aid coming continuously to us from your country, we shall be able to beat the Japs in a year or 2 and help to get the world in order and peace again."

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The work of 400 Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees engaged in constructing a military landing stage for the Army on Annette Island, Alaska, has won commendation from Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Agency.

Recent reports to James J. McEntee, Director of the CCC, from the War Department and the Forest Service indicate good progress was made despite the difficulty of setting up camp and carrying on construction operations in a virgin wilderness, covered with muskeg and forest growth. Director McEntee authorized the sending of two CCC companies to Alaska upon the request of the Army last fall. The airport will serve as an intermediate landing stage between the States and military air bases in Alaska.

In a letter to the enrollees, who hail from California, Washington, and Oregon, Mr. McNutt said:

"I want you to know that we in Washington, although thousands of miles away from your camps are aware of what fine work all of you are doing in order to increase the national defense of our United States.

"Despite the hardships which all of you have undergone, and in some measure continue to undergo, I think that deep within each of you there is a feeling of satisfaction derived from the knowledge that you are doing an important and difficult job for the security of the country, and doing it well."

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Among the contenders for the 1941 National Four Event Ski Championship, held at Sun Valley in the Sawtooth National Forest March 20-23, Alf Engen of Region 4 won the downhill, slalom, and jumping events and finished third in the 12-mile cross country race. By repeating his 1940 victory in the most exacting test the National Ski Association has devised to demonstrate all-round skiing proficiency, Engen retained his reputation as the country's most versatile skier. When Engen was called to the microphone his only remark was, "I am glad this tournament is finally over. Now I can return to the work I like best -- helping the Forest Service develop winter sports areas in the National Forests for everybody!"

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From a prisoner in a German concentration camp comes a request received by C. P. Winslow of the Laboratory for information on American forestry. The prisoner, Capt. Richard G. Bateson of the British Army, was in charge of the seasoning and kiln drying section of the Forest Products Laboratory at Princes Resborough, England, prior to being called for military duty at the start of the war. In 1939 he visited in this country, stopping at the Madison Laboratory and the Southern Forest Experiment Station. Wounded and taken prisoner during the evacuation at Dunkirk, he now hopes to keep up to date on American forestry developments during his prison sojourn. A packet of Forest Service publications has been sent.

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Retirements from the Service during the month of March were as follows:
Horace R. Currier, White Mountain Forest
Ina B. Wright, Cleveland Forest

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The Agriculture Department Employees' Welfare Association, in cooperation with the Better Speech Institute of America, is sponsoring a campaign of "Personality Development" for Department of Agriculture employees. Arrangements have been made with the Better Speech Institute to secure necessary copies of the Personality Development Self-teaching course. This interesting course consists of five little, good-looking volumes, with self-appraisal charts and self-tests, questions and answers, and presents valuable instruction in the following subjects: physical and mental health, dress and grooming, voice and expression, mind and background, and character achievement. The five books come in a little attractive library case and the price to you will be $1.85. In due time you will receive, through the Welfare Association, the necessary descriptive literature and order blanks.

This is the same organization that sold about 2100 copies of their Better Speech course to Forest Service employees a few years ago.

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Miss Judith Lowry, original "Bess Robbins" in "Uncle Sam's Forest Rangers" program, passed away in Cleveland Friday morning, March 21. Except for a brief absence from the cast two years ago, Miss Lowry played continuously in the Ranger program since its beginning in 1932.

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SERVICE BULLETIN

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

ALL-OUT REHABILITATION

By C. J. Buck, Washington

The Inter-Bureau Agreement providing for the immediate rehabilitation of families in the Laurel Ranger District on the Cumberland National Forest in Kentucky is being put into effect at once.

The Laurel Ranger District is composed of McCreary County and parts of Whitley, Pulaski, and Wayne Counties - a total area of 431,012 acres of land. About 3,000 rural families now live within the Ranger District, of which approximately 2,000 are farm families, and 1,000 are non-farm families. (The population of Stearns and Whitley City are not included in these figures.)

The Forest Service has acquired 189,231 acres, and expects to acquire about 140,000 additional acres. This leaves approximately 102,000 acres - town, village, and farm land - within the Ranger District, not expected to be acquired. Forty-five families live on acquired forest land, and permits to cultivate land have been made to fifty-five families not residing on Forest Service lands. The condition of extreme poverty among the families generally makes a pressing rehabilitation problem.

The plan provides that each agency shall act through its existing executive powers to enable families to secure a living under improved standards by assistance through grants and loans to make a start in improved living conditions possible, to be followed by improvement of the housing and sanitation conditions, and building up the agricultural soil, timber, and other resource values as a foundation for maximum support from the land.

The plan is unique in its feature of a rehabilitation of human and land resources as a Department of Agriculture undertaking, with the resources of interested agencies fully coordinated toward the one objective.

The Soil Conservation Service furnishes agricultural land classification data as a basis for land use and provides the plans for soil conservation.

The Farm Security Administration, with its rural rehabilitation organization and power to function through loans and grants, farm management plans, etc., is giving each family opportunities for subsistence on the land.

The Forest Service, through its timber holdings, will arrange sales of National Forest timber as a means of employment and source of income; will devote a part of the CCC work to improve the housing and the land for agricultural use. Work on National Forest improvement will be given the local families in need to the extent possible.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics will assist in the planning, etc.

In short, each agency in the Department plans to contribute its functional share to the upbuilding of the local forest communities.

Local office for the project headquarters will be set up in Whitley City, Kentucky. The Forest Service is planning the immediate procurement of a small sawmill for CCC use in furnishing rough lumber for housing and other building improvements.

The Farm Security Administration has set up $150,000 for use in grants to families in need of certain household equipment, seed, and fertilizer for gardens, hand tools, bedding, clothing, and purchase of hogs, goats, poultry, or milk cows. A $100,000 loan fund is set up for use in acquiring land to round out small farms which are found to be inadequate, and $200,000 for loans to be made for purchase of lands on which to resettle outside the forest boundary.

It is hoped by this experiment to find the means whereby the resources of the Department may be better coordinated in the field of rural rehabilitation on and near Federally-owned lands.

The Forest Service will detail a man on the ground to cooperate with the other agencies. The administration will be in charge of the State Representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, and the Forest Supervisor.

REGION ONE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

By C. S. Webb, R. 1

Nineteen men came to Missoula in February to attend, taking annual leave for the period and paying $15 tuition. No academic credit was allowed by the University for the course. The following courses were given at the University:

1. Business Administration - four hours of lecture, by Robert C. Line.

2. Psychology of Personnel Work - eight hours of lecture by Ernest A. Atkinson.

3. Theory of Public Relations and Public Relations Vehicles - eight hours of lecture by Andrew Cogswell.

4. General Principles of Sociology as Applied to Developing Social Programs - eight hours of lecture by Harold Tascher.

5. Economics of the Present - eight hours of lecture by Roy J. W. Ely.

6. Camp Sanitation - four hours of lecture by Donald M. Hetler.

Two afternoon hours were used as discussion periods at which time a chairman from the student group took over and the lecture subject was discussed freely on the basis of the application it had to the students' problems. Actual cases were brought up and worked out on the floor for the benefit of the students in seeing the practical application of theory.

Four of the men took a public speaking course in addition at the University with a group of business men. The remaining 15 participated in a speaking course given by L. A. Campbell of the office of Information and Education. Assistant Regional Forester Sandvig and Assistant to Regional Forester Webb gave lectures on two different mornings; Sandvig on "Delegation as a means of Training and Developing Men" and Webb on "Personal Work Habits."

One evening was devoted to a meeting between the student group and the assistant regional foresters at which time a list of organization and personnel management questions were put up for discussion. These questions had accumulated in a "question box" at the University as the students observed pertinent points they wished cleared up about the management of our organization. This meeting was unique because it brought out many topics of management seldom discussed between lower grade field men and the regional office staff. Both sides benefited. The interest in this meeting was quite warm as was evidenced by the fact that the last question was not disposed of until after midnight. It was extremely valuable since it helped the young men to orient themselves and their new information, and it gave the older men a deeper appreciation of the values of scientific instruction in this field.

Several radio broadcasts were put on by the men on our Columbia affiliated station KGVO. These forum type discussions were directed by Mr. Campbell of I&E and were well done.

The professors did a better job than last year which we attribute mostly to the trip they took on the Bitterroot Forest in September, where three days were spent in showing them a forest officer's problems, both in the woods and in dealing with socio-economic problems.

A group has been organized among the professors to study the Bitterroot Valley situation as it relates to conservation and the National Forest Program. Last week a dinner meeting was held at which a representation from the county government and citizenry of the Bitterroot Valley discussed their national resource problem with representatives of the University (our professors) and some forest officers. All of this merely indicates that the Region is reaping real benefits from the cooperative school aside from the instruction of our employees.

(We understand from Mr. Flock, Regional Training Officer now on detail in Washington, that the group of professors on the faculty will spend several days on one of the northern Montana forests this field season studying the dependent community problem. Their viewpoint has been valuable in considering certain of the Region One phases of the National Forest Program.)

SIEKER NAMED CHIEF OF RECREATION AND LANDS

Appointment of John H. Sieker to the position of Chief of the Washington Office Division of Recreation and Lands was announced on April 14. Mr. Sieker has been serving as Acting Chief of the Division since November 1939.

Mr. Sieker's early field work in the Forest Service included that of Ranger and Forest Supervisor. His appointment as Ranger took him to the Washakie National Forest in Wyoming in

1926, and following that period he served on the Chippewa National Forest in Minnesota, the Black Hills National Forest in South Dakota, and as junior forester and assistant supervisor of the Harney National Forest, South Dakota. Previous to his transfer to the Washington Office in June 1933, he had been Supervisor of the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming. He is a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry.

EQUIPMENT PATENTED BY FOREST SERVICE ENGINEERS

By W. O. Division of Engineering

(Continued from April 14 issue)

"Vertical Reflecting Projector." developed in Denver. Transferring of data as shown on a vertical aerial photograph or as shown on other flat opaque substances is made easier by U. S. Patent No. 2,194,797 of March 26, 1940 granted to Jasper E. King and Vernon R. Powell. This projector permits the operator to control from his working position at the transfer table the movements of the projector in three coordinate directions, either by motor or hand power. The mounting of the mobile reflector projection box on a movable frame which, in turn, is supported on a stationary frame provides for rapid setting of scale. The unit has proved invaluable to those engaged in making maps from aerial photographs, the purpose for which it was originally designed. It has also been found to save many laborious hours of work in making tracings at scales other than the original. Units based on this original design have been installed by and are in use in the offices of Federal agencies and private concerns over the entire country. The list of users includes the U. S. G. S., S. C. S., U. S. F. S., U. S. C. & G. S., T. V. A., B. P. I., Appalachian Electric and Power Company, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

One of the spectacular and therefore widely publicized inventions in Region 6 is the "Sno-Motor and Sled." Designed to serve Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood when roads are snow-closed, the device has wide application. It would be very valuable as a means of transporting supplies for an army operating in snow. In fact "Sno-Motors" have recently been purchased by the U. S. Army, Sun Valley, Yosemite, and Southern California Edison Company. It consists essentially of a track laying tractor steered with a trailer sled to which it is attached by shock absorbing devices. Carrying more than twenty passengers it can negotiate grades of thirty percent. A relation of trailer widths to track length and weight distribution has been worked out by trial and error so that it is possible to operate the Sno-Motor under practically all snow conditions. One trip of eighty-seven miles with a load of seven passengers and 3,000 pounds along the crest of the Cascade Range in Oregon demonstrated the ability of the Sno-Motor to negotiate rough terrain and to haul skiers and supplies where other means of transportation could not be used. Traveling at a speed of 4½ miles per hour it made approximately thirty miles a day. The Sno-Motor is playing an important part in the winter sports around the Forest Service Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood and has possibilities that have not yet been fully utilized by Forests that are located where it is necessary to transport materials under adverse snow conditions. The Sno-Motor is covered by Patent No. 2,196,458 issued April 9, 1940 to Theodore P. Flynn and Raymond E. Neils of the Forest Service Equipment Laboratory in Portland. An improved drawbar for steering the trailer has been developed. Patents on this Tractor and Rudder Hitch are being applied for.

Another patent having for its object an improved grading device attached to a tractor was obtained May 14, 1940 by Flynn and Neils under the title "Cable Lift Bulldozer," (Patent

No. 2,200,447). Like the Gear-Powered Bulldozer Hoist this arrangement of geared power mechanism to elevate, lower, hold, and float a bulldozer blade is attached to a conventional tractor that is already equipped with a single or double arm hoist. The power for lifting the bulldozer blade by cable comes from the same take-off that operates the hoist and the operation can be performed while the motor is at idling speed as contrasted with the higher speeds required for hydraulic operation.

Of wide application in tree planting, clearing, or dirt moving work is the combination V-type plow blade, bulldozer blade or scoop called the "Convertible Brush Buster" or "Bulldozer moldboard" for which Patent No. 2,219,159 was issued to Flynn and Neils on October 22, 1940. Here is a three-in-one attachment for a standard tractor with moldboard mounting bracket which, by being hinged in the center can be set in different angular positions to form a V with point forward for breaking brushes, or with point in the rear to form a scraper, or with no angle to form a straight bulldozer blade. Various angular positions are obtained by bolt hole perforations. The moldboard with cutting edges attached is thus in two equal sections, the adjacent ends being hinged at the center of the supporting frame in such a way that conversion from one type blade to another can be quickly made. In this way it is unnecessary to carry the three separate types of blades.

Agencies engaged in the preparation of maps from aerial pictures by graphic methods will be interested in the inexpensive, durable, and reusable device for map making developed by Jasper E. King and John W. Elliott of Region 2, Denver, and patented as "Graphic Radial Triangulation." The Patent No. 2,221,872 was issued November 19, 1940. By combination of posts having radial arms that can be set at any angle, an entire system or network of reference points can be laid out and transferred to a base sheet. There is room between arms to mark reference points. Furthermore, the arms of the assembly all move in relation to each other and can be removed and later reused. The network so formed, tied to geographic control and representing points of control shown on aerial pictures, is used in the preparation of maps by photogrammetrical methods.

Numerous other patent applications by members of the Forest Service, Division of Engineering, are now before the Patent Office for consideration. There is no end to this patent story.

AN ANSWER TO "IS THE MORTAR CRUMBLING?"

By J. N. Templer, R. 1

Regarding Dahl Kirkpatrick's article "Is the Mortar Crumbling?" in the March 17 issue of the Service Bulletin, I wonder if the situation is as bad as indicated.

I am probably just as much disturbed by the antics of some of our neophyte foresters and the loss of prestige, resulting from their occasional streamlined attitude, as the author, but let's keep in mind those old heads upon whom the public still lavishes respect and good will. Before these men pass out of the picture, most of the apprentices will have matured into journeymen, able and fit to take over and, in turn, train their successors.

The ranger job of today is more difficult and much greater in scope and volume than it was twenty years ago, when recreation, range surveys, and land exchanges were scarcely in the picture. Who, then, envisioned CWA, NIRA, WPA, CCC, and the improvement in construction technique facing the ranger today? Consider our higher protection standards, our intricate employment procedure, and even our "safety rules." It is clear that the forester of today has little time for the social amenities of yesterday, nor can he often make a hand at the branding corral. If he does, he is not fooling anybody.

Consideration, courtesy, and tact, coupled with his superior education, will enable today's fledgling ranger to bridge the gap, and lack of common hardship and manual labor endured by the early day rangers should have little detrimental effect on his success. I believe he can be trusted to keep the mortar intact and possibly repair some cracks in the wall overlooked by his predecessors.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CCC

(The following message by Acting Chief Earle H. Clapp was transmitted to the Civilian Conservation Corps on the occasion of its eighth anniversary on April 5. - Ed.)

"The Federal Forest Service sincerely congratulates the Civilian Conservation Corps for its record of accomplishment on the National Forests, and on State and private forest lands, during the past 8 years.

"Perhaps in no other field has CCC work been more outstanding.

"Thousands of acres now green would have been destroyed had they not been protected from fire by the CCC. Thousands of miles of truck trails and telephone lines, built by the CCC, now wind through the forests, and link hundreds of new CCC-built lookout towers with fire control organizations.

"Besides planting hundreds of millions of trees, the CCC has conducted timber stand improvement work on hundreds of thousands of acres in the National Forests; helped protect and improve their range resource, on which the Western livestock industry is dependent; planted wildlife food; captured big game and transported it to understocked areas; built fish hatcheries and rearing pools; and stocked thousands of National Forest streams and lakes with millions of fish.

"This is of course only a partial list of CCC accomplishments on National Forests, and on State and private forest lands during the last 8 years. It is enough, however, to indicate that the Corps has advanced several phases of the broad conservation program on these lands by many, many years.

"Today, with thoughts turning to the defense of our Nation, it is worth while remembering that defense of our forests is national defense. Forests, along with other great areas of the American land, are our backlog; from them come food and raw materials without which we could not continue to defend our land. The CCC has aided materially in strengthening that bulwark against dangers that may lurk in the future."

EXCERPT FROM A LAND EXCHANGE REPORT

"Both withdrawals were made for the purpose of insuring a source of horse feed for government stock needed in the administration of the National Forest. Since that time the Forest has been vivisected by roads and horses are no longer kept for administrative purposes." (Emphasis supplied)

FIRE CONTROL PROGRAM FOR THE TRI-STATE (VA.-W.VA.-KY.) HOT SPOT

By S. H. Marsh, R. 7

In the southwestern Virginia, southern West Virginia, and eastern Kentucky coal field lies an area of about 5½ million acres which for many years has baffled the best efforts of all forest fire control agencies that have come in contact with it.

In addition to the high hazards and difficult terrain there is a serious human problem that adds to the difficulties of the fire control job. Social and economic conditions in this area are most unsatisfactory. Strikes and labor disturbances throughout the area have been numerous and have tended to breed lawlessness and contempt for government that is unequaled in any other part of Region 7.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that, roughly, about 3½ million acres lie in West Virginia and a little over a million in each of the States of Virginia and Kentucky. This divided jurisdiction has sometimes resulted in confusion and lack of cooperation along State lines. However, throughout the area the forest fire control problems are practically identical and if a solution to the problems in any one State can be found, it will be equally applicable to the others.

For some time it has been known that this Va.-W.Va.-Ky. hot spot, is contributing an unduly large proportion of the "number of fires" and "area burned" to the fire record of Region 7, but until recently the real extent of this contribution was largely a matter of speculation. Spurred by the bad fire seasons of 1938 and 1939 the State Foresters in the States concerned, in cooperation with our Division of State and Private Forestry, began the compilation of some fire statistics that indicated conditions to be even worse than was suspected. Data gathered for the 4-year period 1936-1939 showed that while the Tri-State Hot Spot comprises only 7 percent of the protected forest area of Region 7, it accounts for 14 percent of the total numbers of fires, and 34 percent of the area burned. Likewise it is contributing to the record of each of the three States out of all proportion to its area within the State.

D. B. Griffin, State Forester of West Virginia, sponsored a meeting in January 1941 of the State Foresters of the three States concerned, with their District Foresters in charge of the hot districts, the Field Manager of the Southern West Virginia Fire Protective Association, representatives of the Divisions of State and Private Forestry and Operation, and the Supervisor of the Jefferson National Forest, which lies partly in the Tri-State Hot Spot.

At this meeting a program patterned after the Kentucky, and the McDowell County (W.Va.) plans, was drawn up for the guidance of forest officers in the "hot spot." The basic principle of this program is closer cooperation and collaboration with the landowners, coal operators, and other agencies capable of contributing to the solution of the fire control problem within the area.

Procedures found beneficial in carrying out the Kentucky and McDowell County plans were recommended for inclusion in an over-all fire control program for the Va.-W.Va.-Ky. area.

FOREST FIRE MEDALS AWARDED

Medals for bravery while fighting forest fire were awarded Wednesday night, April 16, by the American Forest Fire Foundation to two members of the Forest Service organization. The awards, one posthumous, were made at the annual banquet of the American Forestry Association in convention at Los Angeles, California.

Those receiving the American Forest Fire Medals were Clarence B. Sutliff, assistant supervisor of the Bitterroot National Forest, Montana, for saving the life of Dick Johnson, pilot of an airplane in which Sutliff was scouting the spread of a forest fire and which crashed on August 22, 1939; and Andrew D. Lindgren, foreman of a CCC camp on the Huron National Forest, Michigan, who lost his life May 8, 1937, while directing the escape of a crew of CCC boys from onrushing flames. John M. Bush of Escanaba, Michigan, received the medal for Lindgren. The medals were presented by J. P. Kinney, chairman of the American Forest Fire Foundation.

Sutliff's exploit which won him the award took place on the Roaring Lion Canyon Fire on the Bitterroot National Forest on August 22, 1939. When the airplane in which he and pilot Dick Johnson were scouting crashed on the edge of the spreading fire in a deep canyon, Sutliff, although badly hurt, managed to extricate himself and to drag the injured pilot away from the gasoline-soaked wreckage. Sutliff covered the pilot with his own coat and shirt, and as darkness fell, and while bleeding profusely, he blazed with a pocket knife a path through dense underbrush and down timber to a pack trail, where he met two CCC boys fleeing from the same fire. Sutliff sent one boy back to care for the pilot and despatched the other for a rescue party.

World War veteran and CCC foreman Andrew D. Lindgren was in charge of a fire crew consisting of four CCC enrollees on the Welcome Lake Fire on the Huron National Forest in May, 1937. He and his crew were backfiring to keep flames from crossing a road. The wind shifted suddenly, "crowning" the fire across the road to the tops of the timber behind him and the crew, and threatening another crossing in front of them.

Lindgren, in the rear of the group, ordered the boys to run, and helped one of them forward by the hand. After running for approximately a mile, still keeping behind the fleeing boys, Lindgren stumbled and fell. He was still urging and directing the boys to safety when caught by the flames.

These awards bring the number of Forest Fire Medals presented to a total of seven since the Forest Fire Foundation was formed in 1937. (From W. O. Press Release)

WHAT'S IN A CCC LIBRARY

By Jno. D. Guthrie, Washington

I have only recently seen the list of reference books purchased from May 1933 to March 1940 for the CCC camp libraries. This list contains 516 different titles or items and covers a very wide range of subject matter. There are books of general reference, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, handbooks, and compendiums. Obviously the books on vocational subjects are numerous and deal with about every business, trade, and vocation, at least 108 publications, or 20 percent of the total. There are also many books on economics, health, games and sports, and citizenship. And here it may be mentioned that the CCC libraries have in addition to these reference books, quite a library of fiction, adventure, and biography.

What interested me particularly about this reference book list were the number and subjects of books on forestry and conservation. Out of 516 books bought during the past 7 years, there are 52 books dealing with the conservation of natural resources, and 32 dealing with all phases of forestry; or 15.8 percent for the broad field of conservation.

A breakdown of the conservation and forestry books shows that books on forests, National Forests, and forestry number 14, while tree books total 11. Bird books follow with 10, game animals and general fauna show 9, while for parks, National Parks and Monuments there are 8 books. Wild flowers are 6; soils and soil conservation, 6; insects and insect life, 2; fish, 1; grasses, 1; while general conservation or forestry books not clearly classifiable under the above heads total 16.

MORE ABOUT "SCIENTIFIC" MANAGEMENT

By Philip McCandless, R. 2

In line with Mr. Keplinger's prophecy in his article "'Scientific' Management Versus 'Paper Work' and Inspection" in the Bulletin of September 16, 1940, the amount of inspection given Region 2 Forests by the Regional Office during 1940 was arbitrarily reduced.

The reduction was prompted by an analysis of past inspection performance, which indicated that the amount of time Forest staffs had been spending with Regional Office representatives was so high that it probably had been interfering with on-the-ground accomplishment. To correct this situation a field season ceiling of inspection time was set at the estimated maximum time Supervisors and staffs could spend with inspectors without dangerous interference with their regular duties.

The immediate result of this action was a definite increase in the amount of free time available to Forest staffs during the entire year and particularly during the field season. Although the ultimate effects upon administrative accomplishment cannot be appraised with any certainty, they seem to be beneficial. Supervisors have indicated their approval by requesting that like action be taken during 1941. Despite the decrease in inspection time, the Regional Forester detects no decrease in "control." Those who have watched the effects of the program most closely believe they see indications of improved performance on the Forests, and believe that the increased free time allowed Supervisors for the meeting of their direct managerial responsibilities deserves at least a part of the credit.

Region 2 makes no pretense that this is an example of scientific management. Dealing with an administrative ailment that demanded action, and lacking an adequate factual basis for plan-wise action, the remedy administered was admittedly crude.

However, the experiment does have significance, since it indicates that management techniques can be improved; thereby supporting Mr. Keplinger's plea, in the article referred to above, for more "scientific" management. The necessity, in this instance, of using a crude remedy has emphasized the need for getting the facts essential to a plan-wise scientific approach.

No one can anticipate the full possibilities of improving administrative techniques, nor can anyone gauge the potential on-the-ground improvements in accomplishment. But we do know that our practice lags far behind our knowledge. We suspect that some of the energy being used in "keeping up the system" can be diverted to the pursuit of end results. We lack proof that the full value of individual initiative is being realized. Without more thorough study, we cannot be sure that our investment is yielding the highest possible returns in terms of resource management in the public service, or that overhead expenses are being kept at a minimum.

In accepting our 1941 responsibilities for managing resources of tremendous value, we cannot dodge a large share of responsibility toward building the world of tomorrow. We believe that scientific study will reveal improved techniques which will enable us to meet that responsibility more effectively.

SOIL LOSSES FROM SOUTHERN ROADBANKS

By H. G. Meginnis, Southern Forest Experiment Station

A series of measurements made at Holly Springs, Mississippi, during the past few years indicates that untreated road backslopes lose about 3/4-ton of soil dry weight each year from each hundred square feet of eroding surface. Banks composed of unconsolidated sandy materials unquestionably lose much greater quantities. A special inquiry reveals that there are 1,600 miles of roads of all classes within the Holly Springs National Forest (only 75 miles of which were constructed or are at present maintained by the Forest Service) which, if they undergo erosion at the same rate as that measured on sample plots, will contritute each year not less than 300,000 tons of harmful sediments to streams and adjacent valley lands.

Measurements demonstrate that soil erosion from backslopes can be reduced to quantities almost too small to measure by applying recommended stabilization measures. Furthermore, this reduction of soil losses to a negligible quantity can be accomplished within a few weeks' time after the measures are applied. There is no question but that the present enormous losses from roads and highways in this particular locality could be reduced by appropriate measures to the relatively small quantity of soil removed from the actual road surfaces.

The experiment which has been under way at Holly Springs for several years shows that the backslopes, fills, and berms contribute the bulk of the soil washed from the right-of-way, and that losses from the road surface, although of considerable economic importance, are of relatively small amount. The present loss of road-surfacing materials, which is quite an item in maintenance costs, could undoubtedly be reduced considerably through the revegetation of the road shoulders and stabilization of the roadside ditches.

TREES MAKE EDUCATION POSSIBLE

A gift of timberland from the State of New Hampshire 133 years ago makes a college education at Dartmouth possible today for a number of needy students from the State. Timber cut by the college on the 27,000-acre grant at the northern tip of New Hampshire has built up a substantial fund over the years, financing among other scholarships the New Hampshire regionals of $500 each which go to two outstanding freshmen each fall to be continued through 4 years of college.

Cognizant of Dartmouth's usefulness to the State, the New Hampshire State Legislature in 1807 presented the college with 27,000 acres of woodland in Coos County to give "countenance and encouragement to the laudable institution." In accordance with the practice of the period to get income from grants of land, Dartmouth tried leasing 100-acre lots to settlers, but the experiment was a failure. The failure was fortunate, as it turned out, for timber cuttings have produced funds many times the value of the land.

Lumbering operations from time to time culminated in a substantial cut of spruce and fir in the period from 1920 to 1929. Proceeds from the cuttings were placed in the second college grant reserve fund, which now provides annually for scholarships and other needs of the college. This year axes are again ringing over the ice-stilled waters of the diamond rivers, and hardwoods are crashing into piles so that more New Hampshire boys may search for learning "in Dartmouth's classic halls." (From "School Life" for March 1941 - The Official Journal of the U. S. Office of Education)

CREED OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE JUNGLE COCK

"WE WHO love angling, in order that it may enjoy practice and reward in the later generations, mutually move together towards a common goal--the conservation and restoration of American game fishes.

"TOWARDS this end we pledge that our creel limits shall always be less than the legal restrictions and always well within the bounty of Nature herself.

"ENJOYING, as we do, only a life estate in the out of doors, and morally charged in our time with the responsibility of handing it down unspoiled to tomorrow's inheritors, we individually undertake annually to take at least one boy a-fishing, instructing him, as best we know, in the responsibilities that are soon to be wholly his.

"HOLDING that moral law transcends the legal statutes, always beyond the needs of any one man, and holding that example alone is the one certain teacher, we pledge always to conduct ourselves in such fashion on the stream as to make safe for others the heritage which is ours and theirs."

(The above Brotherhood was organized last year by a group of fishermen at the Hi-Catoctin State Recreation Camp in northern Maryland. Its creed and membership are spreading from coast to coast. Van Campen Heilner, sportsman, author, and explorer, is President and the late Ozark Ripley was a vice president. The first annual campfire of this organization will be held at Hi-Catoctin May 2-4. Some 300 are expected to attend this meeting.)

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Edward J. Meeman, Editor of the "Memphis Press Scimitar", is proposing the establishment of a "Discovery Forest" on the banks of the Mississippi River, commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi Valley. The proposed National Forest would be "useful in all ways that a forest may be useful - in the saving of soil and water, the growth of timber, provision for hunting and fishing and other recreation." The proposal was favorably received at the North American Wildlife Conference which met in Memphis in February.

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A three-year study of the small sawmill industry in the South has just been announced by the Charles Lathrop Pack Forestry Foundation, of Washington, D. C. The study is to be conducted by Mr. Albin George Jacobson, a well known forester, recently in the employ of the Fordyce Lumber Company in Arkansas, and will include an examination of the more important problems associated with the small sawmill industry, particularly as these problems bear on the effect of the sawmills on the forests themselves and on the economic welfare of the Southern States. It is the hope of the Foundation that before the study is completed, measures may be discovered leading to a better relationship between the small sawmill and the resource on which it exists.

Mr. Jacobson will make his headquarters for the next three years at Gilham, Arkansas, and expects to spend the greater part of the next few months on an extensive tour of the South before selecting areas for more intensive study. Mr. Jacobson is a graduate of the School of Forestry and Conservation of the University of Michigan, and has had extensive experience in the South. He also held positions with the Michigan Department of Conservation, the U. S. Forest Service, and Crossett Lumber Company, before entering the employ of the Fordyce Lumber Company. Mr. Jacobson has already spent considerable time studying material of the Forest Service at New Orleans, and has conferred with forestry officials throughout the leading cities of the South.

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The "Marienville (Penn.) Express" weekly newspaper on March 28 ran a full page advertisement inviting "all the people of this area to view an excellent pictorial display prepared and exhibited by the U. S. Forest Service, showing the activities and many fine scenes in the Allegheny National Forest, in the Bank Lobby." Forest Supervisor Hemingway writes that the display referred to is "our Twin Lakes pictorial exhibit... It has met with excellent response and indicates a need for travelling exhibits of this type that can be left for a week or two in each town in an ever-widening circle. Visual education of this sort helps to build up a better public understanding of conservation needs."

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Charles N. Elliott, former Conservation Commissioner of Georgia, is author of a bulletin on "Careers in Forestry," published by Science Research Associates, 1700 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. This bulletin, "Occupational Monograph No. 21," is one of the Association's American Job series. It is well written and gives an accurate description of the forestry profession. All the photographs used as illustrations are from the Forest Service collection.

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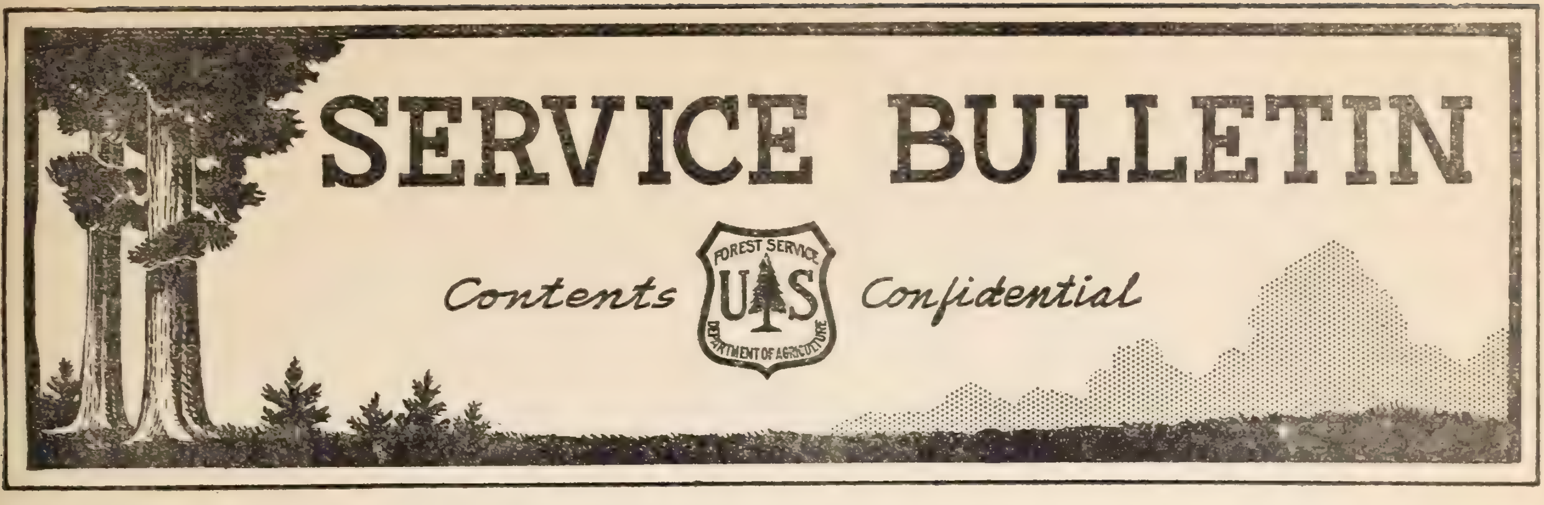
Forest Service employees who have recently been granted military furloughs and the training to which they have been assigned (where this information is available) are as follows:

Region 1: Neil B. Rice, Selective Service; Joseph D. Sullivan.
Region 2: Frank P. Dakan.
Region 4: Ralph R. Hudson, National Guard; Milton R. Scott, Field Artillery Reserve.
Region 5: Don F. Hood, Army.
Region 7: David G. Jennings, Army; Howard J. Walker.
Region 8: Harold E. Christen, Selective Service; Charles A. Rowland, Jr., Officers Reserve Corps.
Region 9: Russell W. Johnson, Selective Service.
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station: Harry B. Price.
New England Forest Emergency: Elmer G. Kelso, Officers Reserve Corps; William John Urich, Army.



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U. S. Department of Agricuture

PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS

By O. A. Zimmerli, Washington

In some instances, as possibly in the pending F. A. Silcox case, employees' rights to compensation under the Employees' Compensation Act have been jeopardized or even lost through failure to report promptly or through failure to make any report on the assumption that the case probably would not be allowable or would not involve disability. Such cases may be grouped into three general classes: (1) Slight injuries where the employee considers the injury too minor to merit a report; (2) doubtful cases where disallowance ordinarily will result unless there is convincing evidence of a causal relationship between the injury and some circumstance, action, or condition occurring in the work; and (3) cases usually not allowable but which under exceptional circumstances may be allowed.

Slight injuries. Employee should make a Form C. A. 1 report on any slight injury as a protection in the event of infection or other later development traceable to the injury. Such Form C. A. 1 is retained in the forest, station, or other unit files, but is available for forwarding through official channels to the Compensation Commission should Form C. A. 2 be submitted later. Report by the official superior (Form C. A. 2) is required if an injury results in any medical charge against the Government or causes disability beyond the day or shift of occurrence.

Doubtful cases. A common example of this is hernia coming to attention while performing or closely following official work, since it may or may not have been caused by a strain in official work. Other cases are occupational diseases and existing diseases or abnormal conditions that are aggravated by injury, exposure, or other circumstance connected with the official work. Typhoid, tuberculosis, malaria, pneumonia, or other ailments may have no connection with official work or there may be some indication that the ailment is ascribable to conditions of employment; where there is likelihood that the work caused or contributed to the condition, report should be made. (The fact that a disease develops after entering upon the job does not in itself constitute sufficient basis for attributing it to the work. The common diseases, such as colds, pneumonia, tuberculosis, headache, typhoid fever, rheumatism, and other such conditions usually are due to causes entirely outside of employment, and only rarely and under unusual circumstances are such ailments considered attributable to the working conditions and allowed.)

Cases usually not allowable. The usual case in this class is death from heart failure which may occur without any particular strain or following some slight strain such as is common in the individual's daily life; often death due to heart ailments occurs while lying in bed, sitting in a chair, or otherwise resting. Undoubtedly in some cases death is hastened by an unusual strain. Sometimes the condition is such that a patient refraining from exertion may live for years, but death is caused by lifting, running, walking up hill or otherwise exerting himself beyond the point of safety. We have had several cases where there appeared to be a connection between (1) a heart failure or a disability due to heart ailment and (2) some known strain or exertion of short or long duration preceding the attack. Where there is any likelihood of causal relationship between the official work and a heart attack, the employee should be given the advantage of the doubt and report submitted. While many such cases may be rejected, in some instances the Commission has recognized a preceding strain as sufficient basis to bring the case within the Compensation Act. Promptness in submitting reports in these cases is important; if submitted several months after an attack thought due to strain (as, for example, after the employee is totally disabled or dies) the report is apt to have the appearance of an afterthought influenced by a desire to obtain financial aid for the employee or his surviving dependents.

Medical services. In obtaining medical services or care in any doubtful case the administrative officer should observe closely the regulations and instructions issued by the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission. The purpose of this article is not to serve as instructions for handling injury cases but to draw attention of all members of the Service to the risk of loss because of failure to promptly and properly report injuries or physical conditions that may be the basis for allowable claims under the Compensation Act.

FIRE CONTROL LEADS TO FORESTRY

By Crosby A. Hoar, R.7

Several years ago, when fire in the woods was the devil most frequently charged with making forestry unprofitable, it became desirable to define "adequate protection." Someone suggested one-tenth of one percent of the area protected as an annual burn which might be suffered by a timberland owner without destroying his hope of profit. The figure stuck, and by general consent became the objective of many State and private fire organizations. In some States the attainment of that standard is still far away. In others it is just a step away, or perhaps even here.

During the past five years Maine, with nearly 16,000,000 acres of forest land under protection, has reported an average annual burn of 7,007 acres, or 5/100 of one percent. Of this an unduly large part was in the southern towns, where the State assists in protection only by sufferance of the town wardens and has no direct control.

In 1940, on the northern 10,000,000 acres known as the "forestry district" there were only 123 fires, burning 523 acres, or 5/1000 of one percent. Certainly the fire devil was exorcised for one year, at least. Perhaps that record will never be equaled again, but what'll you bet?

To be sure, back in 1934 Maine had a bad fire year. Fifty-nine thousand acres burned in one fire, thirty-five thousand acres in another; altogether 130,000 acres in 165 fires, in the forestry district. That year the burn was 1.3 percent in the forestry district, and for the State as a whole .9 percent. Perhaps this record will never be equaled again: we hope not. No other year has been so bad since protection started in 1909. However, the 25-year average since 1916 is only 15/100 of one percent. It looks as though the goal of one-tenth of one percent has just about been reached.

Somewhat similar results have been attained in New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York. All of them are at, or very close to, one-tenth of one percent. The trends of recent years give promise that they can stay there. If so, what? For one thing we begin to get a real line on what adequate protection in those States should cost. It may well be less than past estimates. For another thing the attainment of approximately adequate protection should free energy for other uses. As success comes, some of the drive that States have put into fire control can be transferred to forest management, marketing problems, attacking forest insects and diseases, and all the other things that forestry implies. Real forestry on State and private lands can be pushed more vigorously. The proposals of the forest program for Federal cooperation with the States in new fields are especially pertinent in States where adequate fire control is in sight.

A former member of the Forest Service once told the writer that fire control had been greatly overstressed. Probably not many would agree with him. We might agree, however, that fire control is but one element in a forestry program, and that when we reach, or closely approach, adequate protection, it is high time to push other parts of the program.

"IT'S ALWAYS BUDGET TIME"

By W. A. Jump, Director of Finance, Department of Agriculture

The October 1940 issue of "Public Management" contains the following editorial, "It's Always Budget Time," which appears to me to be well worth our consideration:

"Along about this time of year in a majority of American city halls, lights are burning later, the clatter of adding machines is more frenzied, and there is an unmistakable feeling of tension in the air. It's budget time again.

"Just ahead looms another fiscal year, demanding that new plans be made, that new taxes be levied, that new balances be struck between revenues and expenditures. Before that new fiscal year is ushered in, custom has decreed that a document must be published, a document that with perennial stubbornness insists that the 365 days next to come be anticipated by long columns of figures, code numbers, and dollar signs. Once that document has been drafted and its last decimal point hammered home, all hands can relax once more. This concept of the budget prevails in most city halls. In few cities is a real job of budgeting being done. By and large we have not learned to make effective use of budgeting as a tool of management. A clearer understanding of the entire process is needed.

"First of all, we have placed too much emphasis on dollars and far too little attention on activities and the work to be done. If budgetary programs are to be something more than carefully predicted expense accounts, expenditures must be related to objectives. Unit costs need to be calculated, but they have little meaning unless they are related to units of achievement. It is not enough to know how much it will cost to have a visiting nurse make 20 calls per day for a year. We also need to know what these calls can be expected to produce in terms of reduced mortality and morbidity rates. Proposed police expenditures need to be related to their effect on crime rates, traffic accident rates, and so forth. It is true that satisfactory measurement devices are still lacking for many municipal activities, but this does not minimize the necessity for keeping major objectives foremost in the whole budgeting process. This is our plea to municipal officials -- make the budgeting process a continuous job and not just a presentation and paring of estimates. Rather than basing the new budget primarily on past expenditures, require a work program outlining the changes in conditions affecting the department's work, estimates of the volume and character of work, and other information showing what the department head intends to do with the money and why he needs it. In this way the planning of finances is made dependent upon the planning of municipal operations.

"In the second place, _there is a tendency to exaggerate the 'gadgetry' of budgeting_. The forms, the classification, and the number of columns are important details, but they are only details. A budget is not, or should not be, just a document. _It is a plan or a program in terms of work to be done and of service to be provided to the public_. The budget should represent a continuous and rigorous scrutiny of operations, policies, facilities, and work methods. The budget process should challenge the entire basis of operations, suitability of policies, efficiency of methods, economy of equipment and facilities, reorganization of departments -- in short nothing should be taken for granted just because it has been done in such and such a way in the past. The fact that a department or activity received a certain amount last year means little. All factors affecting departmental operations and costs should be subject to a most searching and critical analysis by the chief administrator with the assistance of the department heads.

"A third weakness in the budget philosophy of some local officials is the tendency to think of budgeting exclusively in terms of the fiscal year. Custom has established the year as the time span of most budgets, but this is really an arbitrary choice. There is nothing inherent in municipal problems that makes it possible for the human mind to see clearly one year, and only one year, into the future. When it is recognized that budgeting is essentially the planning or programming of municipal services, it must be admitted that a year is too long a span for some plans and too short for others. On the one hand, the annual budget needs to be broken down into monthly or quarterly work programs and allotments. On the other hand, it needs to be fitted into a three-year, a five-year, or a ten-year plan. Daily schedules, monthly programs, annual budgets, and long-term plans are not isolated problems to be met one at a time. They are all parts of the planning function of management, and they all need to be fitted into a coherent but flexible program for attacking municipal problems. It's always budget time." (Underscoring supplied.) (From Budget and Finance Circular 386, April 7, 1941)

PROGRESS OF FORESTRY IN THE LOWER SOUTH, 1921 - 1940

(Excerpts from Twentieth Annual Report of the Southern Forest Experiment Station)

Prior to 1921, forestry had made little headway in the Lower South, although some significant work had been begun. A few timberland owners had initiated simple forest-management practices following surveys of their holdings and the preparation of detailed management plans by the United States Forest Service, but most of these efforts were sporadic and short-lived. In 1921, there were only two States in the Lower South with active forestry departments: Texas and Louisiana, whose departments were established in 1915 and 1917, respectively. Only one forest school in the Lower South was in operation in 1921, at the University of Georgia, having been established there in 1906. The Southern Forestry Congress, organized by a public-spirited group of foresters, lumbermen, and conservationists, played an outstanding part in stimulating forestry development throughout the South, from its inception in 1916 until its final (12th) meeting in 1930.

In 1921, there were but few National Forests in the Lower South. These--namely, the Arkansas, Ozark, Wichita, Alabama, Choctawhatchee, and Ocala--totaled only about a million and a half acres net and were made up largely of unappropriated portions of the public domain, supplemented somewhat through purchases made under the Weeks Law of 1911.

Organized fire protection in 1921, which consisted mainly of seasonal patrol, existed only on the National Forests and on somewhat less than 8 million acres of private forest land. The lumber companies providing forestry measures other than fire protection could be counted on the fingers of one hand. A few industrial forestry pioneers, notably Hardtner and Sullivan, had begun to practice conservative cutting, including the leaving of seed trees, and had undertaken some artificial reforestation, but the general run of timberland owners were still unimpressed with the possibilities of growing another crop of timber....

The decade 1921 - 1930 was characterized by the establishment of a number of State forestry organizations, stimulated by a number of significant actions. The study of the national forestry situation made by the United States Forest Service pursuant to Senate Resolution 311 (66th Cong., 2d sess.), introduced by Senator Capper, was published as "Timber Depletion, Lumber Prices, Lumber Exports, and Concentration of Timber Ownerships," June 1, 1920. Interest was aroused as a result of the hearings held in the South by the Committee on National Forestry Policy of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States during 1922, and also the hearings of the Select Committee on Reforestation of the United States Senate (S. Res. 398, 67th Cong., 4th sess.), of which Senator Chas. L. McNary was chairman, held in Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana in March 1923, which were followed in 1924 by the passage of the Clarke-McNary Act, broadening the provisions of the old Weeks Law of 1911 for cooperation between the Federal Government and the States in fire protection, planting, forest extension work, and forest tax study and reform. Added to these were the public-spirited endeavors of such organizations as the Southern Forestry Congress, the Southern Logging Association, and several State forestry associations.

The discussions of forest conservation at the annual meetings of the Southern Pine Association, and the publicity given this subject by such journals as the Lumber World Review, the Lumber Trade Journal, the Southern Lumberman, and the Naval Stores Review, undoubtedly did much to stimulate public interest in forestry. Of outstanding importance in the forestry movement during this period was the work of Austin Cary among lumbermen and turpentine owners and W. R. Mattoon among the southern farmers. These combined efforts bore fruit in the establishment during this decade of State forestry departments in five additional States in the Lower South -- Alabama (1924), Georgia (1925), Mississippi and Oklahoma (1926), and Florida (1928). This left only Arkansas among the group of States without such a department in the year 1930.

This decade also witnessed the establishment of another professional forestry school in the Lower South, at Louisiana State University, in 1925; and the appointment of six State extension foresters: In Georgia, the first State in this territory to take this step (1924), in Alabama and Texas (1925), in Louisiana and Arkansas (1926), and in Mississippi (1927).

With the growth of the State forestry departments, great strides were made in fire protection, which was the chief activity of these organizations. By the end of the decade, there were in the eight States of the Lower South 33,800,000 acres under organized fire protection, or about 23 percent of the total forested area.

The few old National Forests were gradually expanded by purchase, and a number of new National-Forest purchase units were set up in various parts of the Lower South. By 1930, the area under Forest Service administration had increased from 1.5 to over 2.3 million acres.

Private forestry also advanced during this decade, largely as a result of the increased opportunities for organized fire protection, through cooperative Federal and State funds that became available for that purpose. With the gradual cutting out of the original virgin forests and the increasing acceptance of the value of second growth, there were signs that timberland owners and operators were beginning to realize the potentialities of forest growth. Leaving of seed trees, cutting to a diameter limit, protecting from fire, and in some cases artificial reforestation, appeared as significant steps toward good forestry....

Although much progress had been made during the previous decade, southern forestry took on new life along all fronts during the 10-year period beginning with 1931. Among the stimulating influences of this latter period were the national forestry picture presented by the Forest Service in its comprehensive report "A National Plan for American Forestry" (Copeland Report) in 1933; the greatly expanded program of Federal acquisition of land for National Forests and of increased fire protection on Federal, State, and private lands as a result of the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933, and of other emergency relief organizations which furnished labor and materials for forestry programs; the formulation of minimum forest conservation practices under Article X of the Lumber Code (under the National Industrial Recovery Act) in 1933 and 1934, and the setting up of conservation agencies by the trade associations representing the pine, hardwood, and cypress industries in the South; the voluntary adoption of specific forest conservation practices by the representatives of the southern pulp and paper mills in 1937; and the open hearings before the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry held in Jacksonville, Florida, in November 1938, and in Mobile, Alabama, in November 1939.

Rapid expansion of the National-Forest program in the South made a new regional administrative office necessary. Region 8 headquarters were established in July 1934 at Atlanta, Georgia....

Some of the stimulation given southern forestry during this decade came about as a result of phenomenal expansion of the pulp and paper industry in the South. In large part as an outcome of the pioneering research work of the United States Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, and the stimulating influence of Dr. Charles H. Herty, this industry has not only taken national leadership in the production of kraft paper and board, of which it now produces 80 percent of the United States requirements, but has also branched out into the fields of white paper, newsprint, and rayon.... With all the advantages the South offers -- great areas where soil and climatic factors favor rapid tree growth, a great number of widely used pine and hardwood species, ease of logging, availability of ample labor with low living costs, nearness to markets, excellent rail and water transportation facilities, and accessibility to fresh water, chemicals, and power -- there is every reason to expect even greater growth in the pulp and paper industry. Such expansion, if carried out sanely and with due regard for factors of long-time investment, will be of great permanent value to the South, assisting the economic and social betterment of its people....

The work of the State and extension foresters in the Lower South has contributed in no small degree to the advances made in forestry during the past decade. State forestry departments had been set up in all the States of the region by the early 1930's. Although the Arkansas State Legislature authorized a State Forestry Commission in 1931, it was not until 1933 that funds were made available to employ a State Forester, making the list complete. State extension foresters were appointed in Florida in 1938 and, lastly, in Oklahoma in 1940. The forest schools have also made contributions to forestry progress, and during this decade one additional professional forestry school was organized -- at the University of Florida, in 1935.

Despite progress made since 1921, the 1940 situation is not one to cause great exultation, although each year the picture has become somewhat more encouraging. Over 50 percent of the forests of the Lower South still lack organized fire protection, with the result that about 20 percent of the total forest area is burned over each year. Most of the present forest stands are greatly understocked and are producing but a fraction of their potential capacities. Too much cutting is still done with little or no regard for the future, particularly in the operations of the thousands of small portable mills in this region. Many millions of acres of southern forest lands are in need of planting if they are to grow timber crops within any reasonable period and adequately safeguard soil and water resources. Markets are lacking for great quantities of low-grade material and of little-used tree species and for the potential production of naval stores (turpentine and rosin). All in all, southern forest lands, under good management, are capable of providing continuous employment and hence higher standards of living for at least double the number of persons they now support. The idleness or only partial use of many millions of acres of southern forest land, unsuited to or not needed for farming, represents a great economic loss to the region and to the United States. To take full advantage of the opportunities offered by its forests, the South needs additional forest industries and remanufacturing plants, effecting a higher degree of processing, and the production of more goods for the consumer market. It also needs, now more than ever before, an outlet for the surplus of labor resulting from the decline of its main source of cash income, cotton. Not only did the cultivated area of cotton in the 13 southeastern cotton-producing States decline from a peak of 46 million acres in 1925 to less than 25 million acres in 1940, but the recent losses in export markets caused by the war will undoubtedly result in further reductions in cotton planting. This displacement of land and labor from the chief cash crop of the region points to a tragic need for readjustments in land use and for additional opportunities for employment. In any such readjustment, the South's forest lands, occupying 6 out of every 10 acres of its present land area, should be utilized to the fullest extent. Application of such a program, however, is not simple: it involves cooperation by many agencies in the careful drafting and execution of such plans as will insure that both the land and its resources are utilized conservatively and for the greatest good of all the people.

THE "SS" PLAN OF CCC ENROLLEE TRAINING

By H. R. Kylie, Washington

After six month's experimental use of standard training specifications, which set forth the minimum requirements for training in CCC jobs, the Regions are now extending the procedure to all camps. The outstanding feature of the plan is that standard specifications are used throughout the entire country as a basis for training in the most important jobs and types of work.

About a year ago the Division of Enrollee Training began work on standardization of training plans and course outlines. Although Region 4 and some smaller units have successfully used standard minimum requirements for some time this is the first attempt to use the system on a national scale.

The first problem was determination of jobs and types of work which should be covered by standard specifications. Training records were studied and views of field officials were secured in developing a list of the most important jobs. This list was submitted informally to other bureaus and to the Department of the Interior, and 34 jobs were agreed upon. Forest Service field inspectors and training men were asked to prepare minimum training requirements for each of these jobs. These minimum requirements, (standard training specifications) were reviewed by a committee composed of Washington Office personnel and J. T. Bonner, representing Region 3, Charles Tracey, representing NEFE, and A. G. Hall, representing Region 7. The specifications were revised and returned to the field for preliminary trial. After actual trial by camps, they were returned to Washington where they were further improved according to the field recommendations. After further use of the system, Regional Foresters, administrative officers, inspectors and the camp personnel, were asked to make recommendations on the plan. All Regions reported favorably and recommended extension of the program. In a second report, some Regions stated that their field people were quite unwilling to return to the former system of training. At present these specifications are in use in the majority of camps of all Regions, and within a short time will be used in all camps.

A summary of the features of the plan is as follows:

The project superintendent and his staff survey the work program of the camp including jobs in the camp area as well as in the field. A chart is prepared showing what jobs are available in the camp and indicating the normal lines of promotion, and enrollees become familiar with available jobs and the bases for promotion. All new enrollees are first assigned to general crew work. This is to give them, regardless of whether they have had previous work experience or not, some CCC experience in a regular crew under a CCC foreman. The performance of each enrollee in this assignment is checked against the specification designated as "Trained Worker." Training under this specification is designed to make him a good general worker who can fit into several kinds of construction work. After three months on this general assignment (in a limited number of cases in less time) and on completion of the Trained Worker specification, he is eligible for promotion to other jobs. Application for other jobs is made by the enrollee to the superintendent in the same way that workers ask for promotion in private employment. All specifications require minimum time for experience and when an enrollee has completed a specification and fulfilled the experience requirements he is eligible for promotion to another job.

Under this plan little emphasis is placed on off-the-job training. The foreman in charge of training and work of a certain type gives only such off-the-job training as is necessary to qualify his trainees under requirements of the specification. This will vary with the type of work being done, the job for which the enrollee is being trained, and the ability of the enrollee.

The system provides for simplified reporting of training on an accomplishment basis rather than on a training-effort or time-spent basis. Previously technical agency training reports were based on the enrollee-hours of training received and instructor-hours of training given. Reports under this plan will be made on the basis of actual training accomplishments - that is, the number of men who have completed training in various jobs. An individual accomplishment record is kept for each enrollee which lists his work experience and the training he has completed.

The plan does not presuppose that all training can come under the 34 jobs for which standard specifications are available. Specifications for other jobs which will provide significant training and experience for enrollees may be prepared by supervising field offices or by individual camps. In the event that training in each other job attains considerable proportions, they may be added to the list of standard ones.

When an enrollee has completed the training specification for any job he is given a certificate of experience which indicates that he has satisfied the minimum experience and training requirements in that job. This is not a pretentious certificate but is a simple card that can be carried in a billfold.

Although this system has been under study in the Forest Service for more than a year and has been in use for six months, the details as yet are not completed. The procedure still needs improvement and the specifications are considered in an experimental stage. Improvements are being made constantly and it is felt that within a few months the specifications will be developed to the point where they can be reproduced in handy, permanent form.

The Soil Conservation Service and the Department of the Interior are at present studying this plan with a view toward its adoption.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

MRS. O. D. WARTHEN, CHAIRMAN

To every member of the Conservation Committee this is a time of real "jubilation." The Golden Jubilee goal of an acre of Penny Pines for each chapter has now been exceeded by almost 1500 acres, or one and one-half million trees. The chapters and State societies have planted on public lands for the benefit of the whole populace approximately five million trees in memorial forests in 38 States and the District of Columbia.

These trees at the mean value of 50 cents each in 20 years will mean that we have made a magnificent Jubilee gift of $2,000,000 to the resources of our Nation for the benefit of the next generation.

Illinois has the largest planting, 1,000 trees for which they raised $4,400. These forests have inspired members and others to greater activity and 630,755 other trees were reported as planted by chapters and members.

We wish to acknowledge the sincere gratitude that is ours to the United States Forest Service and to the many State Forest officials who helped plan, locate, and attend to the planting of these forests, and to the young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps who set the baby trees.

We thank the President General for her selection and interest in the project; for the many conservation talks she has made, and especially for the time given on the Farm and Home Hour.

Thousands of fire-prevention posters, furnished by the Forest Service, were distributed by the chapters. The greatest number, 5,551, was reported by Michigan.

Many chapters agreeing that our highways are the windows of our States did highway beautification work, and a great number of chapters landscaped and planted city parks, cemeteries, and the grounds of churches, chapter houses, and historic shrines. Wildflowers were protected and many bird feeding stations established.

"THE CCC AT WORK"

A Review by Robert S. Monahan, Washington

There was a time when not only the American public but also the enrollees themselves had only limited knowledge of the broad phases of the Civilian Conservation Corps program. In the course of eight years this situation has greatly improved, but the CCC, recognizing that it has a changing public and new generations of potential enrollees, has published another booklet - The CCC at Work - intended to popularize still further among these two classes the scope and nature of its accomplishments.

The 15,000 copies now being distributed chiefly through State Selection Offices should do just that, because the 103-page publication is attractive, readable, and understandable. Spared the barrage of cold statistics which has boomeranged so much publicity on CCC accomplishments, the booklet is written in simple direct language unvarnished with "millions of acres" and "billions of board feet" which are beyond the comprehension of the average reader.

With its format following the style used so effectively in Archibald MacLeish's "Land of the Free" and its text adopting the rhythm of "The River", this booklet combines the best features of each.

The 73 cuts are outstanding. Each is a carefully selected illustration and photographers will note that in nearly every picture the human subjects are enlarged to accentuate their attributes - resourcefulness, strength, pride, cheerfulness, cleanliness, etc. Natural action and story-telling qualities feature each photograph.

This eighth in a series of ten booklets covering the major conservation activities of the CCC is already receiving the plaudits of those who have contended that the Government Printing Office could publish more thoroughly modern booklets. It is also a refreshing example of what the editorial and photographic resources of the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service can produce in the common bond of the CCC.

MORE REGARDING "IS THE MORTAR CRUMBLING?"

By B. A. Eger, George Washington

Mr. Kirkpatrick's "Is the Mortar Crumbling" in the March 17, 1941 issue of the Service Bulletin is a good assembly of possibilities but not probabilities. Like an apparently good syllogism its logic falls apart when one of the premises is found to be faulty and the conclusion is wrong. The public employee who comes to the sad end pictured does so primarily from his own failure. Through all times it is necessary for the public servant to sell himself, his services, and his Service to the people in his community or sphere of influence.

I question whether the public employee, and more particularly the Government employee, has any decided advantages over the one in private or industrial fields. Both feel the effects of good times and bad times. As a rule Government increases in pay lag behind wage and salary increases in private enterprise in boom times and by the same token Government pay declines lag behind industry during periods of depression. In the long run it strikes me that matters are evened up. Whether I worked as a public or a private employee, either on a rising or a falling earning scale, I would still be fighting to be on or near the top. That is not a brag but just because it is my natural determination. I probably would be subject to the same amount of envy and sarcasm if I am successful regardless of whether I am a public or private worker. There are always some critical and envious people in every community, but my experience has been that they are in the minority during good times and bad times.

Taking a specific public employee, the Forest Ranger, we find that 15 or 20 years ago his activities covered a small area for the reason he had to get around by foot or horseback. As a sort of glorified guard he had a few men with whom he was more or less constantly associated and with whom he built trails, some telephone lines, and other small improvements in addition to fire control, range and timber work. His sphere of community contacts and influence was small. Today most Rangers have districts which include from 150 to 250 thousand acres and which may cover 500 to a 1,000 square miles. The physical and mental load of the Ranger today is greater therefore than in the old days. If he sends a man or crew to do a job it is because the quantity of work forces him to do so. Some rangers have cracked under the strain. Every Forest Officer knows the increased numbers and complexity of jobs under the present day set-up.

I do not consider annual leave, sick leave, or retirement special benefits or privileges. They are part of the compensation for my services. No industrial or commercial concern with a unit representing the work load and investment similar to a large Ranger District would think of paying its manager less than $5000 a year. Actually I have never taken an honest-to-goodness vacation in years. I have snatched a day or so now and then realizing I would find a pile of accumulated work if I attempted to take the usual month's leave at one time. Part of my salary goes into the annuity fund. Of course we all realize vacations, sick leave, hospital benefits, and retirement should be extended to all workers, private and public alike, and we are rapidly extending these to other groups.

I know the folks in my Ranger town and throughout the District think the Forest Service is a mighty fine organization. As far as I am concerned let us pass over what they might think of me as a public employee or a neighbor. I do know that the Garden Club, the schools, the nearby colleges, the Lions, the Rotarians, the Boy Scouts, the American Legion, the Red Cross and other organizations and groups are constantly calling on me for talks and active participation in their activities. Oh yes, I forgot the local fire department, the town council, the police department, the city engineer and a host of others. I couldn't begin to number the times my fellow townsmen have heard me called from church, the movies, the corner drug store, the Lions' Charity carnival, and other places on forest fire calls. They know a Forest Officer works and his work doesn't always run from 8 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the evening. If the public employee stagnates to the point where he and his organization fall into disrepute he is in a bad way.

Now about the youngster coming up and into the ranks. He is the product of a new order and new faces and new developments will come along to gauge his pace. Don't kid yourself; he is not so dumb. Besides a lot of the humps have been and are being smoothed off by the old timers who by no means have come to that shack where the ferns grow so dank and the chittum peels so easily. The mortar of human sympathy and understanding has always and ever will be plentiful or lacking according to the individual's reaction and application to his neighbors and his job.

"RECKLESS EDITORS"

By A. G. Lindh, R. 1

The reckless editor of the Service Bulletin, quoting from a still more reckless editor of the Weather Bureau Weekly of February 18, concocted an article for the March 17 Service Bulletin entitled, "Is the Dry Cycle Story for West of the Rockies Only a Myth?" It is presumed to be not only necessary but also desirable that we have reckless people in the world. If we did not, how else could we find men brave enough to be editors?

Since the editor has challenged all the country west of the Rockies, it is doubtful whether any one man can speak for all the territory. Nevertheless, there are a few questions the editor ought to answer. In the first place, has anyone definitely suggested that the weather of the United States or particularly west of the Rockies is actually cyclic? Perhaps the editor means trends instead of cycles. If so, has anyone claimed that all of the country west of the Rocky Mountains is going through a dry trend?

For the purpose of analyzing regional or even territorial mountain weather, the grouping quoted by the Weather Bureau appears to be unsound. Grouping the States as was done in the article probably obscures rather than reveals local trends. As an example, area one was described as including all States from the Rocky Mountains westward. Students of meteorology give assurance that any of the textbooks on climates will show that this grouping includes at least four different climates. See Ward's "Climates of the United States", page 27. Does Arizona plus western Washington and southern California plus northern Idaho, divided by two, equal the average climate?

Area two included all the States between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River, including Montana. This means the State of Montana is included with the State of Louisiana. Does anyone believe this a scientific grouping for analysis of climate?

Now let's see what the statistics show. Weather Bureau records from Helena, Bozeman and Missoula, Montana, Lewiston, Porthill and Moscow, Idaho, and Spokane, Washington, cover the longest period and are, therefore, most useful in studying trends. The region is well covered by these stations. Annual precipitation averaged by decades indicates the following mean precipitation in inches for the region: 1890-1899, 17.61; 1900-1909, 16.97; 1910-1919, 16.18; 1920-1929, 15.34; 1930-1939, 14.20. This means the region had an average of 24 percent more rainfall during the first decade than during the last. I ask you, "Are we getting wetter or drier?"

A REPLY TO MR. PROFESSIONAL

(Not directed at Mr. Granger)

To our Immediate Superiors:

Mr. Granger in his recent "Letter to Miss CAF" explained some of the circumstances leading to the establishment of a committee in the Washington Office to study the need for and possibilities of an in-service training program for clerks. Its members, appreciating your splendid cooperation, believe you will be interested in a short report on the committee's organization and objectives.

Under Mr. Keplinger's guidance, the committee organized for continuous planning instead of merely to produce a static plan. After a preliminary survey to determine where training is needed and would be profitable, sub-committees were organized in seven major fields: human interest, general information, office organization, work skills, stenographic section, careers, and office management. The objective of the committee is the gradual development of a long-time program that will at every point be justified by results.

The initial meeting was held on February 27 and we take this opportunity to thank Mr. Pinchot, Mr. Loveridge, and Mr. Kotok, who spoke so interestingly to us.

We frankly admit that there are few clerical employees in the Washington Office who could provide adequate answers to all of the questions Mr. Granger propounded. However, we confidently believe our training program will improve that situation. The General Information sub-committee will arrange a series of talks on the activities of the Service and is considering the compilation of a booklet to provide a permanent record of information given us by Assistant Chiefs and Division Chiefs. Such a booklet would provide a means of reference for employees who participate in the program and help in the orientation of new employees.

But there are other highly important questions to which we do not know the answers. A few are listed below for your consideration:

1 Have you analyzed the work of your office with relation to each Miss CAF to determine whether or not she is performing duties of the type that are of the greatest assistance to you in carrying the total load?

2. Have you analyzed Miss CAF herself to determine her capacity for new work or greater responsibility?

3. Have you analyzed the work situation of each Miss CAF to determine whether or not it is conducive to best production?

4. And, lastly, what is the philosophical background for the place of Miss CAF in the total situation?

Whether or not you know the answers, we CAF's do not and these are, therefore, a few of the additional questions we are planning to study.

(Signed) WO Clerical Training Committee

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

An automatic relay station, which picks up radio waves from one point and re-transmits them to another, has been developed by the Forest Service Radio Laboratory. The station, which may be located on a high point, is operated on dry batteries and need be visited by attendants only at infrequent intervals. This is the first time that a device of this kind capable of operating on dry batteries has been developed. When the small portable radios carried by Forest Officers on fire patrol can not send their waves over the mountain, they contact the relay station which automatically turns on its transmitter and re-broadcasts with a powerful wave to the base station. By means of this station one party will be able to communicate directly with another under practically all conditions. Some of the units were tried out last summer and winter and other installations are now being made. It is expected that the relay station will have rather general use on the National Forests where there is rough terrain.

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Parachute jumping work during the coming season will be concentrated in Region 1, in the vicinity of Missoula. Under the direction of a staff assistant and a project leader, three crews each consisting of a squad leader, rigger, and six jumpers will begin training work at the Remount station in early June. Prior to that time personnel will be selected and equipment procured. Work will be continued throughout the summer on a larger scale than previously.

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The National Broadcasting Company began operating on daylight saving time on Sunday, April 27. The National Farm and Home Hour is therefore now on daylight saving time. In places which changed to daylight time on that date the program now reaches listeners at the same hour as previously. In places which did not change time on April 27 the program is now broadcast one hour earlier.

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National Forest receipts for the period July 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, were as follows:

Region	Timber	Grazing	Other	Total	Change from last year
1	$ 359,771.92	$ 34,641.41	$ 43,341.62	$ 437,754.95	Increase - $ 23,885.90
2	216,111.91	118,644.82	44,531.54	379,288.27	Decrease - 14,992.10
3	203,186.01	169,507.82	29,331.27	402,025.10	Increase - 60,940.52
4	86,826.48	150,819.55	15,347.35	252,993,38	Decrease - 549.74
5	265,448.11	59,645.35	185,905.42	510,998.88	Increase - 92,723.86
6	1,175,262.07	17,283.32	35,499.22	1,228,044.61	Increase - 257,956.13
7	134,395.19	164.16	10,182.95	144,742.30	Increase - 41,227.22
8	791,051.89	2,640.89	30,040.23	823,733.01	Increase - 146,710.11
9	282,453.38	1,057.81	15,716.11	299,227.30	Increase - 128,946.77
10	31,183.73	----	10,832.70	42,016.43	Decrease - 1,536.11
Total	$3,545,690.69	$554,405.13	$420,728.41	$4,520,824.23	
Total same period last year	$2,854,869.55	$518,357.77	$412,284.35	$3,785,511.67	
Increase	$ 690,821.14	$ 36,047.36	$ 8,444.06	$ 735,312.56	

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The following retired from the Service during the month of April:

Fred Merkle, Sitgreaves Forest, R-3

Arthur R. Wilcox, Willamette, R-6

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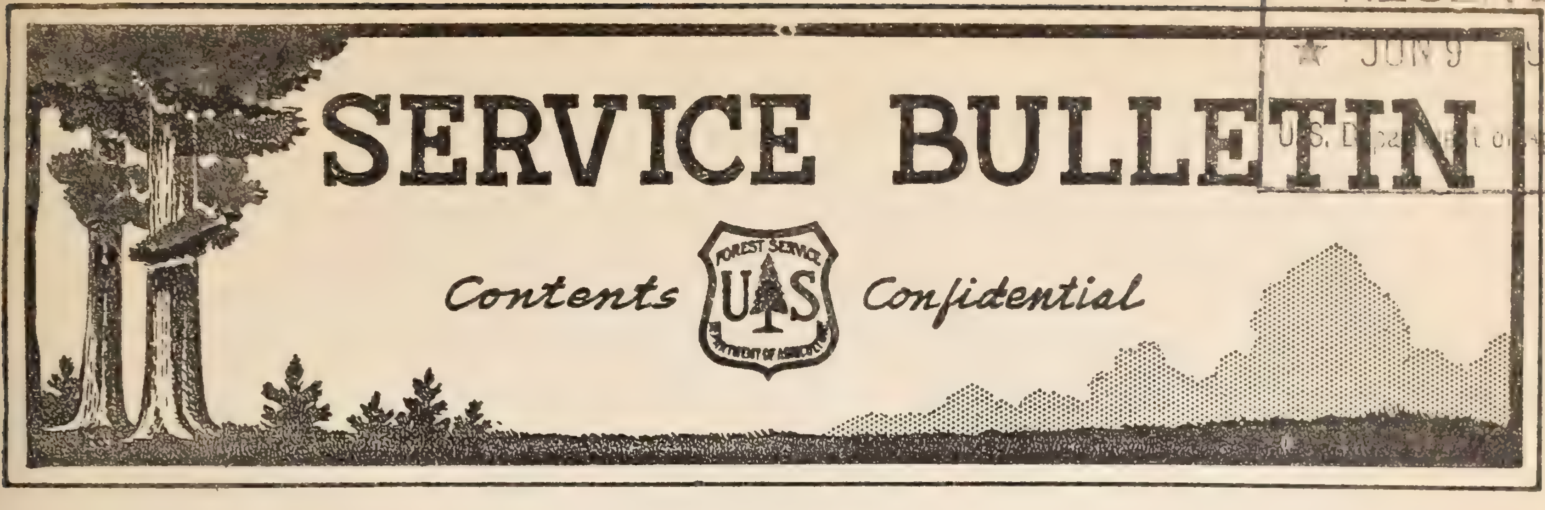

SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents Confidential

Vol. XXV No. 11 Washington, D. C. May 26, 1941

SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE

By Raphael Zon, Lake States Forest Experiment Station

After an interruption of several years the Regional Foresters and Directors of Experiment Stations were assembled again on April 7 in Washington for a week's conference. I have attended these conferences from their very inception and could not but be impressed by the new undertone that pervaded the last conference.

The report of the Joint Congressional Committee on Forestry, the several bills now in Congress dealing with public regulation of forest lands, the intensive educational campaign, and possibly also the impact of the world war, all combined to make this conference an historic event, marking perhaps a new milestone in development of Forest Service policy.

The Forest Service during its entire career has been conscious of its social responsibility, but not since the early days has the gravity of this responsibility been so soberly and concretely considered as at this conference.

In the past the question of public regulation of forest land has been raised from time to time, mostly by a few brave souls, but it always sounded academic and remote. Today the sentiment for public regulation is practically unanimous; the proposals are specific and concrete, and their possible realization is in the not far distant future.

It is no longer a question of whether public regulation is needed, but what kind of regulation will be most effective - straight federal control or joint federal-state sponsorship.

Not so long ago our reliance for bringing about better forest practices rested chiefly on education, cooperation, and aid to timber operators. Today there is a growing conviction that education and cooperation must be accompanied by legislative measures that will bring the recalcitrant operators into line, and that to accomplish this there is need for support from the workers in the industry, from consumers, farmers, and from all other liberally minded groups.

There was a searching of souls that at times assumed the character of a confessional as to personal economic philosophy and social responsibilities as citizens and members of the Forest Service. Gone was rugged individualism, disregard for the trade-union movement, and for the underprivileged. Instead there was a real sympathy expressed for the economically weaker groups and sincere desire to make the forests a vehicle for improving their lot. The word "forests" assumed a deeper and surer meaning in human opportunity and security, and this, in the last analysis, is the essence of democracy. To an old embattled "reformer", listening to these viewpoints was music to the ears and balm to the soul.

The discussions of the research group which met for several days after the conclusion of the general conference was on a similar high plane. They dealt with the reorientation of research to meet the impact of the defense program and the post-war period. National crises have one great compensation - they test the mettle of the researchers and force them to think in terms of national objectives rather than of narrower or purely scientific goals.

Judging by the sentiment expressed at the conference, the Forest Service has recaptured its old idealism and enthusiasm. A new spirit is stirring the Forest Service, a crusading spirit not unlike the idealism of the early days of Theodore Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot. The Forest Service has found a new goal and a new purpose conforming to the needs of the time, and a buoyancy of spirit and courage to meet the tasks before it.

A SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY

(The Worker Views the Ideas Behind His Job)

By E. W. Loveridge, Washington

In recent years foresters have been asking some of the deeper and broader questions that we generally associate with philosophy -- What's it all about? Can we do something about it, or must we take what comes? If we do something about the economic side of forestry, what will this do to our democracy? How did all this trouble come about? Can Government interfere with economic trends? What about world relations? What adjustments do we need to make in our society to bring about a better life in forested communities?

These questions are bigger than they sound, but don't tear your hair out over them -- just take it down, and help us to develop some of the answers through a "School of Philosophy" to be conducted for the Washington Office of the Forest Service by Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, Head of the Division of Program Study and Discussion, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The school will be under the sponsorship of the Washington Clerical Training Committee.

The first of such schools was held in the spring of 1935. Mr. M. L. Wilson, then Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, conceived the idea with the purpose of extending Department educational activities and encouraging a broader outlook on national agricultural problems. The objectives and programs of the schools have been developed to include the more extensive problems of public administration and the broader fields of study generally included in political science, economics, philosophy, history, etc.

Prior to January 1, 1941, eighty-two schools were held throughout the United States. Total attendance was 17,560. They have been given for State Extension workers, for Washington and State staffs of Department bureaus, for regional groups of the Department field staff, and for USDA clubs. Many of these groups have sponsored "Repeat" schools.

The school is operated on a combined lecture-discussion plan, the lectures being given in morning sessions and the discussions taking place in afternoon sessions. In these discussions the lecturer of the morning is often "under fire" as the group have the opportunity to question any or all of his statements. It is an interesting feature of the school that frequently men who are definitely opposed to present Administration policies are included on its staff of lecturers.

The program is developed by the sponsors in cooperation with the school staff, the sponsors outlining the problems they desire to have presented, and the staff suggesting and inviting the lecturers.

These schools of philosophy are designed to give the participants, be they typists or administrative officers, a broader understanding of the purposes behind the work they are doing, a knowledge of the social and economic implications of our national program, and of the human as well as the practical aspects of our work relationships. In adjusting one's self to the many new and complex programs and situations, it has been found that each practical job leads back ultimately to something fundamental. If an individual has a feeling of doubt as to his own usefulness, it has a direct bearing upon his attitude toward his work; but if he understands that even the smallest job is an integral part of an important whole, it is almost certain to increase both his interest and his efficiency.

We talk proudly of the Forest Service of pre-world war (#1) days. But make no mistake, this is not the same Forest Service. The same natural and some of the same civil laws are back of it, but we are different people living and working under an entirely different set of circumstances. The Forest Service was small in Gifford Pinchot's time; but the family grew, the budget grew, public demands grew. Was it a healthy growth, or did the growth of the inside fall behind the growth of the outside? At any rate, I wonder sometimes if we are not still in the awkward stage, dwelling too much on the "what" and the "who" and too little on the "why." Perhaps we should begin to employ the use of "what" and "who" only enough to give us a peg on which to hang the "why." Somebody or something is needed to make us a little more consciously conscious of where we are going, why the forests need our custodianship, why the unselfish consideration of all the inter-relationships involved is so important to the success of our own program. What is our program, anyway -- and why? If the School of Philosophy which the girls have had the audacity to toss into our laps does no more than give us pause on some of these questions, it will be well worth while.

I for one am going to try to help the committee put this over, even if they put me on the spot in the discussion groups. Dr. Taeusch is a real philosopher and educator, and our training committee is setting us a good example by first trying to get back to fundamentals. The school is going to be a big success. For further information ask any member of the committee.

"I LIKE TO TALK TO FARM FOLKS BECAUSE I LIKE FARM FOLKS"

By W. W. Bergoffen, Washington

He was a Will Rogers type of individual, this gentleman from Indiana who captured and held the complete attention of a group of Agricultural Broadcasters at the twelfth meeting of the Institute for Education by Radio recently held in Columbus, Ohio. But more than that, he was a man of the soil, as most foresters profess themselves to be, and what he said made sense. To me at least, his remarks were like so many seeds of wisdom, carefully gathered and selected through the years, and now dropped on what he hoped were fertile minds. Yes, "I like to talk to farm folks because I like farm folks," said he, and he said much more I wish all of you could have heard.

He came early in the program and gave me the inspiration to listen carefully for the best tips we foresters can use -- those pointers presented by men with whom we have lately come to work: the Farm Editors in Radio.

Here, then, are some rich kernels I have separated from the chaff as represented by the large remainder of my voluminous notes:

"We do not talk down to our farmers."

"Fifteen minute talks put your listeners to sleep; worse, they make them turn the radio off. We cut our talks down to three or four minutes. We've found we can get a complete sermon in three minutes if the script is cleverly prepared."

"Government material is getting better because it's getting more facts and information per square inch and because unnecessary preambles are being left off."

"One dose of heartthrob can often be more effective than one ton of statistics."

"We talk about the children. They are, after all, the most important farm crop."

"Farm people resist education so education must be indirect."

"Sell neighborliness as an important phase of agriculture."

"Technicians usually sound as though they had one eye still screwed to the microscope. If they will only throw in a chuckle or two on their own initiative, specialists usually will be listened to with interest and kindliness."

"Variety is the most potent enemy of mental fatigue."

"We dislike straight propaganda and argumentative stuff."

"We answer every letter we get."

"We make the person whom we interview over the air write the script. Then our announcer reworks the script from a layman's standpoint."

"We like all forms of transcriptions when they are suitable to our locality and when the program is supplemented by informational bulletins which we may send upon request."

I think you'll agree that, whether or not you've heard or read these same sage comments before, they are worth keeping in mind. But now, since I started with the gentleman from Indiana, County Agent C. M. ("Jerry") East of New Albany who is the Will Rogers type of individual, I should like to close with his parting shot -- and let the chips fall where they may:

> "Any fool can take advice but it takes a mighty smart man to know he's received good advice."

DO YOU HAVE A FAVORITE TREE?

By Elizabeth Pitt, Washington

On my first visit to a National Forest, I was taken to see a stand of virgin timber in the Southern Appalachians.

Though a native of the East and perhaps more familiar with the outdoors than the average Easterner, I didn't know such trees existed this side of the Mississippi as I walked among them that day. Red oaks eighty to ninety feet high and four or five feet in diameter. Tulip poplars that would yield 5,000 board feet of lumber. Maples of such size and beauty that you would be the envy of kings if you had them around your house. One hoary giant acquired new interest when my guide said it was probably full grown when Columbus discovered America.

Later, occupied with thoughts of Nature's work I had seen that day, I said to my guide: "You know every foot of this National Forest because you have tramped all over it many times. Out of all the trees you've seen, you must have a favorite tree, one that stands out in your mind above all the others. Where is it and what's it like?"

A long pause. My guide was the reliable type, a man who does not make statements without giving them consideration. "Well," he said finally, "there's a tree about twenty-five miles west of here that I never miss a visit to if I can manage it. Have to hike off the road a little, but the detour's worth it. This fellow is a wild cherry, probably the king of all wild cherries. I've never seen another like it. I'm sure it's towered over these hills since the Nation began. I never thought of it exactly this way before, but that old cherry's my favorite tree in this forest."

The next day I stood beneath that ancient tree, and it was all its sponsor claimed for it. Enormous, but hale and hearty. The kind of a tree you'd never forget.

I have visited many National Forests since that day in the southern mountains, but I never leave one without wondering about its outstanding tree--where it is and what it's like. Every National Forest has one, but of course I seldom have the opportunity to run it down.

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Would it be a good idea if we located an outstanding tree for each one of our National Forests?

I am sure our visitors would enjoy seeing such trees. The special characteristic may be beauty, it may be rareness, usefulness, or historical association; but whatever it is, the public will enjoy knowing about it. A point of interest like this would provide a peg on which to hang many phases of forest education.

A POSSIBLE SOLUTION OF SOME SMALL SALE ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS

By F. C. Simmons, R. 7

A multiplicity of commercially valuable species and an even greater multiplicity of products into which they may be manufactured, and hence forms in which they may be presented for scaling, have plagued administrative officers for years in their efforts to simplify and streamline the small sales business in Region 7. The increasing concern over the economic welfare of local people, and the realization that small sales made directly to him meet the needs of the one-gallus farmer-logger far better than possible opportunities for employment on larger operations, have further complicated the problem. For years we have been struggling with converting factors from poles, posts, hewn ties, peeled and unpeeled "cords" of various sizes, and long and short logs to a common denominator, and trying to decide whether or not to penalize an operator who uses more or less of the marked trees than anticipated. These difficulties, plus more intensive utilization and smaller sales have forced sales administration costs sky high. With exhaustion of private timber supplies, applications for sales have been multiplying and bad feeling has developed at times among those who have not fully understood the conditions of sale or submitted their bid in proper form, or who have been unexpectedly outbid.

A simple solution to most of these problems seems to be developing. It is merely tree measurement, sale on a lump-sum basis, and possibly, sale by oral auction. Bidding on a lump-sum basis was recently tried out for the first time on a tree measurement sale on the George Washington Forest. The sale included:

Saw Timber	MBM
White oak	74
Chestnut oak	13
Hemlock	13
Mixed oak	11
Red oak	5
Yellow pines	6
Other species	1
Total	123
Chestnut oak bark	12 tons

The report and appraisal were worked up by species and most probable products in the usual manner on the basis of a 100% estimate of marked and numbered trees. Volumes by species were quoted in the advertisement with the statement, "The above volumes are to be accepted as final."

Then came the innovation. The advertisement stated, "Lowest acceptable bid for this boundary is $420. In addition to the above price, a cooperative deposit totaling $60 will be required for stand improvement on the sale area. Therefore, the lowest bid that will be considered (stumpage plus cooperative deposit) for the timber marked and measured for cutting within this boundary will be $480." This wording can be improved, but it served the purpose this time.

Applicants were encouraged to study the completely marked sale area and bid forms were supplied in accordance with the advertisement. The marked timber was sold for $550, and the successful bidder paid the entire amount on the barrel head, although provision had been made for three partial payments as cutting progressed. For record purposes, the excess of the bid over the appraisal was distributed among the species on a proportional basis. As a consequence, our worries as to the use this particular operator makes of the marked trees are pretty well over. He knows in advance exactly what his stumpage is going to cost. He doesn't have to wait on the scaler to get logs to complete his special orders, and sales administration costs are reduced. So far the purchaser, the Ranger, and the Supervisor are all better satisfied. We believe we have our one-gallus timber sale business really on the way toward a business-like basis. If bid-by-oral-auction is approved, that will also help in some cases toward simplification and smooth running sales.

A SHOW-ME TRIP THAT DIDN'T SHOW

(Names and places in the following story had best remain anonymous, but the story contains some points worth thinking about. - Ed.)

One of the particular purposes of a trip over a part of a National Forest was to show Mr. X how the Forest Service in its administration of national forest lands is making a conscious effort to aid dependent forest communities and scattered farm families in raising their living standards through provision of part-time woods work, special use permits, and timber sale operations. This was because of Mr. X's scepticism, and that of the agency he represented, regarding the desirability of National Forest acquisition in forested and submarginal farming areas as the most practicable means of building resources and at the same time facilitating population adjustment with a minimum of dislocation.

I explained these purposes to Mr. A (a regional office representative who accompanied us - formerly a forest supervisor, a young man recognized by the Forest Service as a "comer") at the start of the trip, hoping that he would point to specific instances of this kind from his intimate knowledge of the national forest. Also, during the trip itself, I made repeated reference to this goal of national forest administration and to my desire to see actual illustrations of this type of correlation.

I was painfully disappointed, indeed, in what appeared to be Mr. A's utter lack of interest in any of the human or social aspects of national forest administration. Although I had been informed previously that there were many instances where local farm families were being aided by national forestry practices, not one such instance was specifically pointed out throughout the course of the entire trip. Instead, Mr. A went out of his way to show us a small dam construction project and a timber sale area. In fact, Mr. A's general attitude seemed to be that the sooner the land was bought and the people moved off, the better it would be. We all realize, of course, that forestry alone cannot be expected to take care of all the people now living in the area and that unquestionably a number of them would eventually have to move if acquisition took place. On the other hand, it is felt that national forest development could make a real contribution toward providing means of employment and opportunities for income to at least some of the people now living within the areas proposed for purchase. It is this sort of thing that I had hoped Mr. X, as well as myself, would see actual cases of.

I honestly believe that any case the Forest Service may make for acquisition in problem areas of this kind will be considerably weakened unless we can also show that a conscious effort will be made to keep to a minimum the consequent dislocation of people living on scattered and submarginal lands, and to the extent possible, to provide them with alternate work and living opportunities, whether or not displacement is necessary.

I do not doubt that Mr. A. performed a creditable job in his former capacity as forest supervisor. It is evident to me, however, that he has not yet seen the opportunities that national forest administration can provide in meeting the problems of under-privileged groups. I am well aware, of course, that from time to time estimates have been prepared on the amount of work that national forests could provide the local communities if appropriations permitted. Such estimates are useful, indeed, but it seems to me that they would be more meaningful if they were backed by instances of conscious efforts made along such lines. Unless the Forest Service is prepared to envisage public forestry as a useful social tool rather than just as a means of growing timber or private recreation, it seems to me that it will continue to fall short of the purposes so frequently asserted. Furthermore, the Forest Service will continue to be subjected to what I would consider would be a legitimate criticism, namely, the bureaucratic desire to acquire land merely for its own sake.

IN REQUIESCAT-SKI OR SPRING COMES TO R-6

By R. C. Burgess, Willamette.

The Ranger's final report regarding the new Santiam Pass Winter Sports Area developed on the Willamette is not spectacular, but it tells of real progress. Santiam Pass, by the way, was recently publicized quite widely as "THE POOR MAN'S SUN VALLEY" - this because of the Government owned lodge, built by CCC, furnished and operated under permit by a Ski Council representing 9 outdoor clubs; a place where a youngster can, by furnishing his own blankets, get a bunk for as little as 15¢ per night and meals at little more than cost. The report follows:

"Sunday, March 30, 1941 was the last day of skiing at Santiam Pass for the Season. Warm rains of Saturday, March 29, softened the snow until it was very poor skiing.

"The lodge was closed Thursday, April 3, and Braden and Denzil carpenter, overhauled the small light plant April 4, and locked up and left that evening. Property was checked April 3, and all in order, account books were forwarded to the Supervisor's office April 5, for checking and audit.

"The current record kept at Cascadia R. S. totals 9,700 users for the area from November 9, 1940 to March 30, 1941, an increase of 3,200 over the previous season and an increase of 7,600 over the first years of use (1938 and 39). There were 2,960 cars counted at Santiam Pass for the season. The record also shows that there were 970 overnight guests for the season at Santiam Lodge.

"There were a total of 21 accidents handled by the Ski Patrol, 15 men, 6 women, only three of these were fractures and the other cuts and sprains. I attribute this marked decrease in accidents to improved skiing, lessons by Bryan Ryan and to prevention work by the Ski Patrols. In spite of very limited snowfall, I call it a successful season"

MORE REGARDING "TRAINING"

By Allan R. Cochran, Jefferson

Stanley M. Lukens in the March 31 Service Bulletin placed his finger on the weak spot in training procedure. As practiced, it is an ego deflating process to be the recipient of a training session. This is the tradition that the disciples should sit at the feet of the learned teacher in a very humble state of mind. The teacher, clothed with authority, the trappings of office, and a certain amount of hokum which goes with most official positions, hands out the true version of the wisdom which should become a part of the repertoire of the humble trainee. The ego inflation is in the reverse order. Some "training" schools are like that. Cynicism breeding schools are characterized by:

1. Handing out stuff which is too elementary, that has been covered similarly before.

2. Handing out stuff which the trainee knows instinctively is inaccurate, biased, or just plain misses the mark. The instructor, not being the master of his subject as he should, covers up by handing out hokum.

3. Throwing a scare into the trainee to make him learn fast, to swallow his "learning" verbatim, to make him attentive to duty.

The Guard Training Handbook, for example, does not provide for this ego deflating process. The opposite is true. If used along the lines outlined, it provides a democratic method of building morale, a desire for intellectual advancement, and the increase in knowledge and skill in the field of instruction.

The inspector, of course, should be alert to pick out the spots in which training is needed, but he keeps this to himself. He doesn't say, "You guys are a batch of yokels when it comes to handling such and such jobs, and I am having a training school to set you right." If he is smart, he will ask the men in what they think they would like to strengthen their knowledge and skill. When men think about it, they are capable of keen self-analysis. This and the suggestions of the inspector make possible the avoidance of the appearance of cramming something down throats of a group of men in selecting the subject matter for training.

This matter of gauging the level of knowledge and skill of a group is important. Nothing is more deadening than, in the name of training, to plod along a drab, well-worn mental track. Men go to training schools expecting bread. When they are handed a stone, they are disappointed; and when it occurs a second time, they quite naturally become cynical. The road to learning is replete with new vistas. It is refreshing and stimulating.

The third point for thought is the consideration of morale building through training. Men can be taught to handle jobs with skill and precision, to think clearly and logically, but this is not enough. An organization cannot rise to any height if it has not a creative instinct, the urge to do things better, to solve the problems which confront it and to keep abreast of the ever changing times. What is this thing which fires the imagination, this thing that makes living an adventure? A cold, scientific approach is not enough to achieve this morale building objective. It is not a matter of super-efficiency. It is a most unscientific thing called spirituality that gives gist, satisfaction, and flavor to the material aspects of our training. A training school which fails to consider this is a dead loss in satisfying the ego of the trainees, if I may draw from my personal experience and observation in this. Neither is it conducted on a very high intellectual plane if this important aspect is neglected.

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

President Roosevelt on May 5 transferred to the Department of Agriculture the functions which were previously assigned to the Division of Agriculture of the National Defense Advisory Commission. To provide for the conduct of these functions there has been established within the Department an Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, with John B. Hutson as Chief. Mr. Hutson, who has been Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has been serving in recent months as Deputy Commissioner for Agriculture for the Defense Advisory Commission. The agricultural defense office will serve under Secretary Wickard as a policy and liaison group, to work closely with units of the Office for Emergency Management, the War and Navy Departments, and other defense agencies as well as to assist in carrying out the defense activities already located in the Department.

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The savings to the Service by having its own Radio Laboratory were again, illustrated when contract prices on the newly developed Forest Service portable ultra high frequency type SX radiophone were announced. For example, a commercial portable ultra high frequency radiophone is quoted at $150 net; the type SX is quoted at $70. On our first bid, of 256 units, the commercial product would have cost $38,400, whereas the Forest Service type figures out $17,920. The $20,480 theoretical saving on this one bid alone exceeds the entire FY 1941 allotment to the Radio Laboratory.

In addition to initial savings, the Radio Laboratory enables the Service to modernize such equipment to a greater extent than would otherwise be possible, thus reducing the losses attendant upon the equipment becoming obsolete. This is accomplished by currently issuing service data sheets containing complete instructions for such modernization, which may be followed by qualified local radio repairmen. It has never been found economical to make a major change in a set; for example, an entirely new receiver section in the old type SP.

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Officials at national headquarters for conscientious objector camps tell of one Mennonite farmer who rebelled vigorously when he heard that his pacifist sons would be worked eight hours a day at camp.

"Eight hours," he shouted, "I won't let my sons go. A man must earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. Fourteen hours is a good day's work, else they'll come home lazy."

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A reader of the Bulletin writes: "I'll bet - and give good odds - that the majority of readers of the Service Bulletin wondered why the 'Brotherhood of the Jungle Cock' should concern itself with a creed for angling, or conversely why a bunch of fishermen should use such a name for their organization. The anglers among us, however, will remember that small feathers of the jungle cock (a tropical bird) are used in tying artificial flies, that artificial flies are considered to be angling lures that rate high in sporting quality and as a conservation measure, and that our sport-fishing resource needs not only conservation but rehabilitation."

(Creed of the Brotherhood of the Jungle Cock was printed in the April 28 issue.)

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The following have been added to the National Historic Sites administered by the National Park Service:

(1) The old Mission San Jose de Aguayo at San Antonio, Texas, which is regarded as one of the three finest Spanish missions in North America. The historic group of old structures were constructed between 1720 and 1731.

(2) The home of Dr. John McLoughlin, often called "The Father of Oregon." The old white frame house stands in what has been known as "McLoughlin Pa k" in Oregon City, Oregon, 15 miles south of Portland.

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"Bracken, a tall, tough fern that is a rank and troublesome weed in Scotland, may help to solve Britain's war-time paper shortage and thereby defray the cost of its removal," according to an item in the April 18 issue of "Science" magazine. "Bracken is a common and widespread plant in the United States, but has never entered the nuisance class in this country. In Scotland it takes possession of whole fields and pastures. Not even goats will eat it, and it seems to have no natural enemies. The only way to control it is to mow it several times a year, but this is impracticably costly unless some use can be found for it after cutting. Hence the paper-making experiments. In some parts of the Orient the young fronds are used as an asparagus-like vegetable dish. However, white men did not find it palatable when they tried it; even a 24-hour soaking in salt water before cooking failed to remove its objectionable bitterness."

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Reed W. Bailey, Director of the Intermountain Forest Experiment Station, was elected President of the Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters at the annual business meeting on May 3 at the University of Utah.

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"Some California Trees of Outstanding Interest" is the title of a recent bulletin by Woodbridge Metcalf, Extension Forester, University of California, Berkeley, reprinted from the Proceedings of the Seventh Western Shade Tree Conference at Los Angeles, California, May 23-25, 1940.

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On May 3 the Regional Office of the Prairie States Forestry Project was moved into the Post Office Building at Lincoln, Nebraska.

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Acting Chief Clapp has announced the promotion of Howard Hopkins, Associate Regional Forester R-5, to Chief of the Washington Office Division of Private Forestry, effective June 1.

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The Hotel Taft, 7th Avenue at 50th Street, New York, is offering special rates to Government employees. These special rates are from $1 to $1.50 cheaper than regular rates, depending upon the price of the room. Washington Office employees may make reservation through the hotel's representative, Mrs. Margaret K. Bliss, telephone number District 2415.

GRADUATION DAY FOR JOHN HATTON

By C. M. Granger

John Hatton - John to some, "Hattie" to others - is having his commencement exercises this month. He is graduating from the Forest Service after completing a 40-year course, and will hereafter do just what he pleases, when he pleases, and where he pleases.

Naturally, we are quite reluctant to see such a promising student leave our midst. He has been around so long that it is impossible to distinguish between him and the rest of the institution. Since, however, he is determined to quit us, via the retirement route, claiming to be 70 years old, which nobody believes, it is the desire of his confreres to get into the record some remarks about his activities, demeanor, and whatnot during his 40 years as an undergraduate.

In casting about for an apt characterization of John, the word "sage" suggested itself. Examination of the dictionary disclosed that a sage is one "eminent in wisdom, especially wisdom gained through reflection and experience; prudent and philosophic in judgment, views, etc."

To one who has known Hatton for 25 years, the appellation of sage seems wholly appropriate. He is restrained and sound in his judgment, reflective, and richly endowed with experience. The sustaining power of his philosophy through personal ups and downs and official perplexities has been noteworthy.

Away back in 1899, Hattie was intrigued with the forestry idea by being exposed to two old-time foresters - Kempton and Clothier. He specialized in forestry during his two remaining college years as far as he could within the curriculum of the South Dakota Agricultural College, and upon graduation got a job as Student Assistant at $25 a month in what was then the Bureau of Forestry. He was first assigned to a mounted field party in western Nebraska with five other student assistants, all of whom later became prominent in forestry, or otherwise.

The activities of this party resulted in the establishment of the Nebraska National Forest, which is a creditable start for any man. Subsequently, Hattie examined a lot of other proposed National Forests, and drew their boundaries. Later, he was a general forest inspector, and looked down the necks of a lot of Supervisors and Rangers, all to their benefit. When the National Forest Regions (then Districts) were set up in 1908, he was made Chief of Grazing in Region 5. In 1915, he traded positions with Jesse Nelson, who was in Region 2, and was in charge of Range Management in Region 2 until 1934, when he joined up with the Shelterbelt. In 1936, Hattie came to Washington, and has done two men's work in Wildlife Management and Range Management.

Carrying sometimes a 2-man job and always a full sized 1-man job was never too much for Hattie. On the contrary, he found time to do a lot of historical research in western range livestock operations, and wrote much and entertainingly on the subject for stockmen's magazines, and otherwise. He likewise wrote constructively and entertainingly on other subjects. He has always had a wide range of interests.

It is doubtful if anyone ever saw Hattie mad, inconsiderate of associates or others, or hasty in his acts or judgment. With all that he has also brought a firm and wise touch to every assigned responsibility. He is a part of the Forest Service, and the Forest Service is a part of him, and it shall always be so. So, go ahead and have your playtime, John, but do not forget that you are, in a sense, just on leave, and that we are not letting you go without keeping a string on you - at the very least a string of indestructible affection.

ALBERT MORRIS RETIRES

By H. I. Loving

Albert Morris, who retires under section 7 of the Retirement Act from the position of Fiscal Agent of the New England Forest Emergency Project at the close of the fiscal year, began work with the Forest Service April 11, 1906, as shipping clerk in the office of Maintenance, Washington, D. C., where he remained until December 1, 1908, when upon creation of the Regions he was transferred to Albuquerque, New Mexico, headquarters for Region 3, and assigned to duty as bookkeeper in the Division of Fiscal Control. His service record card reflects steady advancement in the early years of employment, and on September 17, 1913, he was appointed Regional Fiscal Agent in Albuquerque, which position he occupied until transferred on January 1, 1941, at his request, to Boston, Massachusetts, as Fiscal Agent.

Between the years 1913 and 1935, at which time the disbursing function of the Forest Service was taken over by the Treasury Department, Mr. Morris disbursed some fifty million dollars of public funds with the minimum accounting difficulties. During these years the appropriations of the Service increased threefold or more with a corresponding increase in detail in fiscal methods and procedure. All forms of accounting became more complex and extensive; bonus payments, reduction in salary through impoundage, leave regulations, retirement deductions, and other innovations called for changes in accounting procedure and the establishment of more comprehensive records. Ledger accounts formerly kept by Morris in longhand were necessarily replaced by the typewriter, adding and computing machines, and just recently by the new and improved bookkeeping machine.

Mr. Morris was no "rolling stone" and it is said he "gathered moss" to a modest degree. Through an inborn sense of thrift he regularly saved a portion of his salary each month. While still in good health he welcomes the opportunity retirement offords to enjoy the fruits of his labors, relieved of all official responsibilities which he has carried so well and so long.

His chief hobby is systematic reading through which he has kept abreast of world affairs, economic conditions of the country, political views affecting our national life, financial facts and figures as gleaned through a careful review of financial journals, etc.; and the remarkable thing is in many instances he remembers in detail the subject matter and statistical data for months afterwards.

A program presented at a farewell dinner tendered Mr. Morris by sixty office associates just before he left Albuquerque dramatized epochal periods of his career, as a boy, school teacher, shipping clerk, and as Regional Fiscal Agent in Region 3. On this occasion he was presented a "sheepskin" conferring upon him the honorary degree of "doctoris de accountis y Munchos Negocios", which no other person has been able to achieve since the days of Coronado.

Like other Texans, Mr. Morris is proud of his native State, its university which he attended, and its people, many of whom have settled and made their homes in his adopted State of New Mexico. He has a keen sense of humor and thoroughly enjoys the telling of a good joke or story. He seldom overlooks an opportunity to support his position or contention by reciting personal incidents or observations made at one time or another during his eventful career.

His many friends in the Forest Service wish him much joy and happiness in his retirement, and tender him Godspeed."

(Note: Section 7 of the Retirement Act is that section which authorizes retirement because of reduction in force, insufficient appropriation, or other similar official necessity.)

GLAMOUR FOR THE FORESTS

"One old-time cattleman told us recently that a Forest Service officer had come to him and said he must move a corral because it looks bad from the road and is an eyesore to people touring through. He said it was a hazard and it should be back out of sight. It seems there is a 'scenic strip' program which they are trying to put into effect to keep the roads clear of anything for 100 feet on either side, and we don't blame them, either; but in this particular place there are comparatively few people traveling, so we think it is going a little far to ask that the corral be moved, especially as it's stood there and been used continuously since 1887. It is a landmark in the country. One might say there are inconsistencies when all over the country most people are spending lots of energy and money to make new things look old and when something authentically old is found, some people want it moved out of sight. If this cowman moved the corral at all he would have to go three-quarters of a mile, as there is no suitable place nearer than that. As it is now, it has served his purpose well for fifty-four years." -- Arizona Cattle Growers' Association News Letter.

U. S. WILL HELP HAITI GROW RUBBER TREES

In an endeavor to decrease the present total dependence of the United States upon such distant areas as British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies for essential rubber supplies, the American Government and the Government of Haiti have reached a new long-term agreement for the development of agriculture and economy, joint announcement of the new agreement was made recently by the two governments.

The Department of Agriculture has established an experimental station and breeding gardens for rubber plants in Haiti, and the results have been so successful that the planting of extensive areas to rubber trees is now planned. Other projects embraced under the new agreement include further development of Haiti's banana plantations, the planting of oil crops, drug plants, spices, fiber plants, the stimulation of handicraft industries, and the development of forestry resources peculiar to the tropics.

A further extension up to an additional $500,000 in credits under a contract made in 1938 by the Export-Import Bank and the J. G. White Engineering Corporation will be made to the Haitian Government. The money will be used to complete highway and irrigation projects now under construction, and to provide transportation facilities for the areas to be planted to rubber trees. Elie Lescol, Haitian Minister to the United States, and President-elect of the Haitian Republic, conducted the negotiations with the American Government.
("The New York Times," May 6, 1941)

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SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents Confidential

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THE FORESTRY OPPORTUNITY

By A. R. Spillers, R. 7

In fighting for our Forest Program it is my humble opinion that we should emphasize the fact that its points have a positive approach to the goal of better forestry. Too often foresters have over-emphasized the problems or difficulties of forestry rather than its opportunities. "Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone" is the old adage. Have we been weeping over the forestry problem and weeping all alone? Outside of a few sentimentalists, do the people want to hear us cry about our problem? I propose a very drastic about-face -- that we dry our eyes and forget our problem; smile and tell people of the opportunities in forestry.

I'm so sick of the word "problem" that I don't even think of it except for this outburst. It's as overworked as "project." Let's see what Webster says of "problem." "A question proposed for solution. a. A riddle; an enigmatic question. b. A question proposed for academic discussion; a formal disputation. c. Now usually a perplexing question, situation, or person, a matter involving difficulty in solving, settling, or handling; as, to solve the problem of how to prevent war; this child is a problem."

Is Forestry still a question, riddle, enigma; still an academic discussion; still as difficult as the prevention of war? We foresters have not sold the industries and general public the opportunities of forestry. We have merely tried with a paucity of success to unload our "problem." Otherwise we would be leading an action program toward the fullest use of forest opportunities.

Recently while waiting to see an official of a pulp mill I noted the attitudes of the other "salesmen" waiting to see company officers. All of them were full of confidence that their particular article would mean lower costs, greater sales, and greater profits for the company. You could tell from the self-assurance in their faces that they were not thinking of the "problems" involved in using the products they were selling.

If a forester tried to sell automobiles this is probably what he would give as a sales talk: "Here's a fine car for you, lady. It has 1956 different parts each of which is carefully made but liable to need adjustment or repair at any time. Yes the car is very attractive but if you wreck it against a tree the problem of repair is enormous. Then, there are the social aspects of this problem I'm selling you. You know thirteen people are killed every minute by women drivers. Also don't forget the taxation problem. What, lady, you say you're leaving? Why I had only begun to tell you of this problem -- I mean automobile. Oh, I'm so sorry you have a headache."

The beggar on the street personifies the man with a problem; the attractive girl passing out chewing gum samples personifies opportunity. Which receives the most attention?

It would seem to be high time for foresters to definitely dedicate themselves to a program that would weave together the opportunities on the local, sectional, regional, and national scale that would make good forest practices pay; that could be sold to timber owners including farmers, that would seem to be the conscionable thing to do with woodland areas. Most foresters have done this but only to a limited extent and on too casual a basis.

Why has the farmer paid so little attention to his woodland? Has some of the advice he has received from foresters caused him to see his woodlands as a problem rather than in the light of their opportunities -- and this at a time when he already had enough headaches fighting boll weevils, fruit flies, and allotments? Foresters will call to the farmer's attention the problem of getting rid of cull trees, of leaving growing stock, of marketing, etc., until the farmer is perplexed into doing nothing or selling in a lump sum to a sawmill that presents opportunity in the form of cash (even if it is only one-fifth the value of the timber). It seems to me there is opportunity for more constructive help and for a more positive approach in the education and assistance that is offered.

Let's leave the "problem" of forestry to the discussion groups, the planning committees, and the Quiz Kids. Let's embark on an action program of forestry opportunities. The Forest Program is the "Modus Operandi" for this positive approach.

TREES AS SYMBOLS

By H. N. Wheeler, Washington

The circus and road show make much of the biggest elephant, the tallest giraffe, the tallest man, the heaviest man or woman. Countries, States, and communities advertise their highest mountains, their biggest caves, their deepest gorges or other unusual natural features. Some States and communities call attention to their great trees and have taken measures to preserve them and even protect the stumps of some historic trees like the Constitutional Elm at Corydon, Indiana, location of an early capital of the State. But in every State there have been and in some places still are trees noted for their size or historic value or both. These trees can be a great asset to a State or community if given proper consideration. The American Forestry Association has taken cognizance of this and has initiated a movement to find out the location of the largest tree of each species of tree. This is a most worthy movement. Each State would do well to locate the largest tree of each species in the State even though there may be larger trees of the same species in other States. These largest trees set aside as State monuments will prove attractive to tourists, will increase the pride of the citizens in one of the beauties of their State. Such action will stimulate an interest in tree growth and protection. These trees will stand as symbols of greatness. They will cause us to ponder upon the greatness and goodness of the God of the Universe. They will increase our reverence and respect for things eternal. Trees planted in memory of our departed loved ones are worth more than cold stone. They may not last as long as the rock, and yet they may. Some of them may become the big trees of the future, and all the while they will stand as living monuments to the departed. They will be constant reminders of life here and in the hereafter. (See also the article "Do You Have A Favorite Tree?" in the May 26 issue. -Ed.)

THE TIME, THE TREE, THE MARKET,
OR
THE WHEN, WHAT, AND WHERE OF FARM FORESTRY

By G. H. Lentz, R. 7

At a recent meeting of the New York State Agricultural Land Use Planning Committee the Sub-Committee on Farm Forestry was asked "Why are farmers not more interested in woodland management?" An entire morning was spent discussing various aspects of this question and the problem it presented. The answers or reasons presented by the sub-committee are of interest. Here they are:

"It was the considered opinion of the committee that among the important reasons were the following:

1. Ignorance on the part of the woodland owners in regard to,
    - (1) When to cut.
    - (2) What to cut.
    - (3) Where to sell.
2. That the woodlot is not considered an integral part of the farm either by the owner or by cooperating agricultural agencies.
3. That owners are lacking in long range viewpoint. Too often woodland capital is completely liquidated during the owner's lifetime.
4. The educational approach to woodland owners has been inadequate owing to lack of personnel."

MONONGAHELA SHOW-ME TRIP

(In cooperation with Region 7, the Washington Office held a show-me trip to the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, on May 16 and 17. Forty-four men and women made the trip. The following is the reaction of one of the girls who went. -Ed.)

Dear Marj,

A couple weeks ago Personnel Management of the Washington Office arranged a week end show-me trip for us desk-bound folks who type reports and such about the National Forests but don't often have an opportunity to visit them. I'm going to give you a few high lights of the jaunt in the hope that the next time you take a show-me trip on a western Forest, you'll do the same for me. Because I want to learn all I can about our 160 National Forests.

We left Washington in private cars after work on a Friday and returned to the Nation's Capital the following Sunday. Each of us was supplied with an attractive log, showing points of interest to watch for on the way, together with map folders of the Monongahela National Forest. And each car flew an American flag above the license plate.

The first thrill was the panorama of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Then we got into the "horse" country where hunters and racers are bred. Historic old Middleburg, Virginia, with its stone and brick houses dating back to the 1600's, was included in our itinerary.

Our first stop was Endless Caverns. We had dinner in the coffee shop of the rustic lodge, following which we made a tour of the caverns - a little hike of 2½ miles. The colored illumination was very beautiful, particularly the cathedral setting, viewed to the accompaniment of organ music. We spent the night at a tourist camp at Lacey Springs. The beds were fine.

After breakfast our caravan set out for Harrisonburg, Virginia, where we "inspected" the headquarters of the George Washington National Forest. Supervisor Howard, a genial fellow with a twinkle in his eye, who gave the impression of continually enjoying a huge joke, told us entertaining "fish stories." Members of the staff escorted us about the offices, explaining this and that. One of the exhibits that attracted considerable attention was a display of instruments used in detecting fires.

From there we set out for our destination. En route we noted an example of erosion on a hillside, due to clearing mountain land and overgrazing. On the George Washington National Forest we realized we were actually on a watershed, from which the City of Harrisonburg gets its water.

Ranger Averill of the Monongahela National Forest met us at Franklin. And that isn't all. In fact, Supervisor Wood, himself, and others, including Ranger Rowland, joined our party, making us feel quite at home.

After a marvelous dinner at Alpine Forest Camp, we set out for a timber sale area. To reach the logged timber we had to climb a steep hill. A drizzle had set in by this time, and the mud underfoot was so slippery that for every step we took forward, we slipped back two. Undaunted, we picked up sticks and poles to aid us. It was great fun. Skidding was fully understood as a result of this demonstration.

At Elkins, headquarters of the Monongahela, we traipsed through all the offices and were even ushered to the basement where fire fighting supplies are stored. They must have known we were coming because the desks looked as though they had just been given a good polish. Mr. Thompson said he wished his secretary would keep his desk as spic and span as those we saw at Elkins. Movies were taken of us as we left the building.

We had supper at Parsons CCC camp. And then I got my first glimpse of an organization camp! That's where we spent the night. There were hot and cold showers, believe it or not. Plans were made for dancing and a marshmallow roast. But when we got started on the quiz program, it proved so interesting that there wasn't much time for anything else. Supervisor Wood was great as M.C.

Mr. Sieker told us something about Recreation and Lands, and Mr. Davis gave us a talk on Research. Mr. Thompson, Chief of the Division of Personnel Management, tactfully confined his remarks to an elaboration of the subjects under discussion. And speaking of discussion-there was plenty. Questions and answers followed in rapid succession. It was a revelation to know what excellent speakers we have in the Forest Service.

Next morning we went back to the CCC camp for breakfast and a visit to the Parsons Nursery, adjoining. Virginia Thompson created quite a furore by broadcasting over the amplifier in the CCC tower. Ruth Aaron interviewed Mr. Oliver of the Parsons Nursery. He patiently answered all our questions. We saw millions of darling spruce trees - only an inch tall. A CCC boy took our picture, and I edged next to Assistant Regional Forester Dort, who was handsome in his uniform. I hope the snapshot came out well.

So far I haven't mentioned the wild flowers - violets everywhere, dogwood, and trillium! In one place the purple violets were so thick, it was like looking at a velvet carpet. Mrs. Randall, with her innate love for wild flowers, put me straight on flame azaleas. They aren't the cerise blooms as I had supposed, but more of a tearose shade, shot with pale orange.

I've saved my outstanding impression of the trip for the end. It can best be defined by one word - service. It was exemplified in the George Washington and Monongahela personnel who sacrificed in many ways to make our trip pleasant. For example, we were two hours behind schedule on account of the rain; yet the Monongahela men who met us en route had only smiles for us although they had been waiting in the rain all that time.

I'd be making a grave omission if I failed to include Mrs. Gordon of I & E in Region 7 at this point. Mrs. Gordon took care of all the fussy details such as meals, lodging, and plans for every minute of the trip. You'll get an idea of what she's like when I tell you she sat up one night in her car because of a mix-up in beds at the organization camp. Her bed was delivered to the men's dormitory by mistake. Then, one morning when there was a delay in serving toast at breakfast, it was Mrs. Gordon who got behind the counter and made toast for the bunch. Mr. Gordon is that way, too. He pinch hit for a waitress when some one was in a hurry for a cup of coffee.

I'd say that the show-me trip was an unqualified success. It left me feeling prouder than ever that I'm in the employ of the United States Forest Service.

Sincerely yours,

Dot

FRED WINN INJURED

Fred Winn, Supervisor of the Coronado National Forest, Arizona, was seriously injured on May 7. The following excerpt from the R-3 Bulletin for May 12 describes the accident:

"On last Wednesday Mr. Winn was returning to Tucson from a field trip and had stopped at the Madera Canyon side camp, arriving there just before noon. Enrollees in the camp stated that he got out of the car and locked it and when he was down the road some 40 feet from the car, they noticed the car moving backwards and yelled to warn him. Winn turned and saw the car just as it hit him, 44 feet from the place he had left it. The rear wheels passed over his body and he was dragged for 15 feet when the car hit a building which stopped it. Winn was wedged behind the front axle and he instructed the enrollees to get jacks to lift the car in order to get out, but a road crew working nearby arrived and the car was lifted off him. He was placed on a cot and the enrollees immediately started phoning for a doctor at the main camp located at Pena Blanca. Ranger Engstrom at Patagonia, hearing numerous calls, got on the phone and upon learning of the accident, called Mr. Kerr at Tucson. This call was made at 11:50 and at that time the injuries were believed to be only scalp wounds with severe bleeding. However, a few minutes later Mr. Engstrom secured additional information and again phoned Tucson and an ambulance left for the scene at 12 o'clock. All through the first aid treatment Mr. Winn directed the work of the enrollees. Upon the return trip to Tucson a doctor met the ambulance at Continental and accompanied Mr. Winn to St. Mary's Hospital where Doctors Kline and Flood attended him. Twenty-eight stitches were required in head cuts. The following day X-rays were made which revealed the fractured pelvis and two fractured ribs. On Friday, additional X-rays were made and these revealed a broken hip. Mr. Winn's entire body was also badly bruised and skinned. The doctors state that his vitality and system will have a big job in mending the numerous and serious injuries but that the nerve displayed by him and his desire to get well will materially assist in his recovery. However, recovery will probably require five months or more, barring any complications."

According to an item in the R-3 Bulletin for May 19, "The last report received from the Coranado states that Mr. Winn's condition is very satisfactory and that he is doing better than was at first thought possible."

Lithgow Osborne, Commissioner of the New York Conservation Department, recently wrote Assistant Chief C. M. Granger about a trip he had made with Mr. Winn through the National Forests of southern Arizona. His comment regarding Mr. Winn was: "I found Fred Winn one of the most delightful people I ever met. He can only be described as a grand guy. He seemed to know about everybody in southern Arizona and more than that he seemed to be loved by everybody."

SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY FOR AGRICULTURAL LEADERS

The Department advises that schools of philosophy for agricultural leaders have been scheduled for the remainder of this year as follows:

June 9-13	Third California; for Los Angeles USDA Club.
June 18-21	First New Hampshire; for Teachers of Vocational Agriculture of New Hampshire and Vermont.
July 7-11	Third Michigan; for Extension Workers, at North Lansing.
July 31- Aug. 16	Fourth Michigan; for rural librarians, to be held at Hartland, Camp Shaw (Upper Peninsula), and Mount Pleasant.
Oct. or Nov.	Third Minnesota, at 6 places, for farm people.
Oct. 27-30	Second Pacific Northwest Region, at Spokane; for Forest Service, Soil Conservation and other USDA units; and for Spokane Civic groups, including American Association of University Women, Liberal Ministers Group, and Association of School Principals.
Nov. 3-6	First Oregon, at Portland; for Forest Service, Farm Security Administration, Oregon State College, and others.
Nov. or Dec.	Third Colorado; for Denver USDA Club.

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THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Boy Scouts of America headquarters has issued a new edition of the "Boy Scout Handbook," with a first printing of 400,000 -- the largest single printing order in the organization's history. The handbook includes a section on trees prepared with the cooperation of the Washington Office Division of I & E, with thumbnail descriptions and range maps of 126 trees.

Present requirements for the Scout Merit badge in Forestry are as follows:

1. (a) Identify 15 kinds of tree or shrub; or

(b) If there are less than 15 such kinds growing within a five-mile radius of the Scout's home, identify three-fourths of the different kinds available.

2. Collect and identify ten different kinds of wood and be able to tell some uses for each, which he himself has observed.

3. (a) Collect and identify seeds of 10 different kinds of tree or shrub or

(b) If there are less than 10 kinds of tree or shrub which seed within a five-mile radius of the Scout's home, then collect and identify seeds from three-fourths of such kinds.

4. Describe (or, if possible, point out in the woods) the damage that fire does to tree trunks, bark, roots and seedlings.

5. Describe how to fight and stop a surface fire, or a ground fire if such occurs within his region, and tell the chief causes of forest fire.

6. Measure the heights and diameter of three good-sized trees, report measurements, and describe the methods used.

7. Present evidence that he has done something specific in furtherance of forestry, equal in service to one of the following:

(a) Planting 100 trees, preferably seedlings grown by himself.

(b) Thinning or "weeding" (cutting out worthless or inferior species) one-quarter acre of young or medium-aged woodland.

(c) Helping to extinguish a forest or woods fire, or reporting same to some responsible person.

(d) Collecting and burning fifty tent caterpillar or other equally destructive insect egg masses or nests.

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For many years foresters have felt the need for more adequate data about the effect of forests on snow. To help supply information on this important subject the Rocky Mountain Forest Experiment Station has inaugurated a rather comprehensive study of the relation of forests and snow at an experimental forest near Frazer, Colorado. During the winter of 1939-40 a series of 25-acre plots in lodgepole pine were treated. Sixteen were cut over, four each being left with commercial reserve stands of zero, 2,000, 4,000, and 6,000 board feet per acre. The snow and its water content have been measured periodically. At the beginning of the spring season in mid-March of this year there was a little more than five inches of water content in the snow on the old growth plots with a stand of nearly 12,000 feet per acre. At the same time there was about 7¼ inches of water in the snow on the plots with 6M per acre and nearly 8 inches on the clear-cut plot. By mid-April the water content of the snow in the old growth forest had increased by subsequent storms to nearly 7 inches, that on the clear-cut plot to nearly 9½ inches. The water content of the snow on the other plots was as follows: 2M - 9.2 inches; 4M - 9 inches; 6M - 8.3 inches. It would appear therefore that there is almost a direct relation between the stand of lodgepole pine and the water content of the snow on the ground at the beginning of the spring breakup. It remains to be seen now what will happen when the snow starts to go. Will the snow last longer in the old growth stands or in the clear-cut area? We wait on the station!

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W. P. Macdonald, member of the House of Commons of Canada writes: "I have recently read, in the Standard Oil Bulletin, an extract from Mr. Wallace's article on the advantages of solitude in places of great natural beauty. I shall be glad if you will send me 'Forest Outings' so that I may procure the full text of Mr. Wallace's observations."

The State Department, at the request of the Forest Service, recently notified the Venezuelan Government that very serious interference was being experienced by Forest Service radio communication in the Southeastern States by reason of transmissions from Venezuelan broadcasting stations YVIRO, Trujillo, and YV5RS, Caracas. The Venezuelan Government has very kindly consented to assign the Caracas Station a frequency of 3360 kilocycles instead of 3350 kilocycles, and the Trujillo Station 3310 kilocycles instead of 3330, thus eliminating interference with frequency 3345 kilocycles assigned to the Forest Service.

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Lester A. Schlup, Acting Assistant Chief, Division of Extension Information, Department of Agriculture, writes Mr. Parkinson as follows:

"I have just completed looking through your new publication 'New Forest Frontiers.' Before I picked it up I thought it was just another publication of the type that we get so many. However, the very first picture aroused my interest, and it didn't flag during the succeeding pages.

"I think that you have done an excellent job of this publication, Dana. The combination of good, story-telling photographs, sketches, maps, and graphs carries through your story in a very convincing manner. I thought that you would be interested in the reaction of a person whose appetite for publications has become somewhat jaded through the years."

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Realizing the tremendous damage done by forest fires, and in an effort to help reduce this loss, the Seaboard Air Line Railway, Norfolk, Virginia, has issued a leaflet entitled "Prevent Fires". The leaflet contains four photographs showing the havoc wrought by forest fires to timber, forests, soil and game; a picture showing a good stand of timber entitled "Perpetuate Forests for continuous income;" 8 reasons why productive forests are an asset; and concludes with this statement: "Forest fire control plus wise cutting practices equals perpetual forest industries and continuous forest income for timber growers."

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The American Forestry Association has announced the following Trail Rider trips for this summer:

Expeditions No. 1 and No. 10 - Great Smoky Mountains, North Carolina, June 22 to July 2; September 9 to 19.
Expedition No. 2 - Flathead-Sun River Wilderness, Montana, July 8 to 19.
Expedition No. 3 - Spanish Peaks-Hilgard Wilderness, Montana, July 16 to 27.
Expedition No. 4 - Wind River Wilderness, Wyoming, July 18 to 29.
Expedition No. 5 - Sawtooth Wilderness, Idaho, July 21 to August 3.
Expedition No. 6 - Maroon-Snowmass Wilderness, Colorado, July 25 to August 7.
Expedition No. 7 - Gila Wilderness, New Mexico, July 30 to August 10.
Expedition No. 8 - Flat Tops Wilderness, Colorado, August 12 to 25.
Expedition No. 9 - Sequoia-Kern Wilderness, California, August 22 to September 2.

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The following news item appeared in the "Ely (Minn.) Miner" for May 8, 1941:

"Mayor Gunderson of Tower, who made the city a gift of a large community forest several weeks ago, in a talk to the Rotary Club at Virginia, stated the reason why he did it. He said that as a youth in Norway he helped other boys and girls plant a municipal forest near their village. When he and Mrs. Gunderson returned to Norway for a visit in 1937, the trees he had helped plant when a boy constituted a beautiful forest. His gift to Tower is already a forest in spots and he thinks civic pride will watch over and maintain the growth already there and set out new growth thus furnishing Tower a perpetual source of income under the sustained yield basis besides being something to see and refer to with pride."

CARRIER PIGEONS MAKE GOOD

"It has come to our attention, through Superintendent Tom Belton of CCC Camp S-82, Townsend, Massachusetts, that during the recent fires in Massachusetts, a CCC boys' hobby was put to practical use. It seems that during the past winter the boys of the Townsend Camp became enthused about carrier pigeons and started training them more or less as a hobby. When the recent Groton fire broke out, the CCC boys were rushed to the fire. Since there were no other means of communication between the fire line and the CCC camp, the boys had an opportunity to use the carrier pigeons they had been training. Three to five pigeons were sent along with each fire crew dispatched to the fire. Strange as it may seem, the scheme worked, and the pigeons were used to carry messages to the Camp. Upon their arrival at the camp, they were immediately taken to the fire line and used again and again. Superintendent Belton reports that the pigeons fly at the speed of an express train and have brought in messages from as far as thirty miles." (NETSA-NEFE NEWS, May 3)

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The following item was taken from the "Boston Post" of May 2:

"An obscure carrier pigeon yesterday was commended for outstanding service with CCC fire fighting squads who battled forest fires in northern Middlesex County, and awarded the title of 'captain' by authorities at the Army Base.

"'Captain Mercury' was taken from the pigeon loft of the 1139th CCC Camp at West Townsend to the Boston Army Base and presented before Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Smith, army director of the CCC in New England, and other army officials. Receiving a salute of honor from the officers present, Mercury was made a captain.

"The fleet winged carrier which is believed to be the first pigeon ever awarded the title of 'captain' by the United States army, was released from the base amid the cheers of soldiers and civilian workers, for his home loft at the West Townsend CCC camp. Captain Mercury carried a message of congratulations to the members of the camp which trained the carrier pigeons as a hobby.

"The hobby of the CCC boys who trained and breeded the pigeons, of whom Captain Mercury is the most outstanding since he carried the most messages during the forest fires, proved more than valuable, army authorities pointed out. For where portable telephones or telegraph wires could not withstand the heat of the fire, the birds flew above the smoke and flames with important messages back to fire fighting headquarters.

"Members of the West Townsend CCC camp plan a banquet for the winged messengers."

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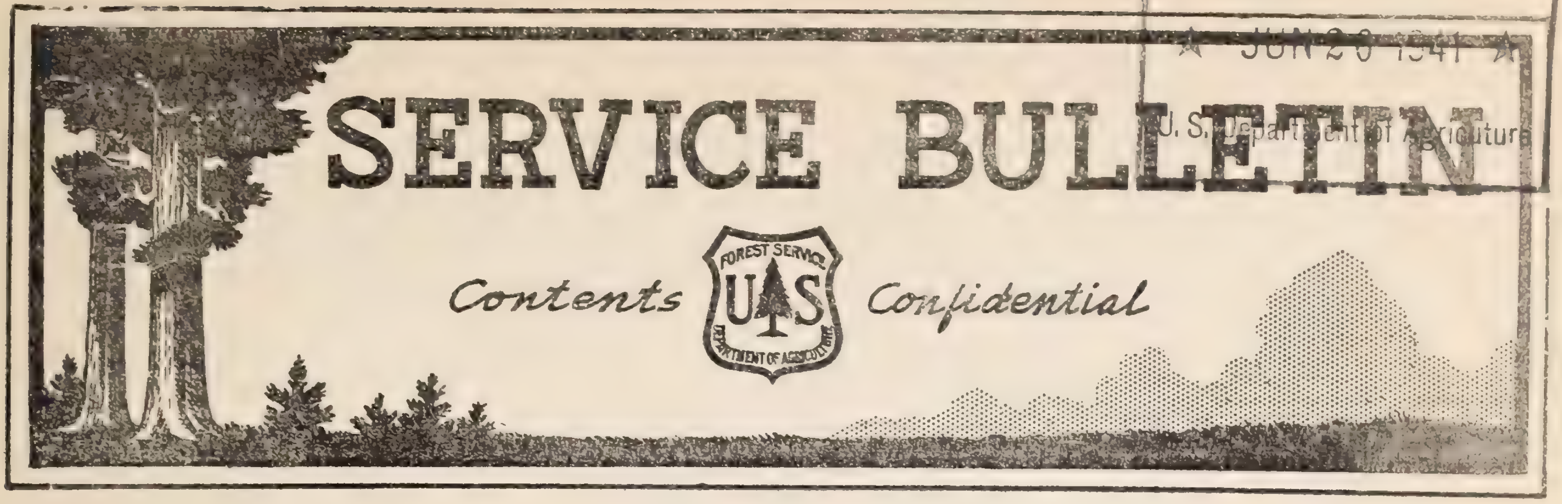

SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents *Confidential*

Vol. XXV No. 13 Washington, D. C. June 23, 1941

HOW A FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION CAN AID IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

By E. L. Demmon, Southern Forest Experiment Station

In the national defense program, which is gathering speed and affecting more sections of our economy day by day, forests play a great and essential role. They are the source of lumber for cantonments, bridges, vessels, and other defense construction; they provide materials for the crating and boxing of munitions, machinery, and other defense commodities; they furnish the raw material to make charcoal for flares and signals, cellulose for explosives, and paper board for packaging and shipping purposes. In the South, the forests are the greatest natural resource other than the soil itself, covering 60 percent of the total land area. National defense activities have had an especially direct and important effect on the forest resource of this region. Because many large army camps have been located here, the South has been called upon to supply a large proportion of the increased requirements for forest products. Southern forests are furnishing vast quantities of lumber, piling, poles, pulpwood, charcoal, turpentine, and rosin for national defense purposes.

The work of the Southern Forest Experiment Station at New Orleans, Louisiana, contributes a significant part of the knowledge that is necessary in planning for both defense and normal needs. It will continue to make this contribution. The station has authoritative information on southern forests, having recently completed an inventory of these resources, which is being kept currently accurate. This information is in constant demand as the basis for determining the locations of new industrial plants dependent on forest products, and to answer questions relating to other forms of industrial expansion contemplated in the defense program. New pulp and paper mills are being established and old ones enlarged, partly as a result of increased use of paper and partly to offset shortages of sulfite pulp caused by the shutting off of Scandinavian sources. Nitrocellulose plants for the manufacture of explosives must be located favorably. For use in flares and signals, sources of charcoal, of which there is a prospective shortage, must be found. It is becoming more generally recognized that new defense industries should be located in areas such as the South, where natural resources and unemployed labor are readily available. This will help prevent unnecessary shifting of population now and later when the emergency is over.

One member of the station's staff serves on advisory committees of the National Resources Planning Board regional offices, which are participating actively in the planning of locations for defense industries. The Station Director is a member of the Industrial Development Committee of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, which has assisted in the location of defense activities in this area. The station is cooperating closely with the Bureau of the Census in obtaining current information on the production of all wood-using plants in this territory. The census of these plants is of importance in showing their location and availability for emergency needs.

Information obtained by the station is also of value in the development of wise public land policies and large-scale relief programs, as well as in the planning of private industrial expansion. Among other activities, the station is carrying on flood control surveys which develop comprehensive programs of watershed land treatments. Frequent requests for forest-research data come from State planning boards, industrial groups, railroads and other public utilities, and from lumber, naval stores, and pulpwood producers' associations.

Following is a list giving in more detail some of the ways in which the plan for total national defense can be aided by forest research and allied fields of investigations:

1. Forest-fire prevention and control. The threat of destruction of our forest resources by fire, perhaps through sabotage activities of fifth-column forces, will necessitate increased forest protection efforts. Research will aid in the development of more effective measures.

2. Camouflage. Research aid will be called upon in devising methods of camouflaging military centers, emplacements, and other defense structures by use of shrubs and forest trees.

3. Labor-supply problems. If labor shortages arise, hindering the output of essential products, research can aid in recommending methods that will result in adequate output with a smaller expenditure of labor. An example is the naval stores industry, in which greater gum flow can be obtained by applying chemicals to streaks freshly cut in the trees.

4. Transportation. If the heavy demands for primary emergency purposes overburden our transportation facilities restricting their use for normal domestic needs such as coal, plans can be made to draw upon the forest resource for local fuel needs. For this use, as well as others, research can point the way toward more efficient conversion of our present wood supplies to guard against excessive forest depletion.

5. Defense uses of wood. Representatives of other bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture (Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Plant Industry), located at and cooperating with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, are active in defense work, such as advising Army officials at a number of arsenals in regard to dipping gun-stock blanks in chemical solutions to prevent destruction by wood borers and decay. They are furnishing information to the Army, Navy, Public Buildings Administration, Works Progress Administration, and the United States Housing Authority concerning the proper methods of protecting buildings from termites. Furthermore, inspections of cantonments and defense housing units have been made during their actual construction throughout the South.

We are presently fostering closer commercial relations with the Latin-American countries. To further these purposes, it would be desirable to coordinate our own use of forest resources with that of our neighbors to the South, for the benefit of all the Americas. If our country has inadequate supplies of some materials, such as rare and valuable hardwoods, it may be feasible to exchange for them other forest products of which we have a surplus, such as common lumber for construction purposes, pulp, naval stores, etc. The South, the gateway to the South and Central-American Republics, has a vital interest in improved trade relations and multiplied contacts with these countries. Information supplied by forest economics research, including the Forest Survey, will be particularly useful in advancing this sector of hemisphere defense.

The research program of the Southern Forest Experiment Station is contributing useful information regarding southern forest resources needed for the present emergency. Its contributions in the period of adjustment that will follow the present emergency should be even greater. It is during the post-defense period that we will be faced with the necessity of expanding to the utmost our utilization of basic raw materials to help pay the debts now being incurred. Southern forests, under full productivity and use, can provide a backlog of employment for a million or more workers, and temporary relief work for many additional laborers for whom work must be found until economic conditions become readjusted. It is highly important, therefore, that the forest research program at the Southern Forest Experiment Station be kept in high gear, to render maximum aid most effectively now and especially during the future periods of stress that confront us.

ADVERTISING FOR CCC RECRUITS

(The following has been prepared in response to the question: "Why, in view of its 'relief' providing character and the probable opportunities for work in national defense activities, should a special effort be made to 'stimulate' more enrollments in CCC as proposed in CCC Circular No. 256?"- Ed.)

RECRUITMENT AND EMPLOYMENT OF CCC ENROLLEES

By G. H. Hieronymus, Washington

Recent reports of enrollee training and employment indicate that there has been an increase of more than 78 percent during the past year in the number of enrollees leaving the CCC camps of the Forest Service to take immediate employment. The greatest increase has been in the number of enrollees entering the U. S. Army, Navy, and Marines. During the past 12 months the number of enrollees entering the armed forces has increased by 230 percent.

The ten jobs claiming the greatest number of enrollees are: (1) The Army, Navy, and Marines; (2) General Labor; (3) Manufacturing; (4) Truck Driving; (5) Farm, Ranch and Dairy work; (6) Clerical work; (7) Motor mechanics; (8) Semi-skilled Construction work; (9) Store Clerks and Salesmen; (10) Carpenters. A total of approximately 1500 enrollees per month are leaving Forest Service camps to enter immediately into these and other types of employment.

The number of enrollees who go into jobs after their separation from the Corps is not known, but it is believed that more boys find employment within a few weeks after their separation from the Corps than find jobs before they are discharged.

The demand for outside employment has increased the responsibility of CCC camp personnel to train enrollees as well and as rapidly as possible. Every effort is being made to provide as many workmen as possible for national defense, industry, and as a backlog to fill in behind the general movement of workers to positions requiring greater skill. A secondary program of great importance is the difficulty of maintaining efficient production on the projects when the number of enrollees entering the Corps is decreasing and the number of trained enrollees leaving the Corps is increasing.

Outside employment opportunities have increased to such an extent that the number of youth desiring to enter the Corps has greatly decreased. In order to assist the CCC Selecting Service in securing a greater number of qualified enrollees to take advantage of training opportunities offered by the Corps, the Office of the CCC Director and the Departments cooperating in CCC have recently perfected plans under which all agencies would cooperate in recruitment. The function of the supervisory employees of technical service will be to help in interpreting CCC and its work and training program to eligible young men. The Selection Agencies, under the administration of the Director's office, will continue to carry on the technical aspect of the enrollees.

A procedure which is being carried on successfully in this program is "CCC Appreciation Day" in which programs are sponsored by individual camps with the cooperation of local organizations. Local residents, including eligible youth, are taken on a shown-me trip to the CCC camp and various CCC projects, and barbeque or picnic lunch is served. Entertainment, usually in the nature of work contests, is provided by the CCC enrollees. A second procedure called "Know Your CCC", is composed of a week's program, featuring several events such as "open house", special trips, and camp dinners, through which local residents gain first-hand knowledge of the CCC and what it does. Reports on these procedures indicate that the programs have been successful.

HOW SCIENTIFIC?

By W. B. Rice, R. 4

Mr. McCandless' article in the April 28 Bulletin entitled, "More About Scientific Management", raises some very interesting questions and speculations. For purposes of illustration, let us assume that a Regional Forester has 10 inspectors to take care of the forest inspection work in his district. Assume further that these inspectors put in 50 percent of their time on field inspection work and 50 percent in the office; and these figures should not be too far off for an actual case. It is discovered that these inspectors are taking so much of the time of the Supervisors and their staffs that regular administrative duties are being seriously interfered with. The Supervisors make their case that inspection has become so prolific as to be detrimental rather than helpful, and the Regional Office decides that some action must be taken. And so, in order to cure the situation, the 10 inspectors are informed that hereafter they will be permitted to spend only 25 percent of their time on field inspection work, the other 75 percent to be devoted to office or non-forest work.

The forests have received relief, at least temporarily, but relief that may very possibly be more apparent than real. What will these inspectors do with the additional office time which they are required to put in? I will hazard a guess that they will spend most of it thinking up reports and other odd jobs for the Supervisors and their staffs, in order to keep themselves respectably busy. Is this the scientific approach? Or, would it be better to cut the number of inspectors in two and accomplish the same results, using the unproductive money for constructive work on the ground?

Another very interesting angle is that apparently inspections are considered pretty much of a dead load on the Supervisor's time. Presumably, the Supervisor wants to get out over his forest as much as possible and inspect his timber sales, ranges, improvements, fire organization, and other activities. Could not careful planning of inspection make the inspectors' trips coincide, at least in a very large part, with trips which are necessary or desirable for the Supervisor himself to make? I believe that, in general, if inspection trips are planned with sufficient care and far enough in advance to conform to our approved planning practices and progressive travel ideals, that the actual amount of unproductive time, as far as the Supervisor and his staff are concerned, would be a rather negligible item.

WHAT THE FOREST SERVICE OFFERS TO WOMEN

By Leonora M. Harley, Washington

This seems to be the prevailing subject for conversation among us women, and I believe it is a very good thing for us to analyze "woman's place" in the Forest Service.

Primarily, to the casual observer, the Forest Service is a man's organization. So far as the technical work and physical aspects are concerned, that is correct. One could hardly consider the average woman capable of doing such things as building roads, fighting fires, cutting trees, or any of the innumerable things that a man has to do in connection with professional forestry. But to any woman who might believe that the Forest Service offers little to women in the way of careers, I should like to point out that there are many opportunities in the Bureau for women. For example, there are career opportunities in informational and educational work for women; drafting work is being done by women, both in the Washington Office and throughout the field service; there are women abstractors who are establishing themselves very firmly in the Service; some are very competent accountants and auditors; and don't overlook the opportunities for women in personnel management -- some of the more responsible positions in that field in the Forest Service are very capably filled by women; there are women in research and in our libraries. If we have the proper educational background and other qualifications, there are any number of opportunities presented for us to follow through. If you haven't a college education, then you will have to substitute training courses, night study, and various other methods of fitting yourself to be something more than "just a stenographer." However, don't forget that nothing is ever handed to you on the proverbial "silver platter!"

There are cases in the Washington Office today -- and I suppose there are as many, if not more, in the field service -- where women have attained, by actual experience, study, hard work and perseverance, positions of responsibility in the Forest Service. These women aren't exceptional in their mentality, they aren't beauties (which is often believed to be the basis for advancement in the government service) -- they are merely women who knew where they wanted to go and proceeded to do those things necessary to realize their ambitions. I think if a general survey were made of the women who are more than just a "cog in the wheel" you would find a group of well-groomed, efficient, and intelligent women who would be an asset to any organization.

I would particularly like to ask some questions of the men of the Service who occupy positions of authority. Have you under your supervision a clerk or typist capable of being an efficient secretary if given an opportunity? Do you take time to study the qualifications of your subordinates when vacancies occur? Oftentimes the right person for a particular job may be "in your own back yard" if you will but look there.

Recently the Division of Personnel Management has been sponsoring an educational and training program for clerical employees. Governor Pinchot, formerly Chief Forester, Messrs. Kotok, Loveridge, Forsling, Trayer, and Thompson have given those of us who are comparatively new in the Service a much clearer picture of the importance of this Bureau to the welfare of the Nation. These men all recognize that even though professional forestry is definitely a man's job, there are many real opportunities for women to advance to important positions in every branch of the Service. Those of us who heard Mr. Kotok's talk, I believe, will realize that women have always played an important part in the affairs of the Service. Whether that part increases in importance will depend largely upon our own efforts.

"IF THE TRAINER AND TRAINEE GET TOGETHER"

By Lowell J. Farmer, Powell

This training child is still in its infancy and as it gropes toward adolescence an awful lot of literary vitamins are being contributed to this next phase of its development. Contributor Stanley M. Lukens in the March 31 issue of the Service Bulletin, injected a shot of hormones that may make more of these vitamins available to this hungry child's growth. His sentence: "If the trainer and the trainee get together in the proper manner there is a definite advancement", added just the right touch.

Let's start off with just any child. In the first place it is born to fill a place in this complex universe. We start out by giving it everything the doctor orders besides a lot of other things we think might do it some good. As it passes childhood still existing in spite of all we have done to jeopardize its well-being, we continue to gorge it according to our own individual ideas, never quite seeming to realize that this thing we have created may be developing a mind of its own.

Now let's have another look at Mr. Lukens' above quoted sentence. Do you recognize the father and child here, each with a mind of his own?

How can the father and child get together when it has been the father's lifelong desire and habit to prescribe and administer?

Recalling now that the child has a mind and may have paused now and then to analyze himself as to his desires or needs to round out his education and experience, what is the logical and democratic procedure that may assist him in furthering this end?

Has this been tried:

Basis for Training

1. Let the trainee analyze himself. (Standard self-analysis)
2. Discuss the analysis with another or others who have analyzed him by the same system.

Actual Training

1. Analyze all jobs done by the trainee and decide with him in what jobs training would be beneficial.
2. Base selection of training groups on these analyses. Would not a group of trainees with common interests make a more interesting class?

WOOD — YOUR FRIEND

I AM WOOD, probably the most versatile dweller upon this earth. Nobody, from the days of the dug-out canoe to the great Queen Mary, ever went to sea without me. No man goes down a mine unless I have first propped up the earth above his head. The finest wines and liquors boast of having been aged in the wood. Most of the papers you read, and the rayon you wear had their first beginnings in the forest. Wood marches on.

Upon me children have played games, men have feasted and statesmen have signed treaties which have altered the course of history. Millions have I cheered with my glowing logs. Multitudes have I shaded from a blistering sun and protected from the piercing winds.

Bird life and animal life center around me. No one builds a home without my generous assistance. The finest buildings depend upon me for their interior decorations. For thousands of years I have played a prominent part in all of the arts and crafts.

As an ally to the novelist I have proved invaluable. The romance and the glamour, the robustness and the delicacy which permeate the fibre of my being are your heritage, handed down from the Pilgrim Fathers, who battled the elements to prepare this great country for you. There is a genuineness, wholesomeness, and warmth about wood.

Man has been thoughtless and wasteful, yet, in utilizing this greatest of your natural resources, the woodworker has displayed an ingenuity unsurpassed by other craftsmen.

You have given wood the place of honor in your home — I AM WOOD — your friend.

—(From Adler Manufacturing Co. circular)

I DIDN'T WALK BACK

By Emma H. Morton, R. 6

Some fortunate people can drive along a flower-bordered highway, press a bulb, get a good picture and go on their way. It never happens to me. Recently, the Washington Office air-mailed a rush order for some pictures of radio equipment. My part of the assignment was to photograph the truck with radio trailer attached, and the inside of the trailer. So I closed my typewriter desk and with Ralph Kunselman and E. H. Schoenfeld departed via truck for the fir-clad hills overlooking Portland.

It was dark in the woods with a fog coming in; so by the time the stage was set the light was so poor it took an exposure of $\frac{1}{2}$ second for the exterior view picture. But that was easy. The tough job was to photograph the interior of the trailer. Although it is not much larger than a good sized desk, it carries numerous radios, two tables, a chair, and a real man-sized radio operator. I looked over the layout and my courage ebbed rapidly. However, Schoenfeld and Kunselman refused to notice that I was licked. As I did not hanker to walk 15 miles home and the men evidently planned on staying until I got the desired picture, I commenced figuring. There were two small apertures in the back of the trailer, almost up to the ceiling. By removing a section of molding we succeeded in getting the glass out of one of these. We got two boxes, one for me to stand on and one for the two rear legs of the tripod, and poked the snoot of the camera with the lens on it through the hole. It was too dark inside even to focus. Fortunately, there was a small motor for emergencies stored in the truck and this was set running with gasoline borrowed from the tank. Two long cords were plugged in, run into the trailer, and hung from the ceiling with a flood light attached to each socket. I climbed on my box and focused. Kunselman, as the operator, reckoned his nerves were good enough to hold a pose for 17 seconds -- all was in readiness. Then one leg of the tripod skidded off the small box and only good luck saved the camera. We piled some heavy rocks under and around the box and next time luck was with us. After I got the focus, Schoenfeld held the dismantled tripod in place while I climbed down and went into the trailer to stop down the lens which was protruding through the small hole in the back of the vehicle. Returning to my perch I gave Kunselman the keep-still-for-17 seconds signal and made the exposure while he sweltered in a temperature of about 98 degrees. If you don't think you need 100 percent nerves to sit absolutely still for 17 seconds, try it.

After that, the aerial was removed from the top of the trailer, various impedimenta packed, and I got a ride home.

Well, I'm glad to report we got the two pictures we went after, and if the boss doesn't like 'em I hope he has to spend all of his 1941 leave photographing interiors where he can't get in.

ORGANIZATION CHANGE IN R-3

Because the watershed management job cuts through all regular resource management lines, and to a greater or less degree affects and is affected by the policies and practices of all divisions, an organizational change has been put through in Region 3 which establishes watershed management as a separate "section" directly under the Regional Forester. At various times in the past watershed management work or erosion control in its various phases has been attached to the Divisions of either Lands or Range Management.

The new organization plan now in effect has recently been approved by the Washington Office and W. G. Koogler will continue in charge of the Section, reporting directly to the Regional Forester. (From R-3)

FORESTER-TEACHER AUTHOR OF "CORNER DRUGGIST"

"Corner Druggist" is by Robert B. Nixon, a 1925 graduate of the Pennsylvania State Forest School of Mont Alto. In his book Nixon tells the story of his father who was philosopher, soda fountain statesman, friend, guide, and advisor to an era, besides compounding prescriptions for physical ailments.

The book was written from two manuscripts left by the author's father at his death and many articles which he had contributed to various newspapers. Nixon teaches in a Senior High School in Wayne, Pennsylvania. He is also the editor of a series of stillfilm strips on various countries of the world for use in the teaching of Geography.

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

The bighorn sheep is making a last stand for existence in twelve States, officials of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, report. According to that Bureau's latest big-game inventory it is estimated that in 1939 there were only 8,350 Rocky Mountain bighorns and 5,350 desert bighorns in the country.

Some 2,500 Rocky Mountain bighorns were in Wyoming; 2,300 in Colorado; 1,700 in Idaho; 1,200 in Montana; 360 in California; 250 in Utah; 30 in Oregon; 20 in Washington; and 3 in New Mexico. The desert bighorn population included 2,000 in California; 1,800 in Arizona; 1,100 in Nevada; 250 in New Mexico; and 150 in Texas.

In Alaska it is estimated that there are 40,000 Dall, or white, mountain sheep, but some people consider the white sheep not as a bighorn sheep but a different type of animal.

So serious has the decline of the Rocky Mountain bighorn population become that the State game departments in Wyoming, Idaho, and Colorado have undertaken a fact-finding survey of the situation as a tri-State, Pittman-Robertson project to determine causes for the reduction in bighorn numbers. The National Park Service, Forest Service, University of Wyoming, Colorado State College, and the Fish and Wildlife Service are cooperating in this study.

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Word has been received from the John B. Stetson Company that effective immediately the prices on Forest Service uniform hats are as follows:

Real Nutria - $96.50 per dozen
3X Beaver - $105.50 per dozen
Plus an additional charge of $12 per dozen for single hat orders, or $6 per dozen for hats ordered in lots of 2/12 dozen.

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Harvard Forest School at Petersham, Massachusetts, recently dedicated new buildings valued at $150,000. One of these, the Fisher Museum, named for Richard T. Fisher, first director of Harvard Forest, contains 23 forest models, or dioramas, which are "a triumph of ingenuity and artistic skill without equal in any museum," says the "Worcester Telegram." The entire collection is divided into three series: A historical series which traces the history of land use in the region; a silvicultural series which illustrates methods developed in the Harvard Forest; and a miscellaneous series which shows present-day forest projects.

The composition, form, and density of the tiny stands are based on actual case histories and recorded observation. They are amazingly lifelike. Trees are built up of fine copper wire and thin sheet copper, following exact scale drawings showing characteristics of the various species. The dioramas were constructed in the studios of Theodore B. Pitman, of Cambridge; all except the miscellaneous series were designed by Richard T. Fisher and A. C. Cline, the present director of the Forest.

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Better practices in chipping trees for the sake of future yields, and almost total disappearance of export markets, have cut down turpentine and rosin production, according to a recent Department of Agriculture press release. The 1940-41 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering shows production for the year ending March 31 of 566,341 barrels of turpentine from both gum and wood sources, compared with 604,778 last year, and 2,146,865 barrels of rosin compared with 2,293,971 the previous year. The carry-over of turpentine has been reduced somewhat, the report shows, partly by improvements in quality and the new practice of marketing in small consumer packages. Rosin stocks, on the other hand, are large and increased considerably during the year.

Exports of turpentine were down about 50 percent under the previous year in which they also were low. Most of the shipments went to the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, and South America. Rosin exports were little more than half of those the previous year, most going to the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

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The Meyer medal, established in 1919 in memory of Frank N. Meyer, noted plant explorer of the Department of Agriculture, this year was awarded to Dr. Edmundo Navarro de Andrade, of Sao Paulo, Brazil, for research with eucalyptus trees, according to recent newspaper dispatches. Dr. Navarro spent 38 years in determining scientifically the best types of the flowering eucalyptus tree for Brazilian growth. He experimented with more than 150 species from Australia, the Netherlands East Indies, and elsewhere. As chief of the forest service of the Paulista Railroad, the largest railroad in South America, he has charge of 17 eucalyptus plantations covering 62,000 acres in the state of Sao Paulo. Thousands of cords of lumber cut annually from the plantations furnish fuel for the railroad's locomotives, railroad ties, fence posts, and telegraph poles. Through experiments of Dr. Navarro, a satisfactory paper for books and newspapers was produced from eucalyptus pulp.

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A study of printed fire prevention literature, made by a committee in the Washington Office last summer, has resulted in the elimination of 95 of the 235 posters now stocked and the revision of wording, layout, and size of 50, leaving 90 unchanged. Twenty-five new posters will be printed, providing for 165 posters from which to select next year's supply.

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Retirements from the Service during May and June:

Scott Leavitt, R-9
Charles B. Mack, Cochetopa, R-2
Willard J. Miller, R-5
Albert Morris, NEFE
William K. Swanson, WO (disability)

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SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents Confidential

Vol. XXV No. 14 Washington, D. C. July 7, 1941

A WIFE SPEAKS

By Alice P. Shambaugh, Chelan

I do not know that this is allowable, but it seems to me that all wives of Forest Service men should be considered part of the organization, for they certainly do their share in one way or another, and so should be permitted to voice an opinion once in awhile.

Several years ago whenever passing a ranger station I would think to myself that it would be just about next door to heaven to be married to a ranger and live in the woods in one of the nice looking houses. About five years ago I attained that "next door to heaven" state and know now what it is like to be on the inside of the house looking out. And then another desire of mine while poring over maps in the Regional Office was that if I ever attained the state already mentioned that the head of Lake Chelan would be quite an ideal place to be stationed. For the past three years we have been located here at Stehekin, at the head of Lake Chelan.

Of course I have found that not everything is heavenly; there are as many downs as ups in this game. I have learned many things living here. One is to buy groceries in large quantities, for we have no corner grocery to dash to if company does happen to sail in (and I really mean "sail in", because most of our travel to and from the outside world is by boat, the only other means being by trail). The first couple of times Bill telephoned saying there would be five or six extra for lunch and giving me only half an hour's notice, I practically had nervous prostration; but no more.

During the summer months I work part time as telephone operator, but sometimes the definition of my title is broadened to include stenographer, radio operator, and property and supply clerk. This is only a small valley with very few people to draw from in case of emergency -- there is no pool hall where an extra truck driver can be picked up in a hurry. Out here the telephone operator fills in where and at any time needed.

And that's not all. One not only learns to diagnose his own ailments out here, but he must be prepared to help others in case of sickness. We find it advisable to keep on hand first-aid supplies, liniments, cathartics, and a bottle of Scotch. In case of emergency, whoever is at the station is responsible usually for securing a boat to take the person out if need be. During our stay here we have had to assist a man with a catch in his back prohibiting any movement of his body, one infected with a tick bite, and one seriously injured by a bear.

I think one of the biggest worries to a wife living in these conditions is the failure of friend husband to return on schedule. This was much more true for me two years ago when Bill traveled in an unreliable boat on the lake, which is a particularly dangerous thing to do on this lake. Since he has a better boat now, my fears are not so great. I can always imagine the worst, however, when he is past due for several hours.

One of the greatest pleasures we have, I believe, is to be able to live in such a scenic location. At the end of the season when things aren't so pressing, I take an occasional trip with Bill to really see the mountain tops and wander up a nice stream for an hour or so to catch enough fish for our meal. These pleasures along with the friendships we make as we move from place to place certainly balance the distasteful occurrences.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROMOTIONS

By Crawford R. Buell, Washington

Administrative promotions are something we all hear about, but perhaps few of us ever stop to consider what policy or procedure governs them. Promotions require money which must come from somewhere; they are based upon certain qualities of service in the position occupied; and they are based upon certain laws or policies by which your own superior officer must be guided in making his recommendations.

Laws and the policies of higher authorities such as the Department of Agriculture and the Washington Office, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives all enter into the granting of salary increases. Because of the interest exhibited by this present Congress in administrative promotions, it may be worth while to review some of the facts leading up to the present situation. The following notes will, however, be confined to law and policies of organizations above or outside the Forest Service.

In brief, the Bureau of the Budget recommended for use in the hearings on the Appropriation Act of F.Y. 1941 that enough money be appropriated to permit a one-step promotion for each person who, on June 30, 1940, had not had a raise in salary since certain specified dates as follows:

For minimum salaries of less than $3,200 -June 30,1938
" " " " more " $3,200 -June 30,1936

This appropriation was intended to supplement the "lapse" or "savings" money used by the Forest Service and others for salary increases, in order to promote deserving employees who had not received salary increases for several years.

Congress, however, did not grant funds specifically for salary increases but left them dependent upon administrative "savings." It struck from the budget estimates the amounts recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for promotions (including $3,088,497 new money). In the Appropriation Act of F.Y. 1941, Congress stated that the amount of money for within-grade promotions shall not exceed the amount determined by the Budget Bureau to be available for such purpose on the basis of the Budget estimate.

The Budget estimates were based on the formula given in paragraph 3. House Report #1515 (Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1941) puts the Appropriation Committee definitely on record as modifying the Budget Bureau formula. This modification provided that no one could be promoted if he had received a promotion since June 30, 1937 and 1935 - instead of 1938 and 1936 as the Budget Bureau recommended. Expressing it in another way, the Appropriation Committee said, in effect, that promotion will be on the basis of seniority only. The Committee did this pending completion of a study and report to Congress by the Budget Bureau and stated that it (the Committee) "... is not in a position to tell the House that the addition of new money would be more than merely increasing the number of promotions and possibly effecting a better distribution of them without considering any of the other factors that are involved", [underlining mine]. The Budget Bureau made its report to Congress on September 26, 1940. The plan proposed has been presented to Congress by Mr. Ramspeck as H.R.1073, and has been passed by that body with some amendments.

In view of the expressed wish of the Committee, Agriculture issued its administrative policy for F.Y. 1941 in P-97, dated July 22, 1940, carrying out what might be called the "Appropriation Committee Formula." It realized that the meritorious services of many employees could not be recognized by salary increases under the restrictions.

The present restrictive provisions would mean an individual in one of the usual seven-step grades would require 18 years to reach the top of the grade if he were in the lower salary groups. Some specific examples are shown.

CAF-1 to CAF-8 ($2,900) inclusive,	18 yrs.	(6x3=18)
CAF-9 and 10 (or P-3)	30 "	(6x5=30)
CAF-11, 12, 13 (or P-4, 5, 6)	20 "	(4x5=20)
CAF-14 (or P-7)	10 "	(2x5=10)

The above plan would tend toward using the classification procedures to get salaries which are not justified from a classification standpoint. The Department recognizes this and about two years ago increased the "authorization" for salary increases to 1-1/2 percent of the annual payroll and asked the bureaus to avoid using classification procedures for what should be cared for by administrative promotions.

Mr. Hendrickson as Director of Personnel for the Department recognizes the inequities of the present system. The following is quoted from his statement before the Appropriation Committee (1942 bill), January 6, 1941, the underlining being mine:

"Promotion

"The Department believes in an employee promotion policy which provides advancements for employees for meritorious service when consistent with budgetary allowances and good personnel practice. This means that employees are not promoted indiscriminately. Allowances for within-grade promotions during the fiscal year 1940 were limited by Department policy to 1 percent of the annual payroll for full-time permanent and emergency employees. For the current year, limitations are set for each appropriation by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with provisions in the 1941 Appropriation Act. Within-grade (administrative) promotions are based primarily upon efficiency rating, age of present salary, status of appropriations, and the 'average provision'. Grade-to-Grade promotions are made when employees are advanced to vacant positions of higher grade or when there is a substantial change in duties and responsibilities.

"A survey made prior to the beginning of the fiscal year 1940 revealed that a considerable number of Department employees, both Washington and field, had not received a grade or salary increase in from 4 to 15 years. Consequently, in order to insure a fair and equitable distribution of salary increases, the following policy was adopted: 'All employees eligible for an administrative promotion, and who have not received a grade or salary increase since prior to January 1, 1934, shall be considered for administrative promotions before administrative promotions of other employees will be approved.' Salary promotions were limited to one step except in unusually meritorious cases.

"For the fiscal year 1941, the Department, following the policy recommended by the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives and the instructions issued by the Bureau of the Budget, has set forth the following policy with regard to in-grade promotions: 'Only employees who are eligible for within-grade promotion by reason of efficiency rating and records and are covered by the following formula may receive a within-grade promotion:

'A. Eligible employees in grades having a minimum salary of $3,200, or above, who on June 30, 1940, have not had a promotion since June 30, 1935.

'B. Eligible employees in grades having a minimum salary of less than $3,200, who, on June 30, 1940, have not had a promotion since June 30, 1937.'

"No employee is allowed more than one step of administrative within-grade promotion during the fiscal year. The policy has since been amended to allow within-grade promotions to persons who have received promotions within the 5- or 3-year periods mentioned, but who for any reason subsequently received a salary decrease, provided they are eligible for such advancement by reason of efficiency rating or record.

"_This policy_ which has been strictly followed by the Department _has proven very rigid and inflexible in operation_. It has been impossible to give within-grade promotions to some very deserving employees who have had less than 3 or 5 years' government service, or to employees with more years of experience who are making important contributions to the work of the Department but who have had salary increases at sometime within these periods.

"Because of the care exercised in making promotions and the lack of available funds, the bureaus seldom use for within-grade promotions the total amount of money specified annually as the administrative limit for this purpose (1 percent of the payroll for full-time employees in the fiscal year 1940), 63 percent being the average proportion of the allowance used annually throughout the Department during the past two complete fiscal years....

"The sharp drop in administrative promotions for the current fiscal year is due primarily to the restrictions of the formula of the Committee on Appropriations of the House which unfortunately followed a fiscal year in which a strenuous effort was made by the Department to take care of many overdue promotions, to the detriment of many deserving advances on a more current basis. Because of these limitations it is doubtful if the amount determined to be available by the Bureau of the Budget for within-grade advancements can be used; such amounts can only be used if they result from savings in the cost of personal services, such as turnover."

(To be continued in next issue)

Note: Those of you who have access to Circular P. M. No. 105 of August 13, 1940, with its enclosures, and Bureau of the Budget Circular No. 364 of August 12, 1940, will find them interesting.

(Mr. Buell's next article will bring up to date promotion plans with a discussion of the new Ramspeck Bill, H. R. 1073, now quite sure of passage in Congress, and which will, providing appropriations therefor are made available, give promotions to those with adequate efficiency ratings as follows:

1 step within grade for employees with salaries up to $3200 per annum at intervals of 18 months

1 step within grade for employees with salaries above $3200 per annum at intervals of 3 years. - Ed.)

PRECIPITATION HIGH LIGHTS

By E. N. Munns, Washington

Members of the Forest Service know of some of the unusual precipitation conditions this past winter. But they may not know the national picture.

Louisiana has the heaviest annual precipitation of all the States. Nevada is the driest, closely followed by Arizona and New Mexico. For the past winter and spring, however, we find Louisiana receiving only its normal rainfall and Nevada receiving 35 percent more than its average, but look at Arizona and New Mexico: They have received 135 and 150 percent above their normals for this period. No wonder this year that deserts are blooming as never before seen by the white man.

This is the heaviest year of record in California, Nevada, Arizona, and New Mexico. The figures are surprising in themselves, since during May, when Nevada received 20 percent more than its normal rainfall, Arizona received 118 percent above the normal, and New Mexico received 286 percent above its normal precipitation or nearly 4 times the normal for the month of May. Water storage in the Southwest has now reached an all time high. The Roosevelt Reservoir has filled to capacity for the first time in 21 years and water spilled over the dam. Lake Mead on the Colorado has almost reached the top of Boulder Dam. Additional rains may make it also spill. The San Carlos Reservoir on the Gila, subject to much controversy, has 4 to 5 years' supply of water now available whereas last year it was dry.

This heavy precipitation in the West has not only resulted in abundant surface water, but it has increased ground waters. Since January, one well near Los Angeles has increased 30 feet and is reported to be still rising. This increase compares with a rise of 1.5 feet for the entire year of 1939 and of 2.5 feet for 1940. Wells near Tucson have risen from 5 to 15 feet, one well near Queen Creek having risen 65 feet. In west Texas wells average a 12-foot rise.

While the winter and spring rainfall has been heavy for all of the Western States, except the four Northwestern ones, the States in the eastern half of the United States have received generally less than their average normal amounts. Excluding Louisiana, Florida, and the Lake States, all the other States in this area have received 75 percent or less of the normal rainfall for the December to May period. May was particularly dry for the area south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. The average of all States in this area, including Florida, was 25 percent of the normal for the month, with South Carolina receiving only 13 percent and Mississippi 16 percent. The rains of early June helped to break the drought over much of the Ohio Valley States and actually caused some local floods, but scarcely laid the dust in either the Southeast or Northeast.

Many of us have sung "down under the hill," have talked glibly of Kentucky moonshine, and have joked about the wetness of Kentucky Colonels, but "how dry we are" is now the most-heard song in the blue-grass section. For, of all the Eastern States Kentucky has suffered the most from the drouth: its rainfall this past winter and spring is less than half the normal. At Louisville, it was only 32 percent of the expected. In the southern part of the State it was the driest May in 70 years. Streams were but 25 percent of the normal, with some as low as 9 percent. Municipalities and industries have experienced severe water shortages.

Up until the June rains, 1941 had been the driest spring of record in West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the second driest of record in Indiana, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England. We have had the driest May of record in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and South Carolina, and the second driest in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi.

The drouth has shown itself in streamflow and in wells, and reservoirs have dropped to low levels. Streams in Nebraska and Upper Mississippi Valley ranged downward to 12 and 15 percent of the normal flow. Streams in the Southeast averaged 35 to 60 percent of normal; the James River only 32 percent. In the Gulf States, streams averaged from 24 to 45 percent, Pearl River having only 27 percent. Water in wells dropped during May from a few feet up to 8 and 10, approaching stages obtaining in the great drouth of 1926. Reservoirs in the Adirondacks are filled to only 50 percent of normal capacities. Normally those in Maine are full in the spring; this year they are only two-thirds filled. The Tennessee Valley storage reservoirs are only 60 percent filled.

What does the shortage mean in terms of industry? Steel mills use water in cooling processes, tons and tons of it. Low water means also warm water, and each degree of added warmth means slower production. A frantic search for new and cool water is underway. Water has almost been unavailable for some industries, and industrial purifying plants have worked overtime because with decreased flow there is a concentration of acidity and wastes in the polluted water.

What does the shortage mean to those dependent on underground waters? Much of the cooling water for theatres, stores, etc., comes from wells. Water levels in these wells has decreased markedly. Some cities have already been forced to go back to normal indoor temperatures. Others may have to before the year is out. Cities pumping water from wells have gone on short rations. Some smaller towns have had to haul water. Railroads have had to haul water for some of their siding tanks. Farmers have had to deepen their wells and many are now hauling water, some of it of low quality, for both domestic and livestock needs.

What does this mean in terms of hydroelectric power? For the Eastern States, there have been lost about one billion kilowatt-hours of electrical energy. This is equivalent to 40 percent of the total hydroelectric power generation in this area during May 1940. To meet this loss in available power, steam generation has increased greatly and old plants, some steam units almost obsolete, have been put into use. The situation is bad enough where storage water is available for power production: it is worse where plants such as in the Piedmont section depend upon the run of the river for power. Whereas storage permits the accumulation of water and so helps maintain the production of power, the use of streamflow reduces power production greatly when streams are low. Without the help of the TVA, many companies would be in a bad way. Competing power companies, stimulated by the Federal Power Commission, have pooled their resources and built interconnecting lines to meet defense production needs. Heavy curtailments of domestic power consumption have been made and some communities reduced almost to the blackout stage.

Truly the lack of water may be as serious as too much! Had not the early June rains relieved the situation, we would have faced a national disaster. The rains have relieved but not yet cured the situation. Drouth can still become a catastrophe in 1941.

TO BREAK THE CYCLE OF DESTRUCTIVE CUTTING IN LAKE STATES HARDWOODS

Public hearings were held in June on House Bill No. 3793 introduced by Representative Hook of Michigan. (A similar bill, S. 1131, has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Brown, also of Michigan.) The purpose of the Bill is to acquire timber and land in northern Wisconsin and Michigan for the National Forests, to provide for the orderly utilization of critical northern hardwood forest areas. These timberlands would be added to the National Forests. Acquisition is aimed at those lands that under present conditions are likely to be destructively logged over. Provision is also made for the establishment of cooperative sustained yield units.

The Bill contemplates purchase up to 1½ million acres of northern hardwood timberlands at a cost of not to exceed $30,000,000. Funds would be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and repaid over a 40-year period with not more than 3 percent interest. It is estimated by Region 9, which has developed the basis for the Bill, that approximately 1,300,000 acres can be purchased with this amount. About 65 percent would be selectively cut over, with the rest about equally divided between virgin and logged-over forest lands.

The loan and interest would be repaid from National Forest receipts in Michigan and Wisconsin, including the stumpage returns from acquired lands. These lands would be put under permanent management on a selective cutting basis.

The Bill has aroused much interest which, as indicated by the hearings, is generally very favorable.

HAZE CUTTER REVEALS THE SMOKES

A haze-cutting filter that under favorable conditions removes from 50 to 70 percent of atmospheric haze, revealing otherwise invisible smokes, is a recent product of the inventive mind of George Byram of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station. The device is based on the fact that atmospheric haze or "air-light" is strongly plane polarized in directions approximately at right angles to the sun and can be partially eliminated by a polarizing screen. Light from most smokes is only slightly polarized, hence such smokes show up plainly when the surrounding polarized air-light is removed.

A color filter is usually used in combination with the polarizing screen. A deep red filter reveals the most detail in photographic work. For direct visual perception of distant objects a light red or orange filter is most satisfactory. For smokes no color filter at all or an amethyst (blue and red transmitting) filter may be best, as the polarizing screen has a tendency to change the color of many smokes to a bright bluish tinge. The use of the screen and filter is restricted to certain directions with respect to the sun and is ineffective on cloudy days or to penetrate fog, and its efficiency is lowered on very hazy days.

Distant mountain peaks photographed through the haze cutter on panchromatic film show as much detail (if not more) than is shown on infra red film with a red filter. From Mt. Mitchell in North Carolina, high cirrus clouds almost 350 miles away in western Kentucky showed up plainly in panchromatic film, and only the curvature of the earth prevented a greater visual (or photographic) range.

The haze cutter shows considerable promise in the detection of forest fires from high mountain lookout points. Arrangements have been made with the Washington Office Division of Fire Control for Byram to give the haze cutter a thorough test in the West, where it is expected to be even more efficient than in the East. He will visit a number of lookout points, probably in Regions 1, 5, and 6, in July. As usual there are some kinks to iron out--and the lookout must still see the smokes--but the device is well on its way to becoming another usefull research contribution to more effective fire control. (Adapted by K. P. Davis from a report of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station)

MORE PRAISE FOR "NEW FOREST FRONTIERS"

H. S. Newins, Director of the School of Forestry, University of Florida, writes to Secretary Wickard:

"We are taking this occasion to express our appreciation to the United States Department of Agriculture for the excellent contribution of the Forest Service in your Miscellaneous Publication No. 414 entitled 'New Forest Frontiers for Jobs, Permanent Communities, A Stronger Nation.'

"We particularly compliment your office upon the excellent method of presenting this important subject.

"The well selected illustrations contained in this publication are about as near to a visual educational lecture as can possibly be obtained in any printed release.

"The subjects are well chosen and are so diversified as to have included practically every phase of the profession of forestry.

"We are particularly impressed with the brief but pertinent comment as the Foreword to the publication of Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief of the Forest Service, and likewise with the captions accompaning the various illustrations and the brief comment upon the concluding page 76.'

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M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work for the Department, is sending copies of this publication to all Directors of Extension. In his letter of transmittal he says:

"We enclose a copy of 'New Forest Frontiers,' a Forest Service bulletin just off the press which points to the importance of the forest in the industrial and agricultural economy of the Nation. We feel that this publication is very timely, as it pictures the vital importance of maintaining fullest production of our forest resources.

"We are anxious that a wide distribution be made of this publication and have obtained a sufficient quantity from the Forest Service to supply you with copies for your county agents and a few for placing in the hands of key farmers in each county..."

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"'New Forest Frontiers' has just arrived here and I want to take my hat off and salute everyone who had anything to do with that publication, that aided it. It is TOPS in theme, elaborations, tone, and finish. I can't find anything wrong with it. Those 76 pages are worth more than the 76,000 I have perhaps read on the subject. They should produce ACTION, and I suppose that's why we publish. Could a bottle of old Forester whiskey be wrapped in a copy of New Forest Frontiers and be sent to _______________? (Deleted by the Censor. - Ed.)

No reply is expected. I just want the pleasure of complimenting the master minds and aids who conceived and put through Misc. Pub. No. 414 in its really tasty and nourishing form.

(H. T. Gisborne, Northern Rocky Mountain Experiment Station)

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"Today I had an opportunity of getting at my reading basket and found there your 'New Forest Frontiers'. I cannot refrain from writing to you expressing my reaction.

"In my opinion this is the finest publication of the Forest Service that I know of. Not only is it highly interesting but it tells the story in a forceful and convincing way. The material is so attractive that it would be difficult for anyone who happens to open the front cover to refrain from going through the entire pamphlet."

(T. W. Norcross, Washington Office)

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

Concentrated rations suitable for use with mobile fire suppression crews will be stocked in the Region 1 Spokane Warehouse this summer. These will be known as "stampede rations" and will be made up in about 10-pound sacks. One unit will consist of four sacks of rations suitable for four men for three days. Two units (8 sacks) will be placed in each shipping box. The rations contain over 6,000 calories per man day and are properly balanced for vitamins.

The name "stampede rations" was derived by Region 1 from the first big gold rush in Alaska. As prospectors heard of a new find they stampeded to the reported location. Each prospector had a complete pack of light-weight concentrated grub (rations to us), a coffee pot and frying pan, and a shovel and gold pan hanging near the door of his cabin. The prospector was prepared and ready to go instantly. So can the fire fighter be prepared to go and to stay on the fire for at least three days without needing additional supplies.

In the late fall those items which will not keep until the following fire season will be removed from the sacks.

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During 1940, Region 6 planted nearly 1,000 acres with deposits made by timber purchasers under the Knutson-Vandenberg Act. That Region has now expended about $32,000 of such deposits in planting a total of over 3,100 acres of sale areas, including about 350 acres replanted. If they do not get good new stands of Douglasfir one way, they get them in another, thanks to their collections of deposits from purchasers. Also, the Region stole a leaf out of R-8's book, and winter planted on the Siuslaw (between rains). To do that, the stock had to be shipped from the Wind River Nursery in November, and remained in excellent condition in the heeling-in beds until it was gradually used in the field planting job. The ground in the Nursery freezes. That at the lower elevations on the west side of the Siuslaw normally does not, and is certainly moist during the winter.

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Trees were planted and dedicated at the memorial grove at the Monument Nursery, Pike National Forest, on June 15 for three members of the Region 2 organization who have died during the past year — Joel I. Buckner (Fiscal Agent); Carl H. Gepfarth (Roosevelt Forest); and Alva von der Linde (retired).

The memorial grove at the Monument Nursery, started on May 30, 1921, now contains 66 blue spruce, white fir, and other tree species, commemorating the memory of Forest Officers of R-2. The trees originally planted have now reached a height of 15 to 20 feet.

A FOREST MEMORIAL

"The first unit of what will ultimately be a 125,000-tree memorial forest to the Confederate soldiers of North Carolina has been completed in the Pisgah National Forest in western North Carolina. When completed the forest will comprise 125 acres of spruce trees. One tree will be planted for each soldier from the Old North State who fought with the Southern forces.

"North Carolina supplied approximately one-fourth the entire strength of the Confederate Army. The planting of the memorial trees is under the supervision of H. B. Bosworth, Supervisor of the Pisgah National Forest. Most of the work is being done by CCC enrollees. The completed unit contains thirty acres and has 30,000 trees. It will take at least six months to complete planting the remaining 95,000 trees.

"An agreement for the development of the memorial was made between Joseph C. Kircher of Atlanta, Georgia, Regional Forester of the United States Forest Service, and Mrs. Ethel Harris Fisher of Asheville, President of the North Carolina division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

"The sites selected for the planting are along the Blue Ridge Parkway between Devil's Courthouse and Tennessee Gap." ("The New York Times," May 18, 1941)

IDIOSYNCRASIES

People who talk to themselves normally are regarded as just a trifle goofy. A person engaged in an animated conversation unexplained by any visible auditor quickly excites the curiosity of all observers. So--what is the status of a person who writes letters to himself; as is now the frequent case under present Forest Service procedure. For instance--A letter is addressed to Mr. W. L. Dutton, c/o Forest Service, Portland. It begins: "Dear Walt." It ends: "W. L. Duttor, Chief, Division of Range Management" By --------Acting. Where does that leave Walt? - L.F.K.

RARE BIRD

Wisconsin now has a new feathered resident. When a Forest Ranger of the Chequamegon National Forest and Herbert Ochsner of the Division of Timber Management observed a yellow headed woodpecker recently while on a timber sale, their curiosity was aroused. A wildlife expert pronounced the bird an arctic three-toed woodpecker. Field mer of the Milwaukee museum verified the conclusion. This species of bird is very rare, and it is the first time that it has ever been seen in Wisconsin. (From "Fur - Fish - Game," July 1941)

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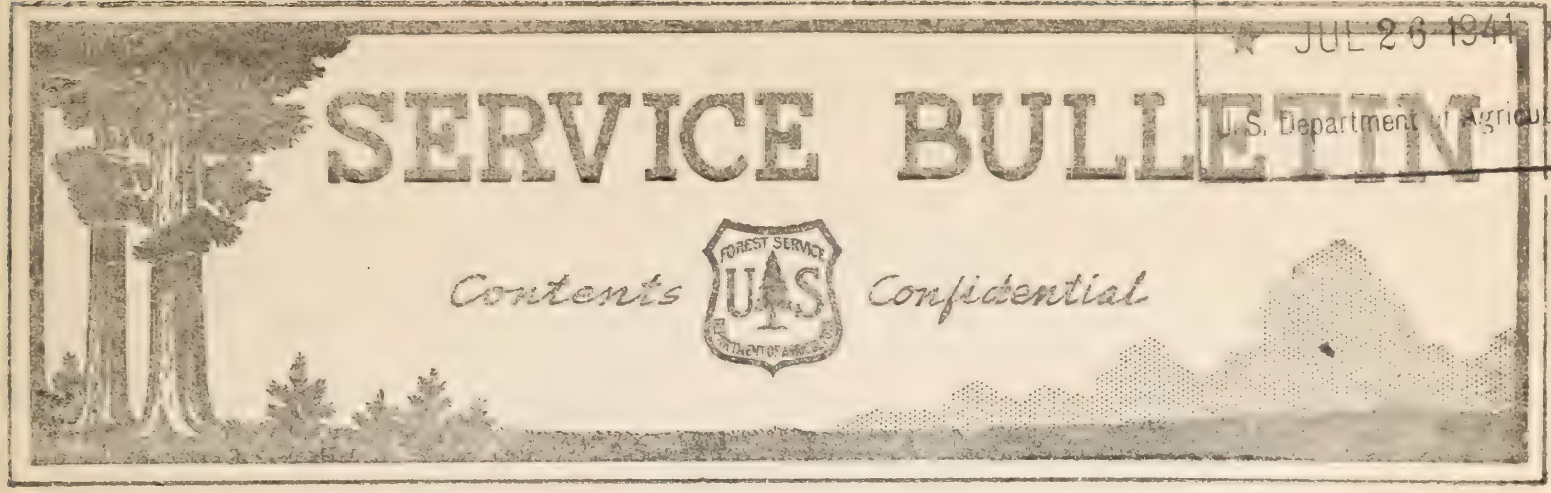

SERVICE BULLETIN

Contents Confidential

Vol. XXV No. 15 Washington, D. C. July 21, 1941

TIMBERLINE LODGE AS A GOING CONCERN

By F. V. Horton, R. 6

Way back in the pre-NIRA, WPA, CCC period, Region 6 in the regular routine of recreation planning made a plan for the Mount Hood area which included, high on the shoulder of Oregon's highest and most accessible mountain, a site for a resort. Although the planners saw clearly the future need for a focal point of recreational use in the Timberline Zone, it's a pretty safe bet that none of them had the remotest idea that within a few years there would be on the selected spot a government owned building of the size and magnificence of the present Timberline Lodge. But there it is, although not exactly as we would have had it had we been the only organization involved. It is bigger, finer, and more unique than anything we would have built. Maybe this is all right. Maybe our minds were too small.

Probably it is no overstatement to say that had it not been for the personal knowledge, interest, and downright enthusiasm of State WPA Director, E. J. Griffith, we would not have had the Lodge at all. We wish to acknowledge his untiring efforts and give him wholehearted credit. At the same time and teamed with him was Regional Forester C. J. Buck, with equal vision, interest, and a tremendous background in Western outdoor recreation.

Well, to short cut a lot of correspondence and conferences, the Lodge became a WPA project with a lot of smaller projects attached thereto. We built the road, drew the plans (and redrew them). The Mount Hood Development Association, a non-profit organization, furnished cash money to pay for some things which couldn't be financed from Federal funds, and so we have "Timberline Lodge - - sponsored by the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, built by Works Progress Administration labor, and financed by Federal appropriations combined with locally subscribed private contributions - -". The job furnished 760,000 man hours of labor at a time when furnishing labor was a priority governmental function, and we have something tangible to show for it -- a government owned and managed building on government ground. The WPA people have made this statement - "This project was undertaken primarily to provide employment for a number of skills that could not be used readily on ordinary projects."

A whole book could be written about the workers on this job - about the wood sculptors, the rug makers, the seamstresses, the blacksmiths and all the other craftsmen. The people of Oregon built something with their own hands, out of materials from their own fields and forests, and there it is to see and to enjoy, and if you don't think they do enjoy it, remember that over 250,000 people went to see it during the first 18 months it was open. These were in the main the people who built the Lodge.

Now when the Lodge was built came the problem of an operating company. A group of local Portland businessmen pooled their thought, organized a company, raised around $40,000 to buy dishes, linen, etc., hired a manager and staff, and the Lodge was open for business. These businessmen of Portland hope to get their money back, but no one hopes to get rich out of the Lodge enterprise. The company holds a 10 year permit which provides a $250 per year ground rental, plus 80 percent of the net annual profits derived from operating the business during the preceding calendar year - provided, however, that none of these net profits shall be paid the government or withdrawn as profits by the permittee until the company's investment and the bonds issued by the Mount Hood Development Association have been liquidated.

The entire burden of operating cost and maintenance is put on the permittee and net profit is defined as gross income from the business less operation, maintenance, repair charges, taxes, cost of replacement of equipment, interest at 6 percent on the Mount Hood Development Association's bonds, and expenditures for betterment and improvements which must be approved by the Regional Forester if they exceed $1,000 in any one year. Provision is made in the permit whereby, after the costs of operation, maintenance, interest on the permittee's investment and on the bonds are paid, the amount remaining shall be applied pro rata to the liquidation of the permittee's investment and title to the equipment installed by the permittee shall be vested in the United States. There are six pages of the permit, but the foregoing are the essentials. Of course, the government reserves the right to regulate services and rates. The intent of the permit as written is eventually to wipe out by liquidation all private investment. So far, there have been no net profits for distribution. The enterprise is just about breaking even.

The operating company also holds an annual permit for the operation of the ski lift. This really is a subsidiary permit and a part of the Lodge enterprise. Again all costs of maintenance and operation are put on the permittee and the same split of net profit made. Rates on the ski lift are specified in the permit at 35¢ a single trip, 50¢ per round trip, three trips for $1.00, daily pass $2.00, and a seven day unlimited ticket at $12.00. We think for a 5,000 foot chair lift these prices are pretty reasonable. Anyway, there is always a long waiting line-up on good week ends.

It's pretty difficult to compare the prices at Timberline Lodge with other places. There is nothing to compare them with. It is probably safe to say that taking into account appointments and accommodations the prices are no higher than for the same services in the best hotels in the West. Compared with resort hotels out here, Timberline Lodge prices are lower. Admittedly, $3.50 per night is not a "poor man's" price, but $2.00 doesn't seem to be beyond reach of anyone who has the wherewithal to get to the Lodge. We wish we could get the prices down still lower, and maybe will someday, but it can't be done right now and keep the enterprise solvent.

There are 44 rooms available for guests with 79 beds, and a dormitory capacity for 62 people. Prices for rooms are:

8	rooms	@/$3.50	single	$5.00	double
24	"	4.00	"	6.00	"
2	"	5.00	"	7.00	"
3	"	6.00	"	6.00	"
4	"	10.00	"	10.00	"
3	"	12.00	"	12.00	"

Dormitories - $2.00

Twenty-six rooms, in which there are 72 beds, are used for employees. Part of this space was originally designed as dormitories at $1.50 per day per person, but the employees have to be quartered on the premises. The dormitories, of which there are 10, have nine baths. The proportion of $2.00 rooms is pretty high, and there is constant pressure on the part of the operator to reduce this ratio, particularly in the summer. But we feel we should stick to the present schedule, at least for the present. We hope some day to build an addition to the Lodge where we can furnish bunks for the 50¢ per night trade.

You can get a breakfast of hot cakes, syrup and coffee for 35¢, or fruit juice, cereal and coffee for 55¢. Probably the same at a drug store downtown would be about 25¢ and 35¢ respectively.

For lunch, you can get a hamburger sandwich and a cup of coffee for 35¢, or for example - lamb pot pie and coffee for 60¢, which includes a vegetable, potatoes, and home-made rolls.

For dinner, you can go it a la carte from $1.05 for soup, entree, dessert, and drink, and up to $2.00 for the works. During the skiing season there is always the skier's special at 35¢, which is really a meal. Not so much choice on this, but lots of good nourishing food. Of course there is no upper limit on costs if you go in for suites of rooms, ski rentals, gadgets at the store, and fancy eats.

Looking at the layout from the viewpoint of the man on the street, here is about the way it lines up. You can live at Timberline Lodge, have a bath every day and three square meals for $3.75 per day. Or, here is what you can do. Take a bus from downtown Portland, go up the Columbia Gorge around the Mount Hood Loop (173 miles), ride on the ski lift, have lunch, dinner, private room with bath, breakfast and luncheon the next day, and return to Portland for $17.75.

The Lodge does furnish a free headquarters for hordes of mountain climbers. They use it (that is, the lower or ski lobby) as an assembly point for the climb up Mount Hood. They eat their lunches, rest in the comfortable [illegible] of the fireplaces and make use of the sanitation facilities all free of charge. Literally thousands of people climb Mount Hood from Timberline Lodge each year. This lower or ski lobby is, of course, the most used part of the Lodge and to some of us the most important. Here in winter the thousands of skiers congregate and make full use of the free shelter, sanitation, and first aid. We could write a book about this free accommodation for the "lower income groups."

Now the things to do around Timberline Lodge in summer are mainly hiking, climbing, and just looking at the scenery. That is to say, just the ordinary things that people do when they "go to the mountains." Anyone who wants to get right down to cases can drive his own car to Alpine Forest Camp, just a short hike from Timberline Lodge and camp out just as they do in hundreds of other places. Alpine Forest Camp is developed with camp spots, tables, stoves, sanitation facilities, and running water. The camper here has access to all the inspirational values available to the guest in the Lodge [illegible] matter of fact the presence of the Lodge affords additional free facilities not generally found near forest camps. The Lodge itself with its wood carvings, pictures, architectural uniqueness, its free lobby, and terraces makes a fine "place to go" for Mr. Average Citizen even if he doesn't occupy a room with bath and live on "Timberline Special" steaks.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROMOTIONS

By Crawford R. Buell, Washington

(Continued from July 7 issue)

The article in the previous issue gave information concerning the actions by the Bureau of the Budget and the House Appropriations Committee leading up to the latest Budget Bureau plan which was introduced by Representative Ramspeck on January 3, 1941, as H. R. 1073.

H. R. 1073, an amendment to the Classification Act of 1923, provides for changes in the formula of salary increases as a substitute for the "Budget Bureau Formula" and for the "Appropriation Committee Formula." This bill provides for automatic promotions to the next higher salary step within the grade following the completion of:

CAF-1 to 10, inclusive,	18 months	(that is, persons with salary steps of $60 and $100)
CAF-11 and up,	30 months	(salary steps of $200 and $250)

These increases would be granted in line with the following additional provisions:

(1) Those below the middle step of the grade must have an efficiency rating of "good" or better.

(2) Those at or above the middle step must have an efficiency rating of better than "good."

(3) Service and conduct of such employee must be certified by Head of the Department, etc., as being otherwise satisfactory.

The Heads of Departments are authorized to make additional within-grade promotions of not to exceed one step in any one case and within each time period, such promotions to be made in recognition of "special meritorious service." This makes it theoretically possible for an employee to be advanced twice as rapidly as under the general plan. Promotions in this category with reasons, therefore, shall be reported to the Civil Service Commission which shall make a consolidated report to Congress.

A further significant change is proposed by H. R. 1073 in section 4 where it amends the grades CAF-14 and 15 and P-7 and 8 by providing for salary steps of $250 each instead of $500 as now provided, the maximum and minimum salaries remaining the same. This would result in increasing the length of time to reach the top of the grade.

Under H. R. 1073 promotions would not be limited by the average of the grade provision but the time element would result in the number of years required to reach the top of grade as follows:

CAF-1 to 10 ($3,500) inclusive,	9 years	(6x1½=9)
CAF-11 and up (or P-4 and up)	10 "	(4x2½=10)

[No mention is made of the "average of the grade" provision in this act but both the Appropriation Committee and the Budget Bureau recognize that mention is unnecessary; that any statement in an appropriation act which called for the present average of the grade provision would be ruled out as being contrary to the intent of H. R. 1073]

The following are excerpts from the Budget Bureau report of September, 1940, entitled **"A Salary Advancement Plan For the Federal Service:"**

"C. Causes of Inequities in Salary Advancement

"After receiving the Committee's request, the Bureau of the Budget made a survey of the facts regarding salary advancement in the departments and agencies of the government at the close of the fiscal year 1939. This study confirmed the impression that there has been widespread differences in the opportunities for salary advancements and inconsistencies in the manner in which such increases had been handled among various departments and agencies.

"These differences and inequities are the result of at least four different factors. (1) There are large groups of employees, notably in the postal service, who receive the benefits of statutory, automatic promotions, and who thus have much more liberal opportunity for salary advancement than employees in other departments for whom Congress has not yet passed definite promotion legislation. (2) Among the departments and agencies whose employees are not subject to statutory promotion plans, there have been wide differences in the approach taken by administrators to the salary advancement problem. In some agencies a very conservative attitude has been taken toward salary advancement, and seldom have specific amounts been sought for this purpose. In other agencies, especially the newer and more rapidly expanding organizations operating under large lump sum appropriations, exceedingly liberal salary advancement policies have been followed notwithstanding the fact that funds for such purposes were neither requested nor allowed. (3) The Bureau of the Budget has in the past not always followed consistent practices in handling requests for allowances for salary advancements. (4) In appropriation bills there have been differences in the method of treatment of the salary advancement question for different departments and even within a department there have been special benefits accorded to certain groups which were not applied to all employees."

Chapter II states that uniformity should be stressed among the objectives of any proposed salary advancement plan and, I quote:

"Uniformity carries with it, however, an inevitable limiting of administrative discretion. Discretion in granting salary advancement is considered by many administrators as an essential prerequisite to the full utilization of the incentive value of promotions. Freedom of administrative discretion is the antithesis of formula; yet freedom of discretion may be the parent of inequities in administration.

"When dealing with units as large as the Federal establishment, the achievement of equitable treatment for all employees should not be left to the personal discretion of administrators, nor can the hands of those individuals responsible for carrying on enormous governmental programs be tied by a formula so rigid that it cannot be adapted to the varying needs of particular circumstances. The problem of formulating recommendations for making salary advancements, therefore, calls for a compromise between complete freedom of administrative action and the complete automaticity of a rigid formula."

Report No. 533 of the House Committee on the Civil Service, dated May 13, 1941, included a statement from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget along the lines already quoted and cites other objectives of H. R. 1073 in addition to that of uniformity in salary advancement policies mentioned. Some of these are:

1. To promote economy and efficiency.

2. To recognize superior work, to provide incentives for better performance, and to improve morale.

3. To remove present inequalities in administration of salary advancement.

4. To afford equal opportunity for all employees under Classification Act to attain top salaries of grade - efficiency rating, etc., permitting.

H. R. 1073 has been passed by both Houses and has gone to conference in order to iron out minor amendments. The bill carries no appropriation. That will have to be provided in separate legislation. The forecast is that it will be in the next deficiency bill in August or September.

CONTROL OF WHAT?

By William Mollenhauer, Jr., Allegheny Forest Experiment Station

In the March 31 Service Bulletin Mr. Jerome Dahl gives a picture of what can be done in the line of extermination when we set our minds to it. Although rather amateurish when compared to our efforts as directed against other humans, still we must admit it is a rather satisfying picture of efficient slaughter.

And then I settle back and begin to wonder, WHY?

The opening paragraph of the article states, "One of the major activities on the Prairie States Forestry Project during the winter months, particularly in the northern States, is rodent (rabbit) control," so I assume these hunts are primarily to protect tree plantations, etc., from jack rabbit depredations.

In reading the data of the hunt I wonder just how well such hunts accomplish the objective of control, and I also wonder what is meant by control?

During the 1940-41 season (to February 15, 1941, 50 more hunts expected) along with 50,254 jacks, the hunt killed 181 foxes and 7 coyotes. Since State Director A. L. Ford states that, "The fox is known to be one of the principal natural enemies of the jack rabbit," and since the coyote is certainly as good or a better control, we killed 188 excellent control units. In actual figures we would probably be safe in allotting a minimum of one jack per week to each control, making a total of 9,776 jacks annually for the 188, or about one-fifth of our total bag of jacks. And all of these might have gone to the making of additional marketable fox furs, instead of which we wiped out both the food and the fur-bearer, apparently with no thought other than to achieve the greatest possible extermination at least cost.

By this type of hunt we not only disturb any chance of securing a natural balance, but by exterminating both the fur-bearing fox and his natural food, the jack rabbit, we deteriorate or ruin a natural and self-perpetuating high value resource.

Wouldn't a more logical approach be to conduct a survey of possible rabbit food supply, estimate the number of rabbits that could be supported by this supply without danger to valuable growth and the number of foxes needed to secure control of these rabbits - then organize hunts to reduce the rabbits to this number prohibiting fox hunting altogether during these shoots and restricting trapping wherever the rabbits are beyond the control point?

It seems to me that the Forest Service and other agencies should have reached a point where we base our control projects on a careful evaluation of specific and related data which includes enough ecological information to assure that the project will not degenerate into a useless slaughter which defeats its own ends and winds up with a cure worse than the original disease.

Personally, I'm getting awfully tired of control projects which exterminate coyotes to protect lambs, then exterminate prairie dogs to protect the grass for the lambs, and finally wind up by plowing under the lambs to protect the range. To paraphrase Ellery Foster, why not take first things first?

(We felt it might be well to clarify some of the points brought up in Mr. Mollenhauer's article; so we asked the PSFP to let us have their ideas on the subject. The following article is their reply.- Ed.)

COMMENTARY ON MOLLENHAUER'S ARTICLE "CONTROL OF WHAT?"

By E. L. Perry, Prairie States Forestry Project

If Mollenhauer's criticism of the killing of the foxes and coyotes is directed at the Forest Service, he misinterpreted State Director Ford's letter, which forms the basis of Dahl's article. Ford's letter was to his District men and pointed out the fact that Mollenhauer stresses - that the foxes and coyotes which were killed incidental to the rabbit hunts were in themselves good "controllers" of the rabbit population.

However, the Forest Service has no control over these hunts other than the power of suggestion. The hunters are private persons hunting on private land, and as long as farmers believe that foxes catch chickens and coyotes kill lambs, the chances are pretty good that they will shoot them on sight. As far as we are concerned, we would vastly prefer that they leave all predatory animals alone; we need all the help that we can get in the control of rabbits.

This brings up the other feature of Mollenhauer's discussion, which I am afraid reveals a not too intimate acquaintanceship with the durability of the western jack rabbit. Few people out here have any fear - or hope, as the case may be - that the jack rabbit is going to be exterminated, no matter what we do about it. People have been fighting him with every known means of destruction since the Plains were settled up, but to date have been remarkably unsuccessful in achieving anything that remotely resembles extermination. In the meantime he goes cheerily about the business of girdling valuable trees and helping himself to the farmers' crops.

The 50 thousand rabbits reported by Ford may seem like a large kill, but compared with the total rabbit population of South Dakota it is insignificant. Also, I suppose that I ought to go on and confess that it is even significant compared with the total number that we are directly or indirectly responsible for getting killed. The great bulk of the rabbits which we help shuffle off this mortal coil are poisoned; these hunts get the publicity merely because they are more spectacular.

Unless we could educate the jack rabbit to relish only such noxious plants as bindweed and Russian thistle, I am afraid it would be a little hard to promote the idea of a jack rabbit-fox economy in this section. I cannot recall at the moment how many millions of dollars jack rabbits are supposed to cost the Plains farmers annually, but it would take an awful lot of fox pelts to compensate for the loss. Whether or not we should be concerned regarding what happens to the farmers' crops, we are vitally concerned over the survival of the trees we plant. Even while using the very best control methods so far devised our losses of trees are enormous; without such control the Project would be a failure, at least in many areas.

DANVILLE COMMUNITY FOREST RECORDS

Story IX - A New Way To Market Forest Products

By Ernest O. Buhler, R. 3

In the early days, the committee in charge of the Community Forest in Danville, New Hampshire, was on the alert to devise new ways to increase the income from its property. One of these new methods was the tree auction.

The first one was held in 1824. There were about ten of these auctions, or vendues as they were called, with net returns amounting to about $1,500. Often the notice of the vendues specified that a certain amount of "decaying wood" or "old wood and timber" was to be sold, indicating that some consideration was given to leaving the more healthy and vigorous growth. Another evidence of woods care or insight into human nature was given by the provision in the articles of vendue that timber broken down in cutting the trees purchased was not to be taken away. In the auctions individual trees or groups of trees were auctioned off.

It may seem peculiar that these pioneers, living in a timbered country, should buy individual standing trees and pay good money for them when they undoubtedly had standing timber of their own. There were several reasons for this, some of which might be as follows:

The auction was a social event where everybody got together to gossip and visit. People brought their lunch along and the Parsonage Committee as an added attraction distributed spirits. In the record for 1830, for instance, appears this notation "Paid for venduing the income of the parsonage and wood and timber on the same, and spirits $1.22."

At one vendue there is a record of over 100 sales, most of them for single trees and continuing the most of two days. There was also a demand in those days for mast trees. These were particularly straight, tall, and extra well tapered trees used for masts on sailing vessels. These trees were scarce and thus sought for. The parsonage lands undoubtedly contained some of them. Aside from these inducements, there was also the desire to help the church treasury.

The following letter to John Page, son of the Reverend Mr. John Page, their first minister, shows that the parsonage committee was on its toes in all respects, even to the extent of practicing modern brush-disposal methods.

"To John Page of Danville,

"You are hereby notified that the time has expired which was allowed to you to remove the wood and timbers purchased by you on the 9th of April 1847 from David Cass, Wm. Boyt and Grace Dimond, as a Parsonage Committee and the undersigned are advised that you now have no right to enter upon said land to remove said wood and timbers.

"You will be permitted to remove said wood and timber at the earliest practicable time by your indemnifying the town for the damage occasioned by the wood and timber remaining upon said land after the time allowed to you to remove it.

"You are notified that the brush and waste wood now on the land adjoining that from which your purchase was to be taken will be burnt within ten days from the present time the same being necessary to be done by the Committee.

"Suthen Hoyt) Parsonage Committee
)
)

"Danville
"August 22, 1848"

WHY DON'T WE?

W. I. Hutchinson of Region 5 writes:

"Elizabeth Pitt's story in the May 26 Service Bulletin, entitled 'Do You Have a Favorite Tree?' will I'm sure touch a responsive chord in the California and other Western Regions, many of which are already collecting information on unusual and historic trees for the American Forestry Association. Your footnote suggesting that an outstanding tree, or trees, be located on each National Forest reminds us that this Region took considerable trouble to prepare a special form for the recording of such data and sent it to Washington with the request that it be made standard for the Service. The reply was that 'Research feels that the purpose of the form is rather special and does not see the need for making it standard.' Why don't you folks get together back there?"

WHAT! ANIMALS, TOO?

With this world turned topsy-turvy and humanity seemingly bent on self-destruction; with misfortune, sorrow, agony, anguish, grief, misery and privation staring us in the face, there is little wonder we poor mortals should become afflicted with mental aberration. So when Keith McKee came in from a field trip and reported ducks swimming in a shelterbelt I was moved to compassion. When he came in from a later trip and reported ground squirrels climbing trees, I thought it was almost time to take action. But now we have pictures showing rabbit damage to trees seven feet from the ground indicating tree-climbing rabbits, and recently I was called upon to capture a beaver on the lawn of the State Hospital, which is the highest point of ground surrounding Jamestown. With the animals going haywire too, it is time we viewed things with alarm. - Auburn S. Coe, N. Dak., in "Plains Forester," June.

THE EDITOR DISCOVERS

A new Office of Information Field Service is being set up by the Department of Agriculture. The principal functions of this new unit will be:

(1) Keep the Secretary informed on the total information operation of the Department in the field as the Director of Information now keeps him informed on the total information operation of the Department in Washington; (2) in cooperation with the field information officers of the Department's agencies and of the State Agricultural Extension Services, arranging for the preparation and distribution of information materials reporting the services carried on by groups of Departmental agencies. The aim will be to enable citizens to make most effective use of combinations of Departmental services.

The unit will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. Duncan Wall, formerly Chief of Field Contact in the Information Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who will become Assistant Director of Information.

The field men who have been selected, and the region each will serve, are:

Harold Ballou, formerly of FSA, at Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, for the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine.

Judd Wyatt, formerly of FCA, at Raleigh, North Carolina, for the States of North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Porter Hedge, formerly of AAA, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the States of Wisconsi Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota.

Bentley Mackay, formerly of AAA, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, for the States of Lou Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

F. E. Charles, formerly of SCS, at Lincoln, Nebraska, for the States of Nebra Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Montana.

Joe Storm, formerly of AAA, at Amarillo, Texas, for the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, and Colorado.

Louis Burgess, formerly of AAA, at San Francisco, California, for the States of California, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Mr. Burgess will be assisted by C. A. Bond, formerly special assistant to the USDA Coordinator at Amarillo.

Field headquarters have not as yet been established.

Work which the field information service will carry on will not replace any of the work now being done by field information offices of the individual Department agencies.

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Comments regarding the Forest Service publication "New Forest Frontiers" have been received from two former Chiefs of the Service, as follows:

"NEW FOREST FRONTIERS is a dandy. I don't know how many copies you can print, but this publication ought to be in the library of every high school in the United States, every university, and a lot of the grammar schools as well. Young and old will read it who couldn't be reached except by pictures."

- GP

(How about G.P's suggestion? -Ed.)

"This is to thank you for sending to me a copy of New Forest Frontiers. This is a magnificent document. It is comprehensive in scope; the material is admirably arranged; the illustrations exceptionally fine; and the text clear and simple. I congratulate you and your colleagues with all my heart."

- Henry S. Graves.

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Dedication of a private forestry reforestation project covering almost 130,000 acres of logged off lands in the Grays Harbor country of Washington was described in the "Montesano Vidette" (Montesano, Washington) for June 19. The project - the Clemons tree farm, named for a pioneer logger of the district, - was started by the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company on ground which forest engineers, under the direction of W. H. Price, manager of the reforestation division of the Company, have proven suitable for the growing of trees. Major efforts will be devoted to Douglas Fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar, the kinds now being used in Grays Harbor mills. Six lookout stations, one operated by the State and the others by the farm itself, will be used to detect fires. A comprehensive road system, fire trucks, and radio and telephone communication will link the 130,000 acres together. This tree farm is believed to be the largest one of its kind where planting, cultivation, protection from fire, and ultimate harvesting are definitely being undertaken by a private enterprise.

"The Clemons tree farm," said Governor Arthur B. Langlie in his dedication address, "may form an experimental basis that may mean a great deal to the entire State. If it succeeds, it may set the pace for millions of acres of such lands throughout our State."

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The 1941 Wyoming Highway Map, published by the Wyoming State Highway Department, prints in color the location of the various National Forests, National Parks and Monuments, Indian Reservations, Military Reservations, and Game Refuges in the State. Pictures in color illustrate the scenic attractions of the State, several of which are on the National Forests. It carries the warning "Prevent Forest Fires - It Pays."

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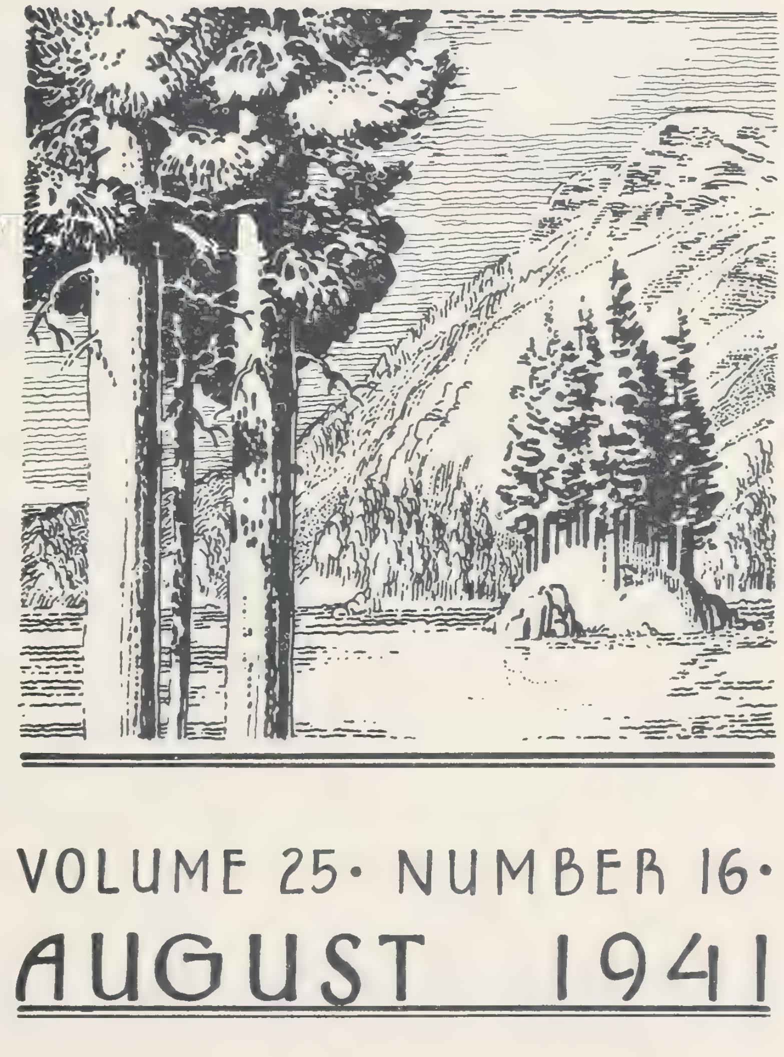
FOREST SERVICE BULLETIN·



VOLUME 25· NUMBER 16·
AUGUST 1941

Introducing

YOUR FOREST SERVICE BULLETIN

Yes, the Bulletin has had its face lifted. For the editorial policy which is proposed to be followed, see page 16. Your comments and ideas on what ought to be included in the future are requested.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

(Confidential - Service)

A RAY OF LIGHT FROM OVERSEAS

Note: Harassed by nightly bombings, plagued by the specter of invasion, people in Britain are planning for a better post-war nation. The plan summarized below represents the ideas of ten outstanding Britishers, experts in finance, economics, medicine, etc. It appeared in Picture Post, London, was reprinted in America by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, and was abstracted by Lyall E. Peterson. Significance for Forest Service: Kinship of some of these war-born ideas of the Britons to what the Forest Service has been striving for, for almost half a century.

Essential Needs

A PLAN for a new Britain is an essential part of her war aims. The new Britain is what people are fighting for. It could be realized in a decade. Certain needs are common ground. The need now is to agree on the greatest possible amount of common ground.

1. **Work for all able-bodied persons.** To be answered through state and community controls of finance, guided by a national plan which dovetails with international plan. A compromise between individualism and collectivism.

2. **Social Security.** Establishment of national minimum standards below which no family should be allowed to fall. This means minimum wages - with all that implies in terms of adequate food, fuel, shelter, clothing, education and other measures of security.

3. **Decent Living Conditions.** Planning to wipe out slums and recreate cheerful, healthy living conditions.

4. **Adequate (planned) housing.** This implies not only the assurance of individual standards but also of municipal services.

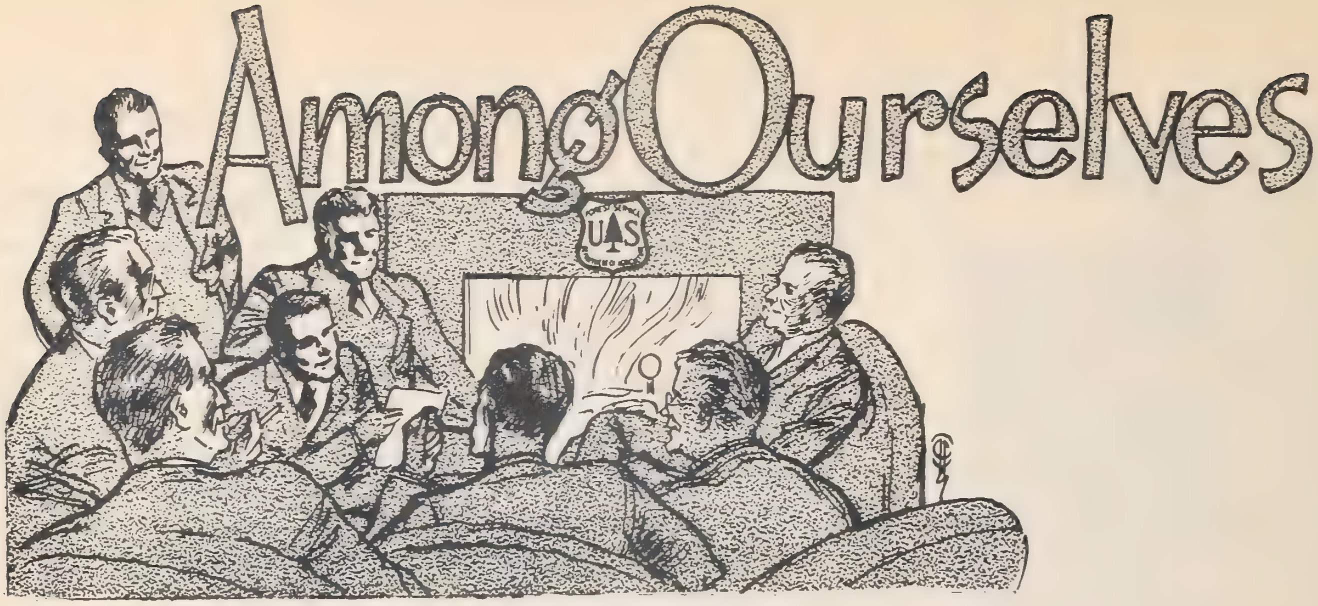
5. **A vigorous and prosperous agriculture.** To achieve this objective a Land Commission may be needed to apportion all lands according to their best possible use, and to provide for the community's various needs. Pay more attention to cooperative farming enterprises. Public services behind the farm are far more important than size of the farm. The man who persistently neglects the land should not be tolerated. There must be a countryside of rural industries. There should be a more promising career for farm workers.

6. **A plan for Education.** Equal educational opportunities for all children under 13. Public schools brought into one general system.

7. **Health for all.** A healthy diet for all. Equal opportunity to reach known health standards. Public health as a positive (not preventative) service - welfare centers, etc.

8. **A state Medical Service.** With full medical aid for all.

9. **Cultural advantages and recreation as a reward for work.**



NOW - THE TRUMPETS CALL!

"They asked me how I did it, and I gave 'em the Scripture text,
'You keep your light so shining a little in front o' the next!'
They copied all they could follow, but they couldn't copy my mind,
And I left 'em sweating and stealing a year and a half behind."

(Rudyard Kipling, 1894)

This stirring bit from Kipling well might have been the motto for the men of the early days of the Forest Service. Certainly they lived up to it.

Born shortly after the turn of the century, the Forest Service inherited all the spirit of adventure of the early-day pioneer West. Obstacles and difficulties were but a challenge to increased effort. The unknown lurked around every turn, and adventure was a part of the daily job. A glorious new page of western history was written, and out of it came the respect and recognized leadership in forestry which we of this later day have inherited.

Forestry still is an adventure. There are challenging problems still ahead, and the unknown yet waits for us around the turn of tomorrow. If we ride on the accomplishments of the past, if we expect the momentum of other days to carry us on, we shall sink into the humdrum of "just another Government bureau." Younger, more aggressive outfits in the field of conservation will take from our hands the torch of leadership.

But as we kindle anew the old fires of adventurous high endeavor, the joy of the job because it is tough, the thrill of building stepping stones from stumbling blocks, we can continue to "keep our light so shining, a little in front o' the next."

Let's paste that Kipling verse in our hats--and live up to it!

George E. Griffith
(From the Six Twenty Six-North Pacific Region - May 1941)

KIPLING - AND CLAPP

---OOO---

Sure, there's a challenge - a challenge - which Mr. Clapp has made clear and concrete as a trumpet call by leading the Forest Service into an out-and-out struggle to make forest conservation a reality where it will really count - on private forest lands.

Here we are, a comparatively small branch of the great national government with a commission to make our voice-and our faith-heard throughout America in a cause which has for its heart the good of all but which few comprehend in its relation to national bread and butter, national health and happiness, national defense and security.

Here we are with the responsibility of making our own people, as the intensely patriotic Kipling might have said, aware of a growing domestic danger when half the world is enveloped in the flames of war and the other half watches, fascinated, with the feeling that if we turn our backs the flames will be upon us.

Here we are, in such a time, matching our strength against the entrenched might of an industrial hierarchy, in absolute control of the bulk of the forests, and bulwarked by the uncompromising, time-honored tradition that, progress or no progress, government should not and must not interfere with "legitimate" private enterprise.

Challenge? Adventure? Can you think of a bigger job? Or of a greater contribution you, personally, can make toward furthering the long-run welfare of your country than to do your utmost part in this new crusade?

Banners as in other crusades are no longer the style, maybe, but, as Griffith urges, paste Kipling - and, yes, Clapp - in your hats and unfurl the banners in your hearts. Mr. Clapp is no poet but in his own way he calls us to a crusade such as Kipling joyed to immortalize.

####

AND DON'T FORGET: Business Also Has Its Light That Shineth a Little Ahead.

Every day in our contacts with the business world at Chambers of Commerce, service clubs, etc., we as agents of the Federal Government face the problem of correctly interpreting the true attitude of business. If we are to influence business, we must, to begin with, correct understanding of its position. Do we think of all business as selfishly opposed to social progress? And therefore to forestry progress? Are we sometimes handicapped, if not stymied, by the thought?

We think you'll be astonished, as we were, at the tone and enlightened viewpoint of an editorial entitled "Business and Government" which appeared not so long ago in Fortune Magazine (June 1938 issue), a handmaiden of Big Business, if ever there was one. Excerpts from the piece follow:

"Business, faced with an overwhelming political fact, should favor a more socialized state."

"Now so far as the fundamental law of the land is concerned, the 'rights' of Business as such are exceedingly slim. With respect to them The Constitution is cryptic. Nowhere is it stated for instance that private enterprise has a right to any kind of profit, though of course this is the only way that private enterprise can operate at all....As to whether the Government should be in Business the Constitution is silent...."

"The fact is that, in operating the capitalistic economy, American Business has consistently misappropriated the principles of democracy. American Business has made use of those principles to its own enormous profit but it has failed entirely to grasp the social implications of its profit making.... It.....failed to provide for approximately one-third of the American people. It has failed to provide them with a livelihood, to say nothing of democratic opportunity...."

"So, in the breakdown of the economics of free capitalism, business is confronted with a realistic political fact: namely, that a majority of the American people, with the penniless third as a nucleus, are beginning to measure the virtue of their Government mainly in terms of the guarantees it makes concerning their income."

"Every businessman who is not kidding himself knows that, if left to his own devices, Business would sooner or later run headlong into another 1930. And every businessman who is not kidding himself knows that as long as these things are so, the electorate will force government into his affairs. It is neither possible nor desirable for a democratic government to sit by while a third of its citizens starve and almost as many more fear for their jobs...."

"The path ahead of American Business is indeed a narrow path but it is perfectly clear. If the principles of democracy and of private enterprise are to be preserved, it is evident that private enterprise must admit into its affairs, as representative of the people, a government profoundly concerned with the successful operation of the economic system. It should in the future be the object of Business, not to obstruct Government intervention at any cost, but to see to it that the intervening Government is enlightened in economic matters."

Those of you who read the proceedings of the Society of American Foresters in Washington recently will no doubt see, as we do, a marked and basic likeness between this pronouncement by Fortune's editor and the persuasive argument made by Mr. Granger to the forest industry spokesmen for a constructive approach on their part to the problem of public regulation of private timberland.

Remember, then, that even in the inner circle of Big Business some see the light ahead. Be encouraged thereby.

P. L. L. & Mac.

SHUT-DOWN EXPENSE OF IDLE FOREST LAND

By Raymond D. Garver, W. O.

Almost 20 centuries ago mankind was given a plan of life and a fertile earth abounding in natural resources - soil, water, minerals, game, forests, etc. Four and a half centuries ago white men took over the United States by discovery. Since then they have lived off the fat of the land for their own social and economic gain. What has happened to the forest resource? I will mention briefly just one department of the forest land factory - the department that is "shut down."

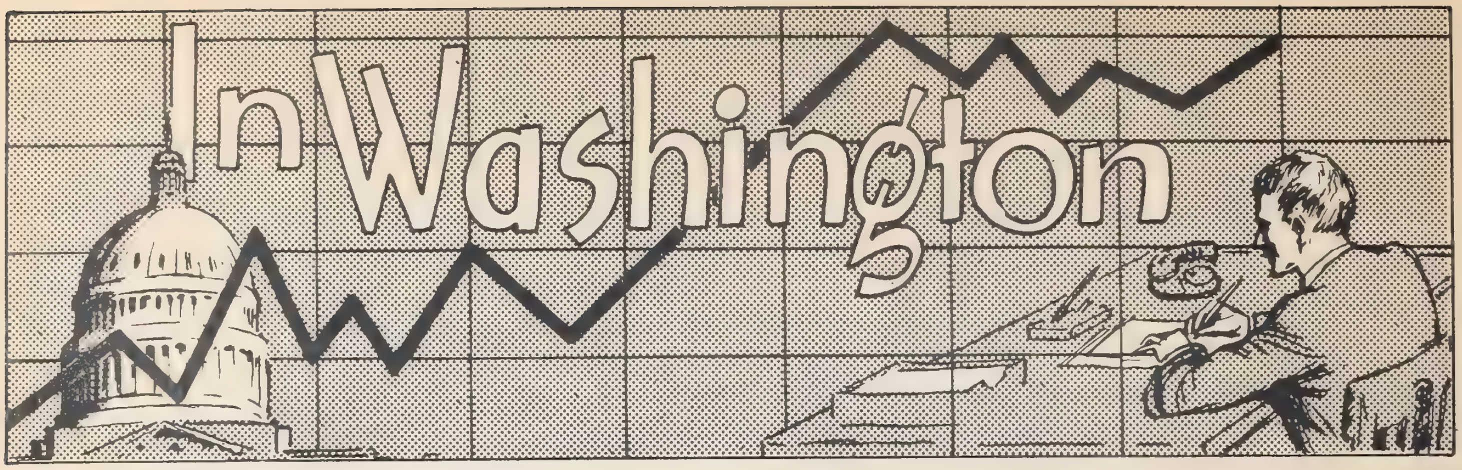
Any manufacturer knows that his factory or even a segment of it when shut down is costing him money even though the employees are off the payroll, because certain costs such as taxes, insurance, etc., go on just the same. In addition, the opportunity to make money from the products produced, were the factory running, is being passed up. Idle forest land fully capable of growing timber, but not stocked with trees is in a similar category. Need for the product is assumed in both cases. Let us speculate regarding the probable annual expense of carrying our idle forest land and the estimated value of unrealized timber growth which these lands could produce.

We have some 77 million acres - about one-sixth of all commercial forest land - which is virtually nonproductive because man caused the timber to be removed, but did not make provision for restocking the land. By now the reader should know that this is a "modest plug" to emphasize the need for pushing ahead on the Forest Program. In the absence of authentic figures I am setting down some rough estimates of annual costs and losses to illustrate the large sum this land may be costing the people of the United States because it is "shut down":

1.	Fire protection costs (77 million acres at 5¢)	$3,850,000
2.	Taxes (77 million acres at 10¢)	$7,700,000
3.	Public and private "ghost town" losses	$10,000,000

Another closely related factor which should not be overlooked is the potential productive capacity of this land if stocked with trees. A growth of 1/3 cord of timber per acre annually with a stumpage value of $1.00 per cord is reasonable and totals 26 million cords worth 26 million dollars. Carried one step farther this wood, if manufactured into kraft pulp, or boards, would yield 17 million tons worth around 850 million dollars.

Included in the above cost and value figures, but not shown separately are year-long jobs for possibly half a million workers. But since this possibility is out for the present, the next in line is jobs to put the land in shape to produce timber. In deciding the priority of such work in the post-war program, let's keep clearly in mind the shut-down expense and potentialities of this land and give its rehabilitation an appropriate rating. Too many times idle land is not considered a social and economic liability. Satisfactory policy formulation for handling this land is one of the knottiest problems which the Forest Program must tackle and it deserves continuous attention.



FINIS FOR THE N. E. F. E.

An epic of Forest Service achievement which had its commencement in September, 1938 was brought to a close on June 30, 1941 with the termination of the New England Forest Emergency Project. For more than two and one-half years the Service has upheld its best traditions by intensive fire hazard reduction work in the New England area, and at the end of this Fiscal Year the continuation of the task will be turned over to the individual States.

The famous hurricane of September 28, 1938 is still remembered by the Washington Office, especially by those six "shock troopers" who hastily reported at Boston with orders to "relieve the emergency."

The rapid expansion of the original force from a one-room headquarters in the Bellevue Hotel into a far-flung organization functioning throughout five states is a tribute to the flexibility and initiative of the personnel sent into the area. Given a $5,000,000 appropriation by Congress, the Service took over a region which presented manifold opportunities for forest fires of holocaust proportions and restored it to a condition rapidly approaching normalcy.

Now we are bowing out of the picture, leaving the Boston Office to be occupied by the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, which, administered by Forest Service personnel, will carry on the work of disposing of the salvage timber purchased by the government.

GEORGIA LEADS THE STATES IN TREE DISTRIBUTION UNDER CLARKE-McNARY AND NORRIS-DOXEY LAWS

Reports received by State and Private Forestry from the individual Statesindicate that the State of Georgia headed the 1940 list for forest tree distribution to farmers under the cooperative programs. 13,400,551 trees were sent out by that State during the year. New York was second with 9,109,000 trees, South Carolina third with 8,057,800, Pennsylvania fourth with 7,353,000, and Tennessee next with 5,831,400. Hawaii and Puerto Rico checked in with 264,000 and 290,700 respectively. The total number of trees distributed by all the States participating in the program was 87,468,068.

FOREST WONDER BOXES FOR CHILDREN

By Leland J. Prater, W.O.

Ours is a photographic age. Pictures that tell stories quicker and better than reams of words increasingly crowd type from news pages. Advertising agencies place growing reliance on "pics." "Life," "Look," and their many emulators prove an eagerly-bought boon to readers impatient of print as well as thousands who, for for one reason or another, find reading difficult.

Recently circulated in the Washington Office, and no doubt in field offices, was a fine example of the use of photographs in the field of conservation education. That is to say, in the business of bringing home to children the story of forestry. This example was the "Conservation of Natural Resources" section of the Visualized Curriculum Series published and distributed by the Creative Educational Society of Mankato, Minn.

Looked at from the child's point of view, the "Conservation of Natural Resources" section is a neat box of waiting wonders about 12 by 9 by 3 inches. The flap opens invitingly and there are 119 beautiful photographs well calculated to make young eyes, bored by books and such, eager and interested.

There are 50 pictures, mounted on cards 8½ by 11, of forests and trees, 15 of wildlife, 11 of water scenes, 16 of soil, both eroded and healthy, 19 of mining and minerals and 8 of forestry in action. You can see the sun on the leaves and lakes, the dew, almost, on the grass. The wildlife "pics" are particularly good. On the back of each card is a brief and simple explanation of what the photograph is about, interesting in itself but unobtrusively driving home facts on the how, what, when and where of conservation.

About 40 percent of the photographs were selected from pictures taken by Forest Service men. Charles E. Randall and Robert S. Monahan of the Washington Office, Information and Education, served as consultants in editing the materials. The section also includes a "Guide for Teachers" containing additional information so teacher can answer questions aroused in the children's minds by the pictures. The information is designed for both upper and lower elementary groups.

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FURTHER PROOF THAT NATIONAL FOREST ACTIVITIES AFFORD PHOTOGRAPHIC OPPORTUNITIES:

On May 25, the "Atlanta Constitution" featured, on the first page of its roto supplement, six logging pictures by Photographer Rogers, including one of Supervisor Branch and Ranger Nicholson at a Clayton, (Ga.) mill "assured of a continual supply of raw material from the selective cutting of mature, publicly-owned timber on the Chattahoochee National Forest."

One week later, on June 1, the "Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal" roto section pictured forest fires in the Cumberland National Forest area, climaxed with a court-room scene taken while Ranger Smoot was helping to prosecute a fire trespass case - one of four he had to handle on the same day he escorted Photographer Rodenbaugh over his District.

And one week later, on June 8, the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" ran a center spread of 19 pictures taken by Photographer Witman as he accompanied George Turney of the Clark National Forest "on one of his tours of inspection."

1940 FOREST FIRES ON STATE AND PRIVATE LANDS UP SLIGHTLY

A preview of the statistics for 1940 fires on state and privately owned lands which were under organized protection indicates that there was a slight increase in the number of fires over the previous year. The 1940 total was 73,528 as compared with 73,703 fires in 1939. Of the 1940 total, 10,003 fires each burned over less than 1/4 acre, 36,805 from 1/4 acre to 10 acres each, and 26,720 more than 10 acres each.

The total protected area (state and private lands) which was burned over in 1940 was 2,935,528 acres, also a slight increase over the 1939 figure of 2,775,435 acres.

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COLLECTED FARM FORESTRY PUBLICATIONS FOR COOPERATORS

Agricultural workers are taking an increased interest in forestry and its relationship to farm operation. To meet the demand for reference material for their use and study, State and Private Forestry is making up collections of Farmers' Bulletins, Leaflets, and Miscellaneous Publications issued by the Department and the Forest Service which relate to forestry on the farm. These publications are bound with Acco fasteners and include guide sheets for the individual items, an index page, a message to the co-operator from Assistant Chief Kotok, and a suitable cover page. They have been prepared for Vocational Agriculture Teachers of several States, County Agricultural Agents, Farm Security Administration field officers, and other cooperators. They have been well received.

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SHELTERBELTS FOR THE HOME

Joe Fitzwater of State and Private Forestry is telling around the Washington Office a tall but true story about Farmer Lynn Mayfield who lives near Willow, Oklahoma. The Forest Service (Prairie States Forestry Project) planted a shelterbelt on the northwest corner of his farm. The trees tamed the wind to such an extent that Farmer Mayfield moved his house and barns from an exposed location on the southeast corner of his farm to the northwest corner so they would be in the protection of his shelterbelt.

oooOooo

THE PEAVEY

In the spring of 1858, Joseph Peavey, a blacksmith, was watching a log drive at Bangor, Maine. He saw the difficulties encountered by the men who were using the old-time cant-dogs, or cant-hooks, because the logs could not be lifted and handled properly in the water. Struck with an idea, Peavey went to his shop and forged the new tool, with a rigid spike in the end. Since that time, this tool, which came to be called the peavey has rolled billions of feet of logs into our lakes and streams.

(From "Up in This Neck of the Woods" in the "Grand Rapids Herald Review" for December 11, 1940)

"SELECTS"
R-6
R-9
R-2
R-5
R-8
R-1
R-4
R-7
R-10
R-3
F. AND R. EXPT. STA.
U.S. MAIL

KLEVER KINK.

Given: The job of transferring detail from one map to another (particularly confusing when maps are of different scale).

Ordinary Method: Start at hither--go to yon--then back to hither again. Lose point because of scale--get eraser, correct mistake--start over. Finally complete (?) -- wonder if it's right. Check to make sure- get headache and R.O. letter because it's not. Wonder how R.O. can check something you couldn't unless that's all they do. Ask Max Rands his next trip around--somebody said he's to blame. Discover his method:

Klever Kink Method: Cut a hole in a sheet of paper slightly larger than one township, scale of large map. Cut a hole in another sheet, slightly larger than a township, scale of small map. Put the large hole on a township on the large map; small one on same township on small map. Your attention in concentrated on two small areas-you can check at a glance and work over both maps systematically.

Headache leaves. R.O. is satisfied. So are you.

Robert E. Reinhardt-- Six Twenty Six.

KEEP AX HANDLES TIGHT

Everyone who maintains fire tools has had trouble keeping the handles tight in axes and Pulaski tools. Last year, Supervisor Lewis R. Rist had us rehandle all the axes and Pulaskis in the 50-man fire cache at Durango. As an experiment, he had us dip the handle in paint before driving it into the eye of the tool. Wooden wedges were used, and they were also dipped in the paint before being driven in. The lower end of the handle was painted after being sawed flush with the tool. The paint prevents the wood in the eye of the tool from taking up moisture, and also prevents excessive drying out and shrinking. At any rate, the handles were set over a year ago, the tools were used on fires last summer, and every handle is still tight. It doesn't take long to daub on a little paint, and it really works.

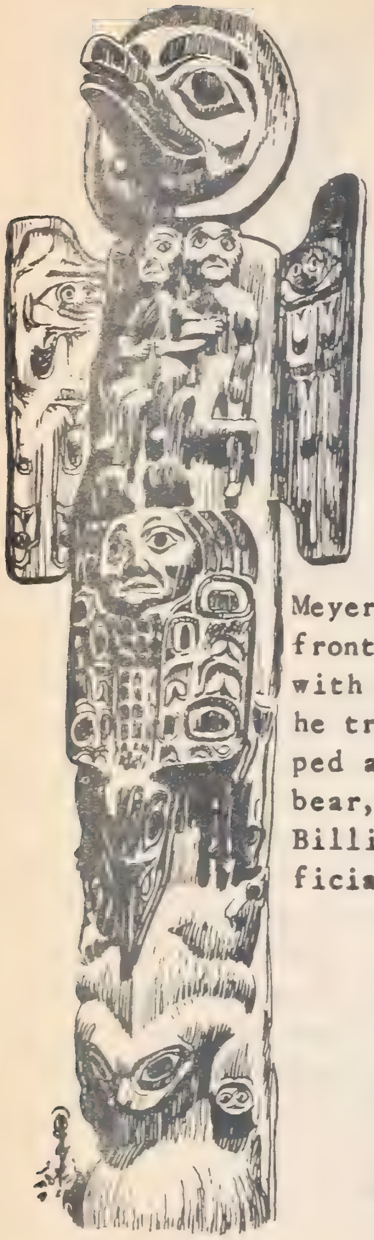
-- H. L. Norris-- Rocky Mountain Bulletin.

GOLDFISH AND GRAZING

Goldfish that formerly led a tranquil life in the conventional bowl or pool have proved to be useful as well as ornamental. Ed Burson, grazing permittee on the Ojai District, transported some to one of his stock troughs to keep down the algae and it worked 100%.

-- C. S. Robinson -- California Ranger.

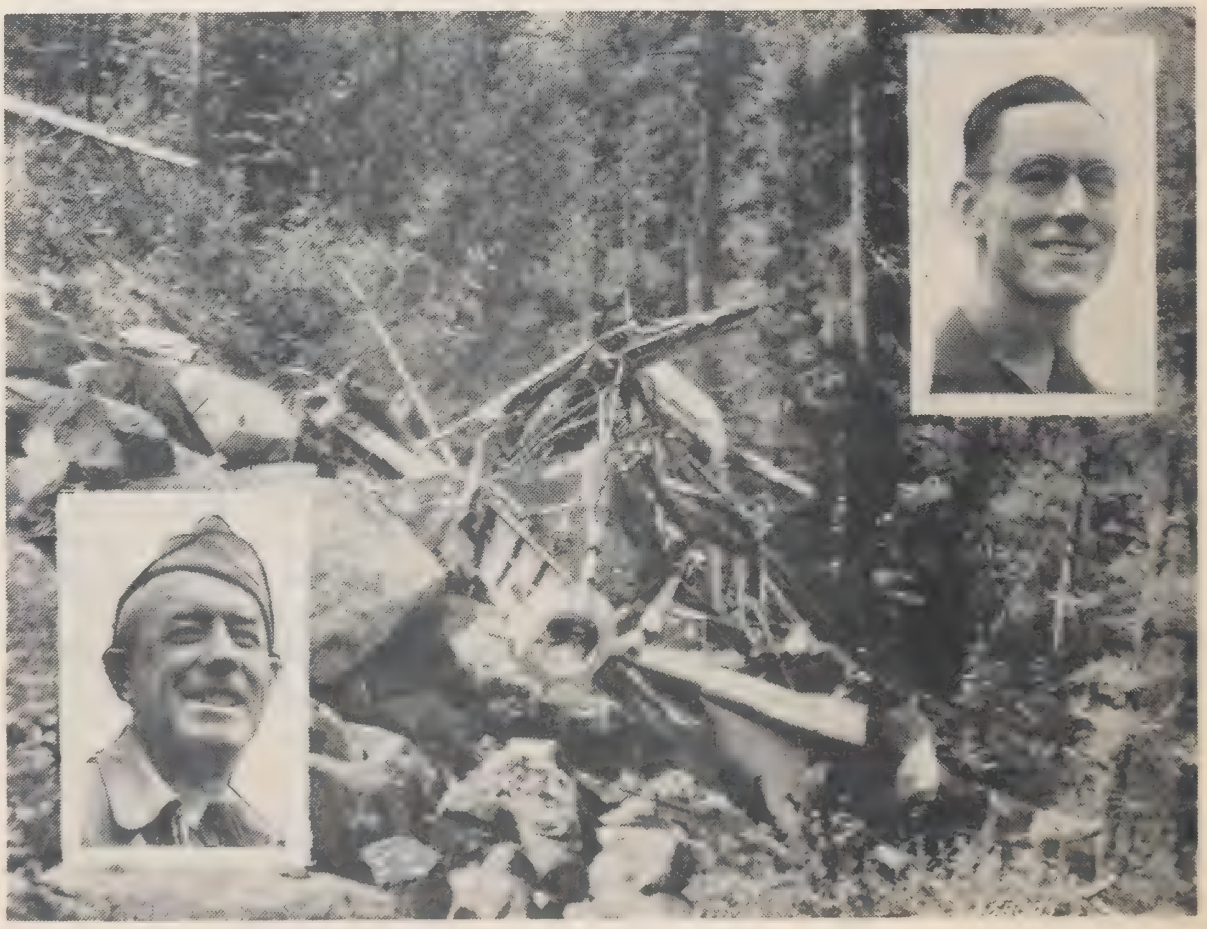
TOTEMS



"HEROISM"

The first likeness below is that of Clarence B. Sutliff, Assistant Supervisor of the Bitterroot National Forest, Hamilton, Montana. Sutliff ranks as one of the best fire executives in the Service. As a part of and aside from that, he innocently engages in what turn out to be hair-raising adventures -- in two known instances of which he has emerged a hero.

A number of years ago while on a bear hunt in northern Idaho with Neil Meyer and Roger Billings, Sutliff and his two companions were unexpectedly confronted with a wounded grizzly. Failing to stop the charge of the enraged beast with their guns, all three turned and ran. Billings had not gone far before he tripped and fell. The bear was on top of him almost at once. Sutliff stopped and at the great risk of shooting Billings instead of, or as well as, the bear, fired two clean shots, instantly killing the animal. Aided by Sutliff, Billings crawled out from under the 700-pound bulk, with no more than superficial teeth and claw wounds.



Last summer "Clitz", as Sutliff is known to all his friends, cracked up in an airplane while flying supplies to fire fighters in Roaring Lion Creek canyon, one of the deepest, rockiest, most hazardous canyons in the whole Northwest. Emerging badly wounded from the tangled, gas-soaked wreckage of what had formerly been the airplane (center) Sutliff, with the smoke and glare of the forest fire spurring him on, extricated the bleeding and unconscious pilot, Dick Johnson, (lower left) and dragged him to safety. For this "Clitz" received the rare American Forest Fire Medal (opposite page) -- now held by only two other living men, Ranger Urban Post, Buffalo District, Bighorn National Forest, Wyoming and Bert Sullivan, a rancher living near Cody, Wyoming.

A ruggedly honest, direct and nerveless actionist operating under a crust of bluff and tough talk, Sutliff is sometimes misunderstood and, at first meeting, deceiving. Underneath his conditioned "timber beast" exterior is a constant personality filled with generosity, quick sympathy, and a zest for living. Except for the slackers and weak-hearted, for whom he has no time or mercy, Sutliff is deeply respected and looked upon by his subordinates, associates and superiors alike, as an inspirational leader, always in the forefront where the work is the hardest or hazards the greatest.

Born in Minnesota, May 19, 1903, Sutliff entered the Service in 1923 under temporary appointment as a scaler. Attending ranger short courses at the University of Montana during the winters of 1925 and 1926, he passed the ranger examination and received his first ranger district June 1, 1927.

With his wife Pearl, son Bernard, and daughter Bonita, Sutliff maintains the usual well-regulated American household, together with a garden, a dog, a few chickens, and a cat just now with seven kittens. He plays poker with a shirt full of nerve, bluff and gusto, baiting and antagonizing his opponents and usually, but not always, coming out a winner. He fishes some and likes to hunt, big game especially. Main hobby is his job.

Most characteristic was his entry into the Roaring Lion fire camp the night of the crackup -- after Johnson had been carried out and rushed to the hospital ahead of him. A horse being specially provided he reluctantly consented to ride rather than walk in.

Into the lantern light of the camp at the end of a dark, torturous trail he came--bandaged, bedraggled, hatless -- and whistling. And the first man he spotted was seasoned Ralph Fields.

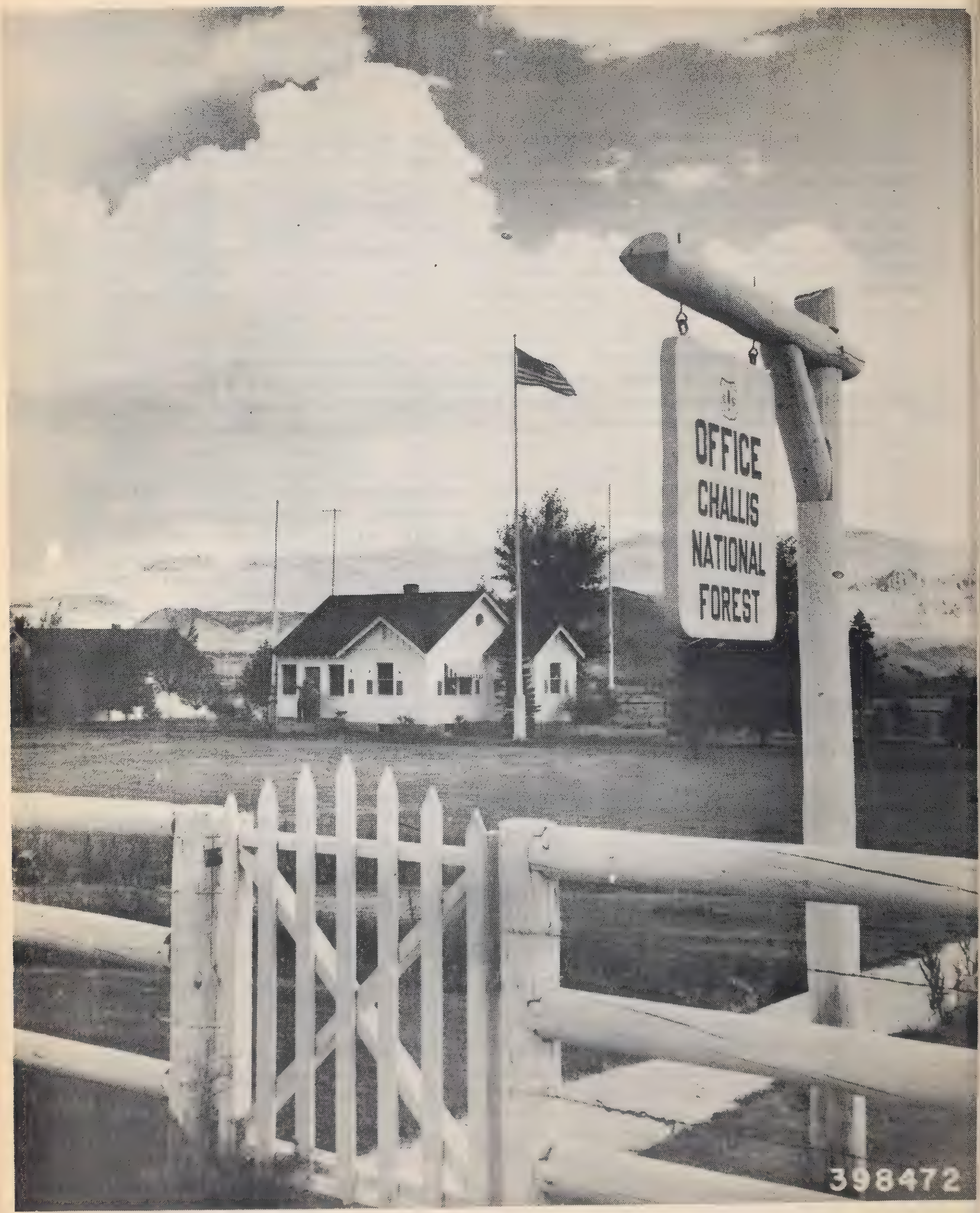
"Hi Fieldsy, you blankety blank old son of a so and so," he hailed. "Who the h--- turned you loose? Or are you lost?"

"Hi Clitz, you're lookin' mighty pert," returned Fields. "But how's to help you off that plug?"

Sutliff scratched his head, and then leaning over confidentially, he said: "By golly, Fieldsy, maybe you better. This damm rheumatiz is hangin' on me unusual late this spring."

It was then July.

J. N. H.


OFFICE
CHALLIS
NATIONAL
FOREST
398472

We wish to call particular attention to the photograph on the opposite page (398472) as an interesting example of what makes a picture "editorially acceptable."

It shows the fire dispatcher's headquarters for Region Four's Challis National Forest in central Idaho -- largest National Forest from the standpoint of area under administration (2,447,080 acres) in the United States proper.

The picture was taken in July 1940 with the Region's Speed Graphic camera by Paul S. Bieler, Senior Engineering Draftsman since 1937 for the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station and Region Four.

Of the hundreds of photographs which Forest officers have taken to show their favorite buildings, it is one of the few meeting two basic requirements -- a legible sign (the best possible credit line) and the American flag. Lacking these marks of distinction, official pictures of our recently built field stations too often look like so many attractive privately-owned summer cottages.

In obtaining this result the photographer displayed the two basic differences -- resourcefulness and patience -- between snapshooters and photographers. He discovered the camera point from which both the sign and the flag could be pictured most effectively and then waited patiently until the hot July breeze unfurled the Stars and Stripes against the cumulus clouds of the mid-afternoon sky.

In future issues we plan to mention other tips which should help increase the usefulness of official photographs in this picture age.

R. S. M.

oooOooo

Liberal institutions straightway cease from being liberal the moment they are soundly established: Once this is attained no more grievous and more thorough enemies of freedom exist than liberal institutions.

Nietzsche

oooOooo

Many can argue; not many converse.

Alcott

oooOooo

Though you cannot know wine by the barrel, a good appearance is a letter of recommendation.

Spurgeon

oooOooo

THIRTY YEARS IN THE MAKING

By Kenneth P. Davis, W.O.

Back in 1911 when forestry was new in the virgin white pine forests of North Idaho, the idea that there ought to be a bulletin to sum up what was known about how to get good reproduction of white pine -- and other species -- was born. In May 1941 such a bulletin was published (Technical Bulletin 767 by Haig, Davis, and Weidman). Thirty years of research and practical experience had brought white pine silviculture from a state of guess and conjecture to something approaching a science.

The bulletin describes the white pine forests and the operation of the natural forces that both destroy and perpetuate them. The story then goes on to what has been learned about cutting and reproducing the type. The often-asked and fundamental question, "Where does the seed come from?" is answered in detail. It was once thought, for example, that enough seed was naturally stored in the forest floor to reproduce the forest after the parent stand was cleared away. Sometimes there is enough seed so stored, but studies have shown that more often there is not, and that a continuing seed source in the form of seed trees -- of specified number, size, species, and character -- must be reserved after cutting to get consistently successful natural regeneration.

Another basic question that proved baffling was what happens to the thousands of little seedlings that start nearly every year but mostly perish by the wayside. There may be plenty of seed but no seedlings become established. Why? The new bulletin tells how painstaking studies of early survival and establishment showed why and indicates what the forest practitioner must do to avert excessive losses. On the more open sites, high surface soil temperatures, practically cooking tender seedlings at the ground line, were found to be a major cause of mortality. A solution is to leave enough shade in cutting to prevent the development of killing temperatures and ameliorate drought, the second most important physical cause of seedling mortality. A curious thing is that under fairly dense shade, where one would think there would be plenty of moisture, drought is a major cause of seedling death. The reason is that seedlings grow slowly under considerable shade and as the surface soil dried out, shortrooted seedlings are stranded and perish -- with abundant moisture just out of reach.

Even after the forester gets a satisfactory stand of seedlings he hasn't a forest. Along with desirable trees, there often grows a crop of forest weeds capable of crowding out the better species. It is hard to get one without the other. Studies of this formative, plastic, early period in the life of a forest show that its character can be most effectively and economically improved by seedlings and cleanings applied when the forest is young.

The bulletin closes with an appraisal of harvest cutting methods applicable in regenerating western white pine forests in the light of actual information available. Several methods have been tried with success and the western white pine forests are too variable to prescribe one method to the exclusion of others. Capable of many modifications and adaptations to meet changing conditions, the shelterwood method, by which the new forest is reproduced under the shelter of the old, is probably the most generally desirable.

While the 99 pages of this bulletin can't exactly be classed as light reading -- unfortunately -- there is a story in it, a story of years of patient research and trial and steady progress. Silvicultural research is like that; it moves along slowly, has a lot of pieces and parts, and visible milestones such as formal publications are few and do not make headline news. Yet forestry cannot progress soundly without it.

General forest progress in a region necessitates advance on fronts other than silviculture, however. The western white pine region is fortunate in this respect. Now in process of publication are two other major forest contributions. One is a comprehensive report by the Forest Survey giving for the first time a clear and actionable picture of the forest situation as a whole. The other is an analysis of the basic economics of applying silvicultural knowledge in the growing of white pine forests for the future. These three reports -- and there are others too -- give an unusually well-rounded picture of one important American forest type and provide a basis for managing the forest to contribute maximum public benefit.

Folks - the absence of signed articles from the field isn't because "it was planned that way." Far from it. In the opinion of the editors, it is material from the Field which should make up the bulk of a Service Bulletin. There simply weren't any field contributions in this office when this new style issue was rushed through the mill.

--- ***Editors*** ---

Editorial Policy

Make the Bulletin a real force in the Service toward high morale and a better understanding of the other fellow's geographic, administrative and technical problems. Facilitate the presentation of new ideas and the suggestion of new policies providing a means of informal Service-wide discussion in advance of formal consideration. Make it interpretative and commentary. Keep it as a true house organ completely for intra-Service consumption. Leave the fields of pure forest science and education of the public on conservation to publications designed specifically for public consumption. Leave the function of news sheet to the Daily Digest, which by the way the committee recommended be distributed to the Rangers. Take full advantage of whatever interest and writing ability there exists in I & E and other Divisions by assigning specific responsibility for the various departments to members of an editorial board which will aid the managing editor in producing the publication. Try to include material of interest to all types of Service workers, but lay heaviest emphasis on this criterion: Will it interest a District Ranger? Require material designed for publication to meet a high standard of reader appeal. Make all stories subject to condensation or rewrite, but at the same time insist (1) that wherever possible the original contribution be printed intact, and (2) that without exception the points made by, and the flavor of, the original story be preserved. Set a maximum story length of two pages, single spaced. Utilize sketches, pictures, headings, etc., to give attractiveness and significance to the copy. Issue it monthly - average 18 pages overall.

--- The I & E Bulletin Committee.

THE "DEPARTMENTS"

As indicated in this issue, departmentalization is proposed as an aid to securing consistent and well rounded attention to the various Forest Service interests. Here is what the departments are intended to cover:

1. Discussion forum column ("Among Ourselves")
    A. Unofficial exchange of ideas on Forest Service policies and problems.

    B. Semi-official articles on Forest Service policies.

2. What's doing in Washington ("In Washington")
    Articles on developments in various branches, NFA, Research, etc. To include briefed reports on new administrative accomplishments and research findings, the men who did the work, etc.

3. What's doing in the field ("Selects")
    To contain clippings of especially good articles from the Regional house organs; also could contain good examples of field news releases.

4. "Totems"
    Include here as a regular feature the story of some special project, who was behind it, etc., or a biographical sketch of some forest officer (with picture) who for one reason or another stands out as of particular interest to the group.

5. "Forest Folks" (Will be included in future issues when appropriate.) Stories on retirements, promotions, etc. would go here. The Digest should contain the simple announcement; the Bulletin should contain the background material, the "tributes". To contain also items of special interest to women members of the Service.

6. Short subjects
    This should not be a separate section but should be a regular feature - filler material after the Reader's Digest style, covering broad economic, social and cultural problems. Its objective would be the stimulation of broader reading and thinking, and looking toward a widening of social philosophies. No material should be used simply to fill space or because of other make-up consideration.

7. Unclassified
    Include signed articles not readily assignable to one of the other departments.

FOREST SERVICE
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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FOREST SERVICE BULLETIN

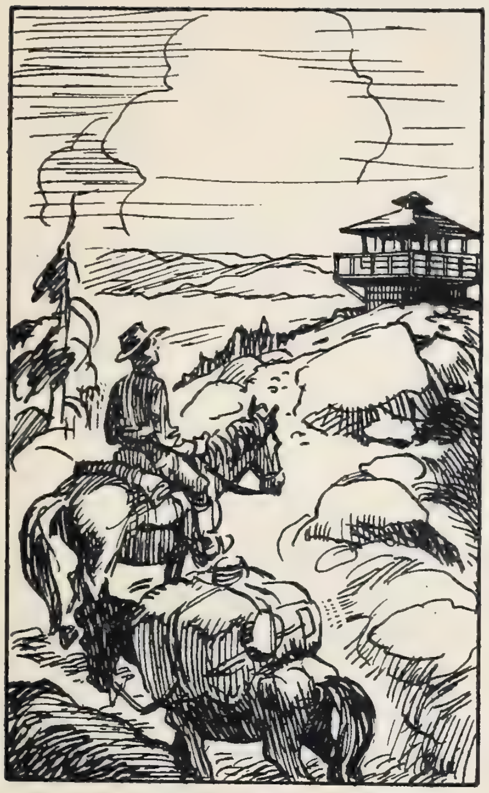
VOLUME 25. NUMBER 17.
SEPTEMBER 1941

> If all printers were determined not to print anything till they were sure it would offend nobody, there would be very little printed. And there are more bad and foolish things left unprinted than are ever printed."
>
> -- Benjamin Franklin
> (From Carl Van Doren's Biography of B. F.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

(Confidential - Service)



THE LIFE OF A LOOKOUT IS SHORT

By Roy G. Wood
Smokechaser on the Bitterroot National Forest
for 10 years

Roy Headley, Chief of Fire Control, has made earnest pleas on occasion for a better break for smokechasers. Whether Mr. Wood meant it as such or not, we think his matter of fact and ironic story interestingly supplements Mr. Headley's views.

Here it is September again. The end of the fire season is coming up. As far as the Forest Service goes, I'll soon be put in the moth balls til next season, like the rest of the smokechasers. But unless my number comes up before then, when another June rolls around, I'll be on hand on the Bitterroot, the way I have been doing for ten years. Why? Honest, I can't say that I know.

You can take it from me, it's not because the job is any bed of roses, or the pay much to write home about. From what I hear, the pay is nothing like what it is on defense jobs. At that, the life of a smokechaser or a lookout is short, about three months out of a year, usually, although sometimes there's some trail work and I have heard that on some forests both the summer and winter work is a little longer. But mostly it's only three or four years work out of ten. The rest of the time, you are only a guy thinking about smokechasing - without pay. But here's the way the past season looked to me. Here's the way all ten past seasons look to me. Maybe they show why I'm hipped on the job. Again, I can't say.

I guess the smokechaser's big day is when he's called back to the job at the beginning of the season.

The first thing is to get your equipment ready to take to the station about 6:00 a.m. Then you haul the things to the end of the road, and fix up the cargo for packing on the mules that are to take it to the back country. Your pack string ready to go, you start up the Forest Service trail. Like as not, one mule takes off around a tree and the rest pull back, some break their ropes and some more get their packs all upset. You get things straightened out, and after sundry and assorted mishaps you reach the station, arriving probably about sundown.

You unload the mules, unwrap the equipment so as to get supper while the packer turns the mules loose to graze. You start supper, get most of the boxes opened, and cannot find the salt. You open all the rest of the boxes, and here the salt is, in the last darn box. By 10:00 p.m. supper is over, you do the dishes and to bed.

Out of bed at 5:30 a.m., you take a look around the country for fires and then start to get breakfast and clean up the station. Trying to call Headquarters on the telephone, you discover the pack rats have gnawed the covering from the wires and that a wire is broken, so the next job is to locate the trouble. The trouble is found and the line fixed at last and you check in at headquarters. The dispatcher wants to know why you didn't check in the night before and what else he can think of to make things worse. It seems the first few hours are always the hardest, no matter how many seasons you've served.

You get part of the equipment in place and the installing officer leaves for headquarters. He has left a work list a half-mile long, and the worst is to wash the windows -- 144 pieces of glass -- and to have to pack water one and one-half miles for the job. You have just got that job done when a hot day comes along and so do a lot of flies that put dots and dashes on the windows, and you have some more window washing to be done.

Pretty soon you find yourself very near out of wood, and with the mules gone, you have to pack it a quarter-mile or more to the station, a log at a time.

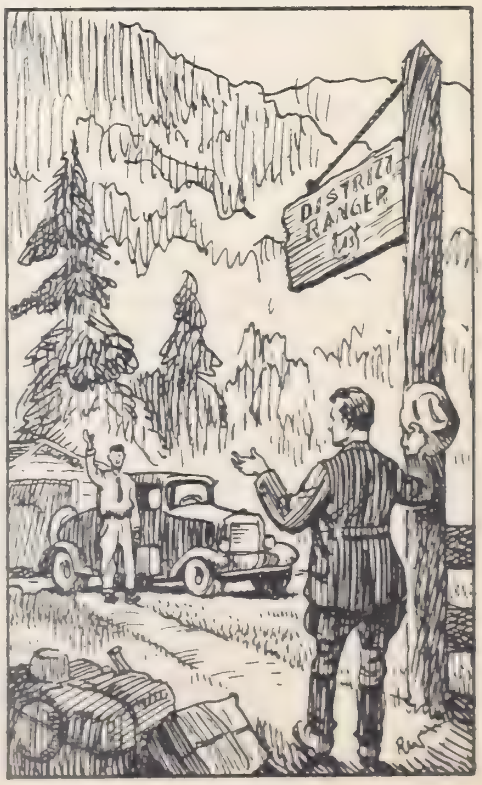
A thunder storm comes along sooner or later, like as not about 7:30 p.m., with lots of lightning strikes, and leaves a few fires behind. You turn in the fires to headquarters. The dispatcher sends you to a fire, around 10:15, and still raining. You have a fire pack to load on your back, a water bag with water in it in one hand and a flash light in the other hand. You have hiked about four miles and the rain is still coming down. You know that you're about where your fire should be, but it is still too dark to see the station to get a compass reading, so you start to climb trees to find where the fire is that the rain has drowned to slow burning. Three o'clock in the morning with that damn fire-pack on your back still hunting for the fire. The break of dawn comes at last and you can see the lookout and you can get a compass reading and run out your lines, and you find your fire at last. You put out your fire and take all measurements you need, and be sure your fire is out before starting to the station, with nothing in your belly but a little roast meat and some of the brown bread -- if you like to eat that. Home at last around 5:30 p.m., clothes all black and dirty, and you have to plod another one and one-half miles for water to take a bath and wash up.

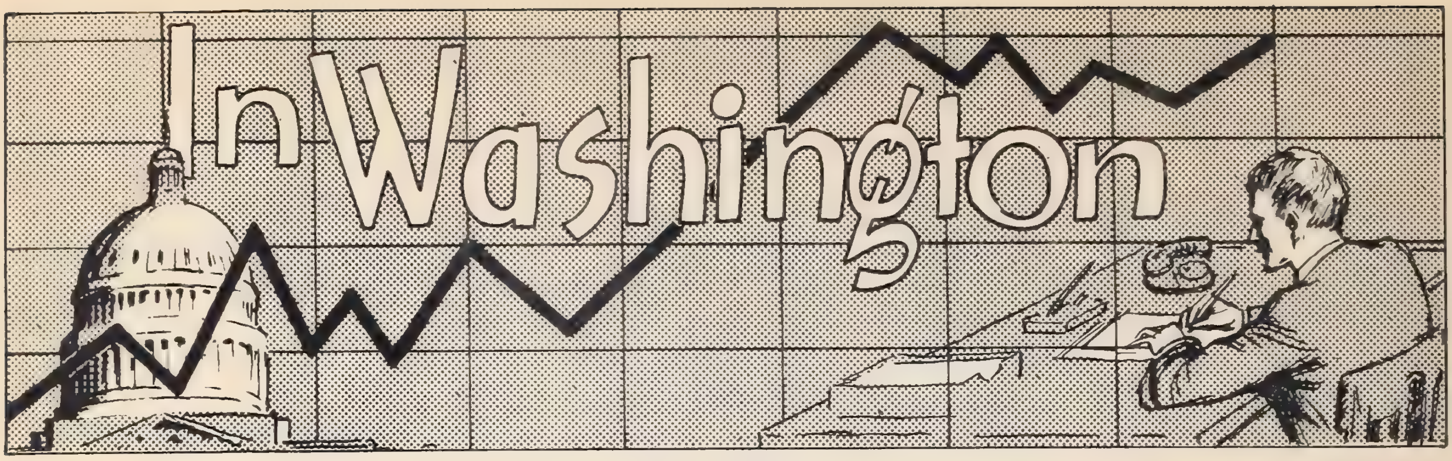
You check into headquarters, and the dispatcher, perhaps up a little late the night before and his nerves a little upset, wants to know why you were so long trying to find your fire, and when you turned in your report. Shoes still wet, and hungry as a bear, you have a heart-to-heart talk with dispatcher and everything squares up.

You just get washed up and supper over, and along comes another thunder storm cracking and banging, leaving fires behind -- only across the valley from you. Well, you do your stuff and about 2:20 a.m., you get to bed once more for a few winks of sleep. Up at 6:00 a.m. trying to check in with other lookout stations, you find the telephone line out of order. You look around the station for the trouble, don't find it and start over the telephone line to find the break. You have hiked about six miles with tree climbers and belt and ax on your back and there is the break where a big tree has blown down across the line and broke the wire. You cut the tree and splice the wire and start for the station. You arrive at the station with the line okey and only 12 short mountain miles on your shoe soles.

The next morning the ranger calls and tells you to get another telephone line ready to fix up because they are going to set up another lookout station. You are out on that job all day. The ranger and lookout arrive, and you help set up the lookout's tent and go back to your station. The ranger arrives at your station the next day for inspection. Here he finds the handle loose in the extra Pulaski, stove not polished up, boxes still around the station -- so the fireworks start.

As the days go by you get most of your extra work about caught up, the ground gets dried out and maybe the storms let up for a spell. You just keep looking for smokes to come up most any place, set by careless visitors. Storms and fires, broken wires and all kind of odd jobs come and go the rest of the summer. With the first heavy rain in September, you are brought to headquarters. There you get a few more days' work, and then you are laid off until next spring in May or June -- with the good-bye words, "Well, boys, we had a good season, see you all next year". The words seem kinda flat and you feel flat, too. You go "down the mountain". You're not happy by any means. There's some comfort in that "See you all next year". It's something to look forward to, anyway.





FOREST PRODUCTS IN DEFENSE

One of the busiest places in the W.O. these days is the Products office. Telephones buzz persistently and Trayer's voice resounds down the hall: "Yes, Major." "We certainly can get something on that, Colonel." "Say, Cap (Winslow), how about . . ." etc. Trayer could write a most interesting column on "My Day" if he had the time, which he hasn't, and if he could tell everything, which he can't. The vital part of forestry in National Defense is just coming to be realized generally. And Products is and has been in the thick of it. A good share of the Lab's efforts are now directed toward defense problems involving wood. Naturally, much of the work is not for public information.

A four-man staff has been set up in the Washington Office under the Forest Products division of Research to work with other Government agencies on requirement phases and to correlate information on supplies from sources here or in the field. They are Ericksen from the California Station, Grabow from Region 9, Tebbe from the Washington office of State and Private Forestry, and Ray Wirka from the Madison Laboratory. The full crew got under way about August 15 and may be only the beginning of a much larger special defense set-up to meet rapidly mounting needs.

One problem which has appeared most pressing so far is in the packaging field; a large shortage in packing supplies seems impending. Information on container requirements of all agencies needs to be assembled and some correlation given. The long experience of the Lab in container specifications can be brought to bear in indicating possible substitution.

The storage of the current grain crop presents another problem. The estimated wheat crop is large. There is limited storage capacity available both at terminals and on farms. Metal is restricted and large quantities of lumber will be needed for the construction of storage bins.

Chemicals such as chlorine, formaldehyde, and phenol are already placed on the priority list. Their wide use in forest industries, including pulp and paper, wood preservation, and gluing makes them of direct interest. (As an illustration, note the colored paper we are using which does not require chlorine bleaching.)

There is a boom demand for charcoal. Requirements must be determined as well as information on production, total productive capacity, location of plants in relation to raw material, etc.

with plywood for aircraft becoming a critical need, steps are now being taken with O.P.M., the Bureau of the Census, and the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget to acquire through a monthly questionnaire the veneer cut by face veneer manufacturers and by commercial veneer cutters, hardwood and softwood plywood manufacturers, plant capacity, glues on hand and used each month, etc.

The list of Defense repercussions on forest industries is a long one and every day adds to it.

DOUBLE OR NOTHING

By V. L. Harper, Washington Office

If you have ever hit the jack pot, you know what it feels like to hit the combination that unlocks a tough research problem. The fact that the problem may not be entirely solved by the combination detracts but little; that lack is made up for by the tremendous possibilities of what lies just ahead. At least, that is the way things seem at the moment to those working on naval stores problems.

The naval stores industry is the oldest yet most backward in the United States. It still produces those useful products, turpentine and rosin, but there isn't much money in it any more for the producer. A major need, as has been recognized for years, is to find a way to lower production costs. However, as compared to the needs, much progress has been made in this direction to date.

If you are worrying about your winter woolens read what John Guthrie has to say on page 9. We are glad there is no suggestion of wooden overcoats.

Hitherto it has not appeared very promising to approach the problem directly by segregation and breeding as is so often done in other fields. Now, however, due to increases in knowledge from several sources, this seems like a very workable possibility. It is hoped to work out something as easy and simple as was done for Monterey pine in New Zealand.

In the first place, vegetative propagation - a straightforward and sure way to transmit parental high-yield characteristics - now seems well within the realm of possibility owing to developments of growth stimulants and accumulated research on vegetative propagation.

In the second place, we now know how to tell a high "yielder" from a low "yielder" without painstaking examination and prolonged turpentining. The determination can't be made fast enough as yet for the marking ax, but nevertheless it is no longer a prohibitive task.

Thirdly, a clear-cut and planting system of management for naval stores pines now has a much greater appeal than formerly, for the reason that as forestry becomes more intensive, the advantages of rapid juvenile growth, uniform and full stock, etc. begin to outweigh the cost of planting.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration became so interested in the naval stores research story and the possibilities for rapid and far-reaching improvements that they have just set up $6,000 for the Forest Service to get special work started without delay. The special work concerns locating naval stores trees of superior gum yield and the working out of a method of propagating slash pine vegetatively. The work will be done by the Southern Forest Experiment Station, with Harold Mitchell Heading up the project.

FOREST LAND PLANNING

FORESTRY
PLANNING
FOR DEFENSE

The Agricultural Defense Boards, recently established in every State and county, make the Forest Service a participant in a gigantic move to direct and to stimulate production of various commodities. Sooner or later these boards will be confronted with some questions about forest products. Forest Service planners will be wise to anticipate some of these questions, remembering that the ability of forest lands to produce is inevitably tied up with the question of public regulation.

-- Lyall E. Peterson.

A "BLITZ" AMID THE "CUT OVERS"

By C. J. Buck, W. O.

Late in June, "storm troopers" of the U. S. Department of Agriculture began a "blitzkrieg" survey into the Lake States. The troopers started, in attack formation, from Milwaukee. They rode in five cars, expertly manned by economists (BAE), soil conservators (SCS), forest community enthusiasts (FS), land use planners (FS), farm management authorities (FSA), extension directors (State of Wisconsin). Both Washington and regional offices of the several bureaus were represented.

A salient was pushed into five counties in northern Wisconsin and the Chequamegon National Forest. This was the beginning of a pincers-movement designed to restore the broken down Lake States economy. The attack was centered on some four million acres - including 800,000 acres of national forest land - on which live 88,000 people, 15,000 of whom are now receiving relief.

The offensive proceeded according to plan - the plan made by the four regional offices - and no difficulties were encountered in viewing the excellent previous accomplishments of the FSA and the FS. The preparatory work of the "air force" (the State land planners, the county land planners, the land planners of all agencies, the correlating boards, etc.) laid bare the needs of the people and exposed the resource values.

The resources were found to be less than enough to fill the needs of the people. Milk, cream, cheese, or dairying, and the processing of timber products were the possibilities. But without outside aid, milk, cream, and cheese were found difficult to produce, in quantities sufficient to support a family, because of the high price of land and the heavy cost of clearing the 40 acres for cultivation - and 40 acres for pasture - needed for such enterprises. The State FSA and the county supervisors demonstrated by existing farm histories involving FSA loans, etc. and showing 9,000 persons with full-time farm employment, how to handle that problem. With FSA help, it was said, land was being bought for less, clearing was being made easier, and family budgets were being arranged so that financial disasters could be avoided. Sample areas showed what could be done wholesale. It was clear that all cutover lands, suitable for family farming, with at least 15 cows to the family, should be made available for such development and use. There would be plenty of land left over for forestry.

The SCS showed that doubtful areas, whether mainly suited for farming or for forestry, could best be classified by that service and proper land use recommended - whereat some six or eight forest officers sighed with relief.

The foresters exposed a miserable situation - the sad spectacle of the Lake States cut-overs. The five counties, whose sawmills once gave direct work to from 5,000 to 10,000 people on a timber liquidation basis, were now down to 4 sawmills and even these have less than 5 years to run. Widespread clear cutting - still going on, though now in the mopping up stage - has been followed by fire after fire until no vestige remains of the original forest.

An Economic Loss.

Let me correct myself on that point. There was one vestige, 80 acres bought by the Chequamegon National Forest and still in original condition. And lo and behold, this original Lake States forest is really and by nature a white pine, hemlock, and mixed hardwoods area! And such trees! We walked about and touched them lovingly - nearly every one - and thought back to the economy of the Indians and reflected on the wastefulness of the white race. Forestry knowledge and practices could have saved the forests on the surrounding cut-overs, and could have provided timber from them as well. The old "war" on the forests seemed, in retrospect, as senseless as all wars.

After we left this forest wailing wall, the FS representatives directed the "panzer (survey) unit" to the possibilities of forest restoration. They were able to point to a nursery of 23 million transplants, to the 91,000 acres already planted in the Chequamegon National Forest, and to the 9,000-acre annual planting program. They also called attention to selective logging possibilities, to the value of new smallwood working factories, and to the work of the aspen pulpwood cutters—a very real help in the present farm economy. The foresters forecast the work and support possibilities that might be realized in the next 70 years through sound forest practices - all amid a devastation so complete that the economists were inclined to doubt if the future were possibly that good.

The survey salients well stabilized, the troopers paused somewhat dolefully for a day to take stock and devise an action program. The regional divisions of the several agencies took charge and outlined the program they wanted. The Washington men found they had merely penetrated an old salient and that the basis for an action program had already been defined. For many months the Department of Agriculture regional offices had been jointly working on the problems, apparently reaching day-by-day understandings and working agreements. Each had been making a deliberate effort to help the others and they had all joined together as a single agency. The unit was the Department! The FSA was to do 12 things, the FS 11 things, the SCS 3 things, and the BAE many things in studying out more detailed data for wise action.

The atmosphere brightened, for it developed that what one agency was not empowered to do another one was, and that through their united effort the Department of Agriculture could effectively attack the Lake States problem from a number of angles and accomplish a lot. The regional offices had analyzed the various problems by using the complete land planning work done by the State, the counties, the Federal agencies, and had assigned its proper action to each and each had agreed. Upon a nod of the head from Washington, they would proceed to work Monday morning. And a nod they got, and a vote of thanks.

PROPOSED "CO-OP" PROVES BOON TO WOODWORKERS

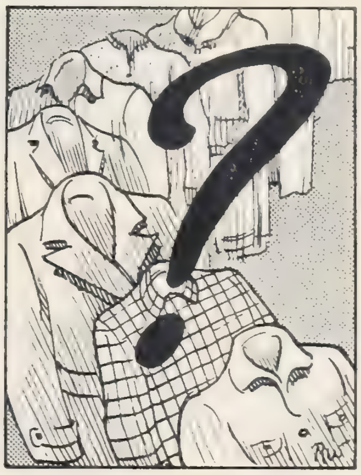
With the assistance of the Farm Security Administration, the Lake States Forest Experiment Station is making substantial progress in organizing a cooperative and in providing financial assistance for local woodworkers while they are engaged in cutting operations on the station's experimental forest and on the Chippewa National Forest, according to reports from Director Raphael Zon.

Several cases of woodworkers needing financial aid have been presented to the local Farm Security Administrator, have been adjudged valid and action upon them has been promised. News that the cooperative is being organized has gotten around and already has caused several contractors, previously loath to deal with small individual workers, to change their tactics, which in itself is a boon to the workers.

In the past, the small individual workers have had difficulty marketing their products at the large mills because these preferred to deal with larger contractors. These contractors, in turn were unwilling to finance small operations. Since the proposed cooperative was brought into the picture several of the contractors are reported to have approached the individual workers and to have offered to take their ties, pulp and fuelwood off their hands at higher prices than the workers have been receiving. Some of the contractors also have offered to finance the workers while they are doing their cutting.

Director Zon tells of one contractor who has operated on the Chippewa for many years and who never would finance the workers but who now has raised the price of aspen bolts from $12 to $13 per thousand and is offering to finance the workers as well. Others, he says, are now willing to pay $6 a cord for aspen pulp and $6.25 where workers finance themselves. Still others are reported willing, for the first time, to take all a worker's fuelwood - his least marketable product - if they can at the same time get all the ties they want.

The workers are said to be highly pleased with this new trend, though the advances in price are still too small considering the prices the larger contractors get on their sales. The workers are not, however, showing any signs of abandoning the plan for a cooperative, with loans from the Farm Security Administration. Quite apparently, they know a good thing when they see it.



ABOUT OUR UNIFORM MATERIALS

By

Jno. D. Guthrie, Washington

In these days of national defense and national emergencies we must expect many ordinary businesses to become dislocated. Where the production or supply of any material, such as wool or woolens, impinges on any phase of national defense, we cannot expect "business as usual."

Here is a practical phase of the woolens problem which may affect the securing of the Forest Service uniform during the period of the emergency. Even at the imminent risk of opening up the entire uniform question, with all its recriminations, and pros and cons, the following letter dated July 20, from Fechheimer Brothers is quoted for information and any burning thoughts that anyone may have on the subject: "Deliveries on fabrics, including those specified for use of the U.S. Forest Service, are becoming rather acute.

"We have just purchased sufficient quantities of your materials to carry us thru the balance of this year but, even tho we were to order again today, we could not get delivery until about March.

"This makes it necessary that we look rather far ahead and we, therefore, believe it advisable that we place our order for additional quantities now. However, before making purchase so far in advance, we are writing to inquire if there is any possibility of the Uniform Committee recommending a change in the fabrics."

-O-O-O-

More than a third of all money loaned by the Farm Security Administration to more than 900,000 farm families has been repaid, although a large part of it is not yet due, according to a report by C. B. Baldwin, FSA Administrator.

These families have borrowed approximately $570,000,000, and already have repaid nearly $200,000,000. More than 122,000 borrowers have repaid in full and the FSA estimates at least 80 percent of the total amount loaned eventually will be repaid

-- Press Release, 8-4-41.

-O-O-O-

"I have never for one instant seen clearly within myself; how then would you have me judge the deeds of others?"

-- Maurice Maeterlinck,
Pelleas and Melisande.

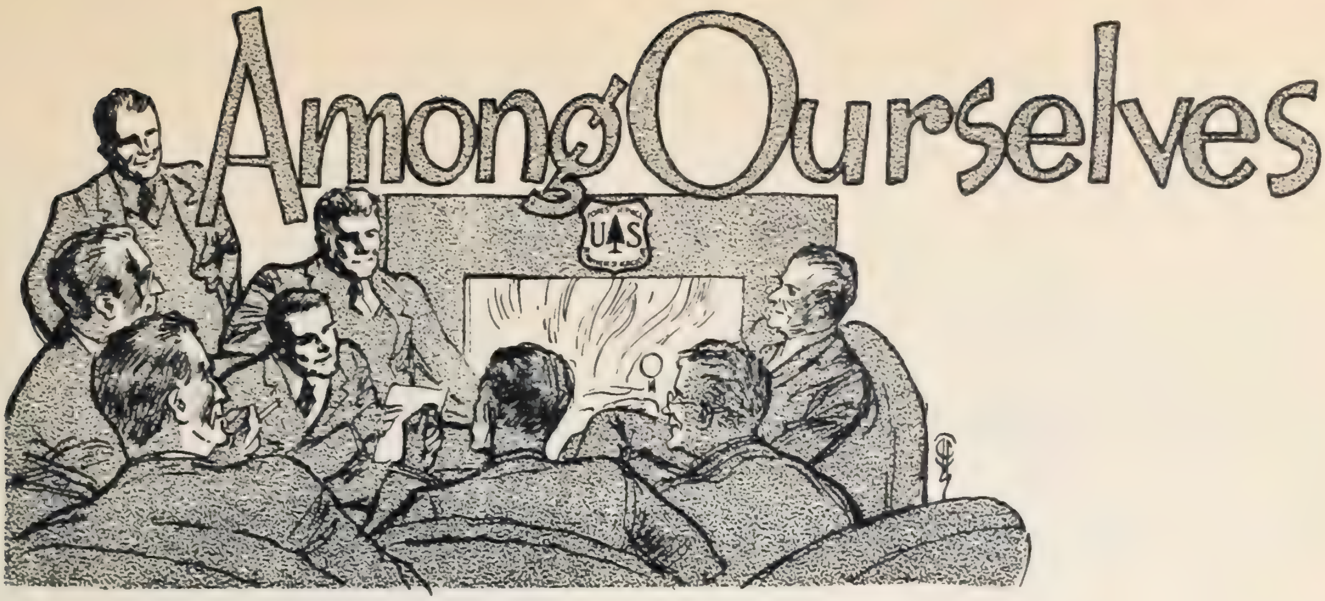
"Opinions cannot survive if one has no chance to fight for them."

-- Thomas Mann, The Magic Mountain.

WATTA MAN!

The wars of democracy are not won by lethal weapons alone. Consider the tomato, once known as the love-apple, once considered highly toxic. Now its rich vitamin content is indispensable to British health and morale. But it is one-half water, and shipping water to England is analagous to shipping coals to Newcastle; worse in fact because it necessitates expensive cans and containers. So the problem is to concentrate the tomato juice into a semi-solid form. And there's the rub. Few men in the United States know how that is done. And here's another bright star of glory for the Forest Service. One of the few men who possess that priceless knowledge is none other than our beloved and be-deviled Director of the Central States Forest Experiment Station, J. Alfred Hall. Al and tomatoes grew up together. One stage of his youth was devoted to converting tomatoes from semi-liquids to semi-solids. As in other fields of science, his skill resulted in his entry to the higher priesthood, enabled him to acquire the lore of tomato concentration shared by but the few. So- here he is impaled on the horns of a dilemma. Shall his contribution to democracy be through the media of trees or tomatoes? Maybe the answer is the evolution of a hybrid tulip-tom-pop-ato tree. Let's see what you can do, Al.

-- L. F. Kneipp.



YOUTH MOVEMENT?

Back in February you may recall there was officially set up in the Service a group of young men (average age 38) with the imposing title of Committee on Training in Administrative Management. As all committees do, they met and set up some guiding policies:

1. Personally they were going to find out what this Administrative Management was all about.
2. Once in possession of some basic knowledge on the subject they were going to ask for honest-to-goodness management problems, marshal some facts and make it hot for the brass hats to get some changes made around here.
3. They were going to urge that collaborators be named in each Region to help the field members of the Committee push the cause out yonder.

Is this the beginning of a young turk movement in the Forest Service? Could it be that some cherished traditional Forest Service habits of action might actually be abandoned in favor of youth-proposed ideas?

To date nothing has happened in terms of administrative action - but the wheels are grinding. Some spade work is being done on a "suggestion" system. Philip McCandless, Region 2 Committee member, writes that he and his collaborators are plunging into a study of "Inspection", that much over-emphasized tradition. He reports that his group has a prior commitment from the Regional Forester to hold hearings on the group's recommendations to be made following intensive study of inspection practices in business and in other agencies. The Service committee is toying with the idea of making this inspection study Service-wide. Region 9 proposes specific emphasis on staff inspection as its share in the study. The Region 1 group is being asked to make an actual case study of a supervisor's efforts to secure information on some forest, measuring actual results against hoped for results, to find out how much he learns by inspection, how much from reports, records, etc.

Maybe in another six months we will see some action. Maybe a ball will be started rolling which can't be stopped. Maybe it will become a band wagon headed toward an accent on youth.

F. L. L.

IN THE MILL POND

This review of letters inspired by Bulletin stories will be as regular a feature of the Bulletin as your contributions make it. Ordinarily space will not permit reproducing your commentary notes in full but you may be sure none of them will be overlooked - not even the brickbats or the gentle reminders editors now and then receive along this line: "Your story said (so and so) but the facts are (such and such)".

-- **Editors.**

Wm. Mollenhauer, Jr. (Allegheny Station) writes that we ought to go further than preserving the seed of favorite trees as suggested in Mrs. Pitt's May 26 "Do you have a Favorite Tree" article. He figures we ought to save the seed from whole stands where they represent the apex of development for a particular type. (We refer him to the geneticists on this point.)

Winton H. Reinsmith (R-8) holds in a recent letter that the "tree coveted for dyestuffs by the bearded men (Bulletin article by Tucker, 3-31) may have been Torreya californica (Tumion californicum), the California nutmeg, one of four remaining species of an old, rather queer, and fugitive genus of coniferous trees." Region 5 will presumably accept this responsibility, and will as gladly allow Florida the "Torreya taxifolia" or "stinking cedar", which branch of the family Mr. Reinsmith claims for his native heath. By the way, has any one thought of doing a piece on tree lore such as Reinsmith's remarks suggest; or a compendium of strange or mysterious trees?

Fred W. Cleator of Region 6 writes:

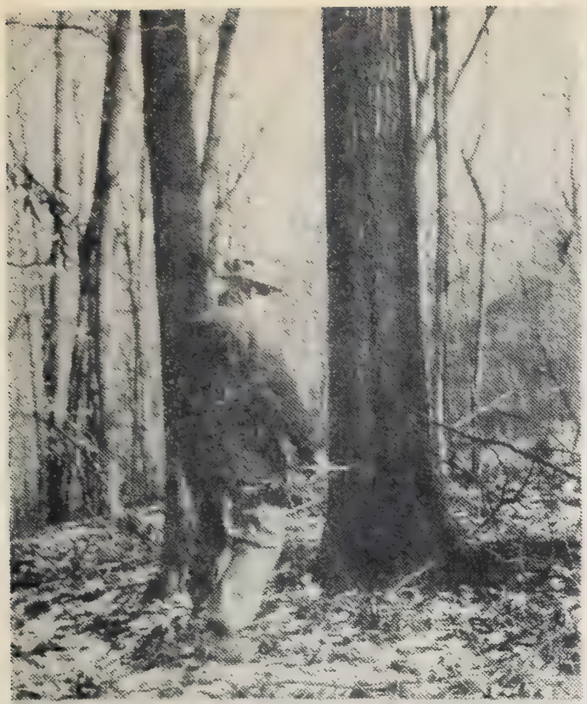
"With reference to odds and ends, page 11 in the May 26 Bulletin:

"The article said that young bracken fronds are used as food in some parts of the Orient, but have been found unpalatable by white men even after a '24 hour soaking in salt water'. I, a leathery white person, learned many years ago that one may make a fair lunch off young bracken tops. Maybe the ancestral spores of our R-6 bracken were originally wafted across the Pacific on spicy breezes from the Orient.

"A large quantity placed in the mouth at one time gives somewhat the flavor and effect of slippery elm bark. Munching is preferable for the inexpert, making it simpler to expurgate a bitter specimen. One shouldn't select a frond after it starts unfurling. Soaking these fronds for 24 hours in salt water, turpentine, or any other strong liquid, I should think, would be enough in itself to render them unpalatable.

"It is doubtful, however, that the use of bracken as food will ever help much as a fire control measure in the Pacific Northwest."

Henry Farquhar and others notify us that the new issue might be pretty good if you could only read it. The type is horrible they say. "That situation is being remedied" as the official saying goes. By the way, W.O. Engineering is earning some compliments on the art work.



TOM IN HIS WOODS. "Here is a red oak that should be cut before worms and rot lower the market value."

TOM PORTER GETS "OVER THE HUMP"

A true forestry success story, condensed from an article in The Ohio Grange Monthly by John G. Kuenzel, Assistant Silviculturist, Central States Forest Experiment Station.

Tom Porter owns 725 acres of land in west-central Ross County, Ohio, of which 500 acres is forest, 100 acres pastured woods, and 125 acres cropland. Both he and his problems are typical of that part of Ohio's "hill country."

Mr. Porter and his sister inherited the land about 1906. All except the old sugar maple trees had been removed. The latter were tapped each year. During 1906 about 1,000,000 feet of sugar maple timber was removed. A dense young growth of maple, yellow poplar, hickory, and other hardwoods soon appeared. Until 1922 the old maple trees left after the 1906 cutting were worked for sugar. Since then, the younger trees have been tapped. In 1922 a return of $1,400 was realized on 250,000 feet of hardwood lumber cut and sold. In 1926, Porter cut and marketed 1,500 chestnut fence posts, realizing enough to make a down payment on a new tractor. In 1928 an additional cutting of ash and other species was made, with no record of returns.

In 1929, the area was classified under the Ohio law authorizing reduced taxation of forest land. The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station forestry staff estimated the stand on Porter's 500 acres at 1,000,000 board feet. Annual taxes on the farm had ranged from $25 to $35 prior to 1912, and reached a high of $400 in 1918. In 1940, taxes were $75; it is estimated that they would have been $100 if the forest land classification had not been in force.

"My sugar bush has made me wages in season," says Mr. Porter. "My two boys and I hang 1,100 buckets. This year, sap flowed from March 6 until March 18. It takes from 50 to 70 gallons of sap to make 1 gallon of fairly thick maple syrup. My output is from 50 to 300 gallons a year. This year I got $3 a gallon."

"During the past winter I sold 24-inch firewood in Chillicothe for $2.50 a short cord. There is no profit and only poor wages for me at that price. I am willing to give all my time to cutting firewood if I can get $3 a cord. I have been giving away hickory for years to folks from the western part of the county who smoke their own meats.

"I sold some piling—oak, hickory, and chestnut--until the price dropped from 25 cents to 8 cents per foot. That was too low for me. Some logs are custom sawed for me at $12.50 a thousand board feet. The mill operator hauls my logs from my yard to the mill, saws them, and trucks back the lumber. I can sell it to local farmers for $15 to $20 a thousand, and make a little money.

"I have been holding this timber for 35 years. I have been able to pay my taxes, but aside from that it has been tough going. I would like to set up a little mill and cut out the poor trees and saw them into rough lumber. I have about 20,000 feet of beech 15 to 20 inches in diameter, 50,000 feet of hickory 12 to 15 inches, 20,000 feet of chestnut and black oak 18 to 24 inches scattered over the 600 acres. A neighbor of mine sold 50,000 feet of timber stumpage for $250 a while back.

"AFTER ALL MY UPS AND DOWNS, I BELIEVE MY FOREST INVESTMENT IS NOW NEAR MATURITY AND WITH SELECTIVE CUTTINGS CAN PRODUCE MONEY RETURNS INDEFINITELY. If any farmer-forester cares for my advice, here it is: (1) Do not own too much timberland. (2) Own enough to attract buyers. I think the average farmer in this section could well afford to own from 100 to 150 acres. (3) Sell in truck or carload lots. (4) Sell only when you have a competitive market and favorable grading rules. (5) Do not sell stumpage or cutting rights without asking the advice of trained foresters. (6) Use cull trees for farm timber requirements, and favor the growth of high-quality timber wherever possible."

"FORESTERS WILL INSTALL NEW VIEWFINDER AT VIRGIN'S BATH"

Thus quipped a Des Moines Register reporter upon learning that the Forest Service was setting up a new viewfinder on the Pike National Forest above "Virgin's Bath," a mountain pool in a cleft on the rocks. Apparently three cuities in bathing suits had been posed at the bath, a highly decorative photo of them had been taken and was printed under the above heading. Of course, the wag didn't say that the viewfinder looks not upon the pool but quite the other way - toward the many noble Colorado peaks visible from the spot. We hope the publicity doesn't scare any-nymphs from the pool.

"SELECTS"
R-6
R-9
R-2
R-5
R-8
R-1
R-4
R-7
R-3
F. AND R. EXPT. STA.
U.S MAIL
P.S.F.P

MARTINS REPAY BUTTERNUT HOSPITALITY

A colony of martins at the Butternut Nursery on the Chequamegon is credited by Karl B. Landquist with keeping the nursery free of blackbirds. He has had little trouble with blackbirds destroying seedbeds since putting up a birdhouse for the martins, and he plans on constructing several such houses before next spring.

This is the second story heard lately about martins returning hospitality. The other concerned the Thompson state fish hatchery at Manistique, Mich., where the little birds drove off an osprey fishing for yearling trout.

-- R-9 "Daily Contact", August 9.

WHY TAKE IT OUT ON THE MULE

Weighing in a steer down in Arkansas is comparatively simple. First, you balance a platform on a log. Then you tie the steer down on one end and start piling rocks on the other end of the platform. When the steer and the rocks evenly balance, you merely guess the weight of the rocks and you have it.

Pretty much the same idea is used on one of the northern forests when, in the fall, some of the staff boys get together and pack into the back country for a little deer shooting. Except that they don't use any sort of scale to load their pack mules; not even a platform balanced on a log. Nope, they just guess the weight of half a dozen large boulders and throw a big one in the pannier on the light side. If that's too much they toss another smaller boulder on the opposite side, and then it's back and forth, back and forth, until the rock pile is pretty nigh gone, the pack is judged to be fairly well balanced and the mule bears a close resemblance to a piece of jerky hanging on a Blackfoot tepee. All of which is warpath talk on this northern forest where the boys get together for a little deer shooting in the fall. Yes, sir.

-- From "California Ranger", July 25

CARSON ENTERS FLOAT

The Carson National Forest had a float in the Fiesta parade at Taos on the morning of July 26 which portrayed a group going to the forest on a camping trip with the lettering on the side which read "We are headed for the Carson National Forest and will leave a clean camp and a dead fire."

-- R-3 Daily Bulletin, July 18.

TALE OF THE WANDERING TABLE

By Everett Lynch, Colville

Itinerant preachers, peddlers and inspectors have long been celebrated in song and story, but an itinerant table is something else again. We certainly had one on the Fremont years ago. It was the first placed on that forest, and might be the most travelled in Service annals. I was reminded of it the other day when Fred W. Cleator, Lands, Region 6, Supervisor Rolland Huff and myself were inspecting the heavy, Mount Hood sawbuck tables in use on the Colville.

The old Fremont table - heaven knows where it is by this time - was constructed of one-inch lumber, with "two by four" framing donated by a local building supply company, and weighed about 100 pounds.

Just prior to the deer hunting season, this notable piece of furniture was set out at the small Clear Spring campground. A few days after the season opened, I found the table had been removed by hunters to Finley Corrals, four and one-half miles from its first location. The next week the table was returned by hunters to its original location at Clear Spring - but only to again disappear.

About half way through the deer season, it was found at a hunter's camp at the Warm Spring on Rock Creek, some seventy miles from Clear Spring. I did not see the table again until the end of the deer season when it showed up at Happy Camp about three miles from Clear Spring, the place from which it started its wanderings.

Outside of initials, dates, etc., and notches which, I suppose, hunters carved for the deer which had been killed while it was in camp, the table was in just about as good condition as when it started to make the rounds.

oooooo

PONY EXPRESS REVIVED ON OREGON TRAIL

By Albert Wiesendanger, Mount Hood

Almost a century ago, Samuel Barlow and his little band of weary pioneers stood on the eastern edge of Mount Hood and looked up at the awe-inspiring mass of tangled forests and piled snow.

"We can't make it," someone sighed.

Barlow wouldn't listen. "God," he said, "never made a mountain but what he made a way across it". And he struck out with his pioneers through the wilderness of 1845, hewing away until he had opened the first overland wagon route to the Willamette valley.

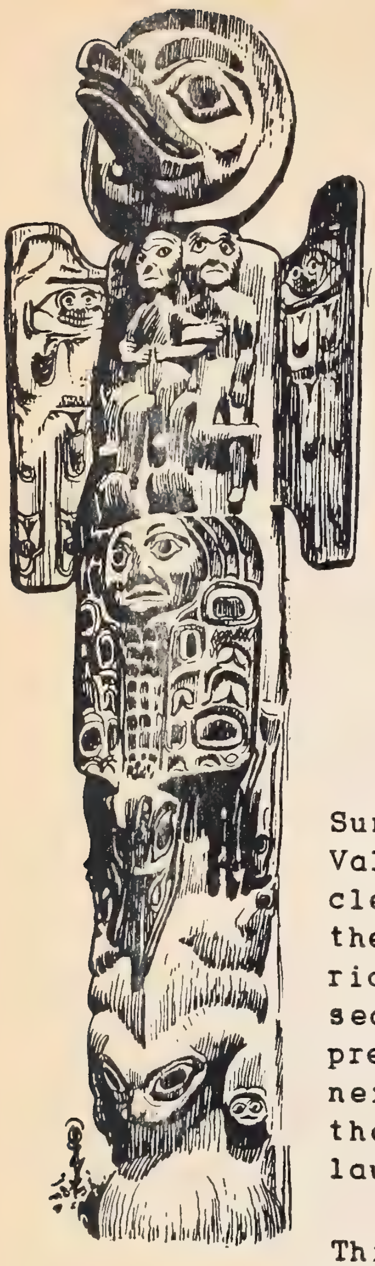
Revival of interest in western style riding on the Pacific Coast was dramatically demonstrated at Timberline Lodge on June 29, when descendants of pioneers who settled the Oregon country 100 years ago held a pony express race from Portland to Mount Hood, backtracking the Old Oregon Trail. Sponsored jointly by Timberline Lodge and the Clackamas County sheriff's posse, the race was held over a 65-mile course most of which was on Forest Service trails and unimproved roads that in many sections followed exactly the route of Samuel Barlow and his band of pioneers.

Seven-man teams from all parts of the Northwest took part in the race, with a new horse and rider taking the mail bag every 10 miles. More than 3,000 pieces of mail were carried from Portland to the Post Office at Timberline Lodge. Much of the mail was sent by stamp collectors in order to receive the special Timberline Lodge cancellation.

Large crowds, ranging from around 500 at some of the more isolated relay stations, to nearly 5,000 at Sandy and 3,000 at the Timberline Lodge finish line witnessed the novel and colorful race. Radio stations were set up at each relay station by KGW-KEX, and the race broadcast. Newspapers in all parts of the United States featured the race, and Timberline Lodge received more publicity from this race than from any other event held there.

The Klickitat, Washington, sheriff's posse was the winner of the race, McMinnville Saddle Club came in second, and the Clackamas County sheriff's posse came in third. The winning team received a large silver trophy showing a rider mounted on a western cow pony. This trophy will be Klickitat's until next year, since the Pony Express race will be an annual event, and the cup will again be awarded to the winning team.

Elapsed time for the 65-mile grind from Portland to Timberline Lodge was 5 hours 44 minutes and 21 2/5 seconds. All three winners arrived at the finish line a few seconds apart.



TOTEMS

"GREEN PASTURES" - SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. -- 23rd Psalm.

"I suppose we'll have to call it 'Blue Suck Forest Camp.'"

"That's the name of the creek, all right. But I don't like it!"

"Neither do I . . . "

"Say! What's the matter with 'Green Pastures'?"

"Matter? Boy, it's a natural!"

Sunday after Sunday, when the summer sun hangs high over the Valley of Virginia, from tiny weathered churches in the forest clearings, from neat white churches amid the apple orchards and the rolling hills of the horse farms, come the colored brethren riding all forms of four-wheeled vehicles ranging from shiny new sedans to old trucks that must have earned a rest by now. The preachers have been painting vivid pictures of this world and the next to come; spiritual man has been satisfied - and now beckon the bright waters and cool slopes of Green Pastures, wherein to laugh and play and forget the world of work.

This earthly Green Pastures, not too different from the one the preacher talked about, is a high standard Forest Service recreation area exclusively for Negroes located on the northern edge of the Jefferson National Forest in Alleghany County, a half-mile off U. S. Highway 60. Big centers nearby are Clifton Forge, Lexington, and Roanoke only 60 miles away. Here are the first really up to snuff recreation facilities in the South for unorganized use of the colored race deep in a National Forest setting. It came as a result of a definite demand. Most of the credit for its conception goes to I. T. Yarnall, Region Seven's Assistant Regional Forester in charge of Recreation and Lands, and Alex Winton, Regional Recreational Planner, and to John W. McNair, Supervisor of the Jefferson (now Captain McNair of the 1328th Service Unit, Camp Pendleton, Virginia).

Credit also the CCC, because it did the work. Under Fred F. Brown, Superintendent, the boys of Camp F-24 working from the spring of 1937 until the dedication in June 1940, built facilities equal to the best in the nation; a good-looking dam, tinted to blend in with the rocks; a small lake in a region where lakes are conspicuously absent, beautiful sand beach, a first-grade bath house and modern sanitary facilities, table-bench combinations and picnic fireplaces. These boys landscaped the area, built a parking area, constructed the one-half mile access road, developed a playground. Biggest accomplishment of all, in the opinion of many, has been psychological. It is no secret that Federal dealings involving relations between colored and white folks, particularly south of the Potomac, require tact and understanding.

Region 7 has shown both. As a result, Green Pastures has already become a popular institution in southwest Virginia. Local citizens, white and colored, joined in the opening ceremonies in July 1940. Colored civic, social, and religious leaders have given it warm support, have okayed the name as particularly apropos. Strongest backers of Green Pastures have been the churches, most potent organization among the colored population. Their cooperation has been wholehearted and intelligent.

Green Pastures is under direction of colored personnel: Clarence Wood, resident administrator, a life guard and his substitute. Administrator Wood has appealed to all of his "customers" for aid in keeping the area in good shape, and the response has been heart-warming.

And speaking of "customers", last year saw 22,000 visitors. More are expected this year, according to present incomplete returns. Peak one-day load on the area was 3,000, although facilities were provided for an average use of only 500 to 600. Although much of the use comes on Sunday, week days find big jamborees staged by churches and social groups. There is not much overnight camping use - visitors are principally picnickers and swimmers. Throughout the area served by Green Pastures, you'll see many signs on the bumpers of autos and trucks, "Come to the Picnic at Green Pastures." Announcements are common from many pulpits.

Listen closely if you chance to ride through that countryside some bright summer Sunday morning, and you'll hear the deep voice of the preacher rolling through the forest clearing - hear him tell of Green Pastures, where "The Lord is my Shepherd. . .", and where "He restoreth my soul. . ."

-- S. C. M.

REMEMBER - Defense Bonds bought to-day mean security for Tomorrow

Forest Folks

A WOMAN LOOKS AT CONSERVATION

(As interpreted by a Mere Man)

She looked straight and true into things, this woman who has been working with women's groups in the interest of forest conservation for years. Or so it seemed to us from her story.

Certainly, she painted a word picture of practical interest and effectiveness on the part of "women in conservation" that made us wonder if the Forest Service, for all its patient and earnest effort, has fully realized and evaluated the potential power of modern women's organizations.

She tossed off evidence in point. There was the nation-wide D.A.R. tree planting project to reforest eroded and cut-over lands which started out to raise funds for 2,500,000 seedlings and ended by setting out 6,000,000. There were meetings on forestry where women discussed economics, taxes, markets, etc., with the ease of informed men. There were women with firsthand understanding of the forest problem, like the first vice president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs who is a "lumberman" in her own right. Scattered through 14 eastern States, there were women who had demonstrated to her a keen understanding and desire to see brought about a national forest economy in the United States.

Well, then, why didn't women as a group bulk larger in the conservation picture?

She was inclined to believe the answer was that no action program has been worked out in terms of what women can do, no clear program expressed in terms so that it can be taken to the layman and be expounded as a big, public, dramatic crusade. Women, she shrewdly observed, are most effective when they can emotionalize their intellectual concepts. She believed that you cannot wait to make approximate foresters of all the people with the hope that then they will do the job; on the contrary, she thought, you must make forestry programs popular; you must splash the program in broad strokes and compelling colors. You must appeal to the emotion rather than to reason and intelligence.

Ah, but how go about this "splashing" business.

Like most of us, she wasn't certain. But she asked, "Could we not take a page from the techniques of those behind such campaigns as that being waged to sell defense bonds?" Or, to begin with, coin a slogan with the appeal and power of "Buy Defense Certificates", or "Don't Say No to the U.S.O."?

FOREST SERVICE FOLK WHO RETIRED IN JULY AND AUGUST

Region 1. *Camas Nelson*, District Ranger, Beaverhead; after 33 years in the service.

Region 3. *Wilson E. Auman*, Ranger, Crown King District, Prescott; in the service since 1923.

Region 4. *John Raphael*, Supervisor, Weiser; in forest administration since 1905, supervisor on six forests, all in Region 4. A master in training men and at the same time holding their loyalty and affection.

Region 5. *John T. Gray*, Assistant Supervisor, Plumas; after 35 years of service on the forests in California. His son, John L. Gray, carries on in Region 5 as a staff man on the Stanislaus.

Albert W. Bramhall, District Ranger, Mendocino; after 29 years, lacking three days, in the field service in California.

Samuel H. Ketcham, Associate Hydro-Electrical Engineer with headquarters in San Francisco; began building roads and dams in R.1, transferred to San Francisco in 1921 and specialized on water management, ending his career with the completion of a full inventory of the 600 dams on national forest land in Region 5.

Washington. Mrs. *Eleanor Marshall Dinan*, clerk in office of Land Acquisition; for disability after nearly a quarter century in the service.

John W. Cook, office of Fiscal Control, in the service since 1908 with 8 years out for private business.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES

Assistant Regional Forester T. D. Woodbury, in charge of timber management, California, since 1910, will retire September 30 after 36 years of distinguished service. A graduate of Brown University, "Wood" took his M.F. at Yale in 1905. He was forest assistant in Connecticut and on the Pikes Peak Forest Reserve in Colorado. On December 1, 1908, he became Assistant Forest Inspector, soon after Assistant Chief of Silviculture at San Francisco.

Supervisor P. D. Hanson, of the Lassen, succeeds Mr. Woodbury. He began as a Ranger on the Angeles in 1926. He is a graduate of the University of California, where as an Associate in Forestry, he assisted in the preparation of normal yield tables for second growth white fir. In May 1935, he became Supervisor of the Lassen. From June 1937 to June 1940, he directed the Regional Fire Re-planning Project.

OUR FINGERS ARE CROSSED -
EXPECTING BRICKBATS LATER.

Dear Editor:

You are unduly reserved in stating that the Bulletin has had its face lifted; it is obvious that it has, also, had its heel-length skirt trimmed to one inch above the knee and its whale-bone corset tossed into the creek. Now it can breathe naturally and move actively without self-consciousness and with a much better display of its charms.

I like your statement of policy and the first sample of its application. I don't know who you are, Editor, but I visualize you as a young squirt with lots of P and G (Push and Go -Editor's note). Whether I am right or wrong as to that--don't let the solemn-souled oldsters that surround you in the South Building too greatly color your ideas or refine your style. If you are truly editing the Bulletin to please us field men and gals, don't forget that we are mighty human out here in the provinces and are not always too serious. In our unbelted moments at least, we appreciate a bit of mental food well flavored with the salt and spice of lusty living.

Appreciatively yours,
I. F. Eldredge
(Southern Forest Experiment Station)

Dear Editor:

Congratulations on the new Forest Service Bulletin. The face lifting and lifting in other respects are all to the good. You have succeeded in making it real interesting and inspiring. Keep up the good work!

Very truly yours,
G. Luther Schnur
(Allegheny Forest Experiment Station)

Daily News - Intermountain Region, August 19, says in part:

"Officially it may be only Volume 25, Number 16, the August 1941 issue, but to most readers it will be the new Forest Service Bulletin - an old name in a new garb - a pleasing and surprising innovation in form and style. The customary stiffness of a government house-organ has vanished."

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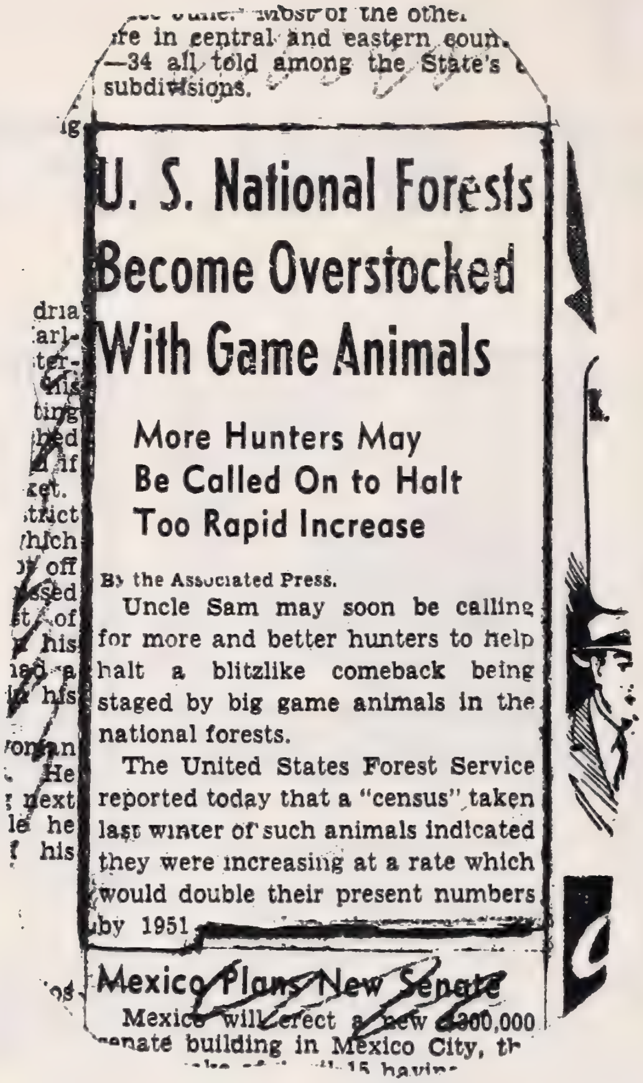
OCTOBER 1941



most of the other
are in central and eastern coun
—34 all told among the State's
subdivisions.

U. S. National Forests Become Overstocked With Game Animals

More Hunters May Be Called On to Halt Too Rapid Increase

By the Associated Press.

Uncle Sam may soon be calling for more and better hunters to help halt a blitzlike comeback being staged by big game animals in the national forests.

The United States Forest Service reported today that a "census" taken last winter of such animals indicated they were increasing at a rate which would double their present numbers by 1951.

Mexico Plans New Senate

Mexico will erect a new 300,000 senate building in Mexico City, th

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

(Confidential - Service)

THE SHOSHONE CELEBRATES

First National Forest to be 50 years old, the Shoshone celebrated at the "first ranger station built with government funds in the nation," the Wapiti, on the north fork of the Shoshone River about 30 miles from Cody, Wyoming, Sunday, August 24.

Chairman of the arrangements committee appointed by the president of the Cody Lions Club was Raymond Allen, Cody banker, who from 1911 to 1919 was forest supervisor. The American Forestry Association which played such an active part in securing the establishment of the forests, was represented by I. H. Larom, one of its vice-presidents, who is also president of the Dude Ranchers' Association, other members of the local committee being Paul R. Greever, member of Congress from 1937 to 1938, E. J. Goppert, president of the Lions Club of Cody and Carl G. Krueger, forest supervisor.

Acting Chief Earle H. Clapp reminded those in attendance that "most of the worst rural problem areas in the United States - the worst rural slums - are in our cut-over forest regions, where the forests have been destroyed or seriously run down. Nearly one-fourth of the land area of the country is in this category of low income, impoverished, under-privileged rural people; a condition which extends through the entire social, economic, and governmental set-up of whole forest regions. If forest destruction continues, picture for yourself the plight of the millions of people in these areas in the post-war period. The national forests represent the first large scale land classification in the United States. This concerted plan-wise attempt to set aside and dedicate land in perpetuity to the use for which it is best suited, replaced a system where every prospective owner made his own classification. On the national forests, the forest itself is being built up through intensive protection, through cutting designed to perpetuate the resources, through planting, and through various cultural operations."

He declared, "the most acute forest problems today have to do with privately owned forests. These private forests constitute three-fourths of the forest land in the United States. From them comes over 95 percent of the present timber cut. Two-thirds of these lands are important for watershed protection.

Notwithstanding all that a growing number of progressive and public-spirited owners and the State and Federal government have done, the condition in many of these private forests is a disgrace, not only to the owners, but also to the general public and to the government."

Remedies, Clapp continued, could be found in public regulation of private forests sufficient to prevent further destruction of the resource, to keep the land reasonably productive, and to protect public values; and in increased public ownership of forest land mainly unsuitable to private ownership.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, in a message brought by Mr. Clapp, said: "I cannot conceive of a really satisfactory future for the American people if we ignore the one-third of our land which is or should be in forests. For years, America exploited and misused her land. But today we are aware of our mistakes of the past, and are determined to remedy them. We can make America a land of abundance for all of our people, and we are determined to do it. To this end, we must use our land and water resources wisely and productively, not only in time of emergency, but for all time.... As a nation, we are started, but only started, on the road which will lead to genuine conservation of our resources and to the use of our land in such a way that it will be most productive, today, tomorrow, and all the tomorrows to come."

Messages were also read from Governor Smith, Gifford Pinchot, Senator Schwartz and Senator O'Mahoney, and the Ogden Chamber of Commerce.

All but three of the men who have been in charge of the Shosnone are still alive and a number of the "old-timers" present included C. N. Woods, ranger 39 years ago and now regional forester of Region 4; Harry Thurston, who started as a ranger in 1903 and was supervisor from 1907 to 1911 and who still lives only a few miles from the ranger station he helped to build; Jesse W. Nelson, now superintendent of the San Joaquin Range Experiment Station in California (on the Shoshone from 1901 until 1907); and former ranger Ed Heavey.

Supervisor Carl G. Krueger writes:

Created March 30, 1891, the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve was at first little more than an adjunct to the Park itself. It was a strip ten miles wide on the south side and twenty miles wide on the east side of the Park. No provision whatever having been made for administration, the Reserve existed in name only until 1897, when Congress authorized the employment of the necessary personnel, a force being organized in 1898.

The first Supervisor of the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve was A. D. Chamberlain, of Evanston, Wyoming. Early day forest rangers were employed for the summer months only, and it was not until 1900 that yearlong employment was given to rangers. Headquarters of the reserve were first at Cody, but later were moved to Wapiti, then back to Cody, the present headquarters of the Shoshone.

It has been impossible to determine who the first ranger appointed on the Shoshone was, though U.A.C. (Dolph) Thomas, G. I. Berry. C. H. McClintic and Frank N. Hammitt were known to have been employed in 1898.

The setting of the celebration was in keeping with the occasion, as it was held just across the road and in full view of the Wapiti Ranger Station. Just a few miles down the North Fork several men were drowned in a log drive from one of the earliest sales of timber within the Forest Reserves. The first grazing permit on the Forest was issued in 1900, the allotment being the Elk Fork, just above the station. Only a few miles up the road from the ranger station is the Firefighters Memorial dedicated to those who lost their lives in the Blackwater fire in 1937. Just before the anniversary program, Acting Chief Clapp laid a wreath at the monument in their memory. This was singularly appropriate since the fire occurred four years ago almost to the day. Ranger Post of the Bighorn who received the Firefighters Medal in recognition of his conduct on this fire was present.

Comment

No sooner was the celebration history than the claims of the Wapiti ranger station were challenged. According to the records of Region 4 the station was constructed in 1903. It has since been modernized, and is still in use as headquarters of the ranger district.

Says Jack Kaye of the Angeles in the California Ranger, September 5: "Next year will mark the Golden Anniversary of the first Region 5 forest — the Angeles — and any fledgling Forest Guard knows that the 'Old West Fork Ranger Station' on the Angeles (then the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve) was constructed in September 1900, at a cost of $70.00 (plus contributed Ranger time) out of an allotment of $100.00 definitely set up for that purpose. This old log station has been in constant use for the past forty-one years."

And from the Bitterroot comes another claim by supervisor Guy M. Brandborg, writing as follows: "The pack rats now use the original first ranger station building constructed in 1899 at Alta, Montana, and plans are in effect by the Lions Club at Hamilton to eventually acquire the site and preserve the building for posterity. In any event, it required initiative and Government funds whether allotted or paid in 'salaries' to construct the first ranger station, and the Bitterroot National Forest does not propose to be overbid in this matter by another first ranger station constructed years later, in 1903." Supervisor Brandborg quotes a report by Than Wilkerson, written in 1938, to the effect that he and Ranger Hank Tuttle constructed the Alta cabin on their own initiative. Mr. Wilkerson, who has been retired for nearly 10 years, is the only man living of the original 8-man ranger force appointed May 20, 1899.

--W. S. S.

TOTEMS

SHE PUT US IN THE MOVIES

Six years ago, if somebody had pointed out that attractive, brown-haired young lady (about 5'5" and 125 lbs.) who, at the time, was doing factual reporting on Paris fashions for New York papers, and had said, "In 1941, that gal's going to write a Forest Ranger story good enough to be filmed in "big time," why, that somebody would have been thought crazy. And yet, truth being everlastingly stranger than fiction, the "gal," Thelma Strabel, did just that! And, for the first time in its colorful history, because of her, the Forest Service will soon see itself garbed in Technicolor a la Hollywood.

Of course, our heroine didn't jump right from fashion frocks to forest fiction. In the years since 1935, when she first turned to fiction writing, Miss Strabel has consistently written fine stories, all of which made instant hits with publisher and public. Declared by one Forest Service official to be a "business writer if ever there was one," Miss Strabel writes continuously and manages to stay one jump ahead of her current story by doing the research for her next one. It is logical to believe that even before the printer's ink was entirely dry on the next-to-the-last installment of her most popular novel to date, "Reap The Wild Wind," Miss Strabel was preparing to forsake the salt water depths of the Southern Atlantic for the pine-scented forest fastnesses of the "Mad River Ranger District of the Bolderoc National Forest."

Actually, Miss Strabel's interest in doing a Forest Ranger story was first aroused in the Spring of 1940. Her extensive research (and Boy Howdy! how that Dave Godwin loaded her down with technical bulletins and the like) had its climax in February 1941, when she started to prepare her now-famous "Forest Ranger" for publication in the September Cosmopolitan. Interestingly enough, the novel as it appeared in the Cosmopolitan was actually a reduced version of the 54,000-word affair which Miss Strabel had intended for use as a 5-part serial. Happily, it is the complete, original story which the Paramount studios are currently adapting for the film version of "Forest Ranger."

Forest Service efforts to assist Miss Strabel both with the story and the coming photoplay started initially with the work of Dave Godwin in providing technical data and guidance, and in editing the manuscript. Back in June 1940, when Miss Strabel expressed herself as desirous of "seeing something," George Griffith (R-6) arranged a trip for her on the Mount Hood National Forest. During the past summer, Fire Dispatchers of R-5, R-6, and R-1 have had the Paramount (Hollywood) Studios on their call lists for rapid telephone and telegraph dispatch to going fires for possible exciting fire "shots." Region One has been enlisted to cooperate in assisting the movie men in obtaining "smoke-jumper shots." And, although the movie script is still in the process of preparation, location "takes" already are being made in northern California and southern Oregon. The latest cooperative development has been the appointment by the Acting Chief, of Supervisor Guerdon Ellis of the Tahoe National Forest to act as technical advisor to the Paramount film makers "on the job." (Editor's Note: This should be old stuff for Ellis who is reputed to have once rangered on or near William S. Hart's western ranch and has seen duty on the Angeles National Forest, in the heart of movieland.) In addition with Frank Lombard, W.O., doing the liaison work, the strictly Forest Service film "Forest Rangers" has been converted into a one-reel Paramount Paragraphic Short titled "Guardians of the Wilds." This educational Short was released August 28 to theatres all over the country as a prelude to the full-length Technicolor version of Miss Strabel's "Forest Ranger," which is not expected to be premiered until next fall.

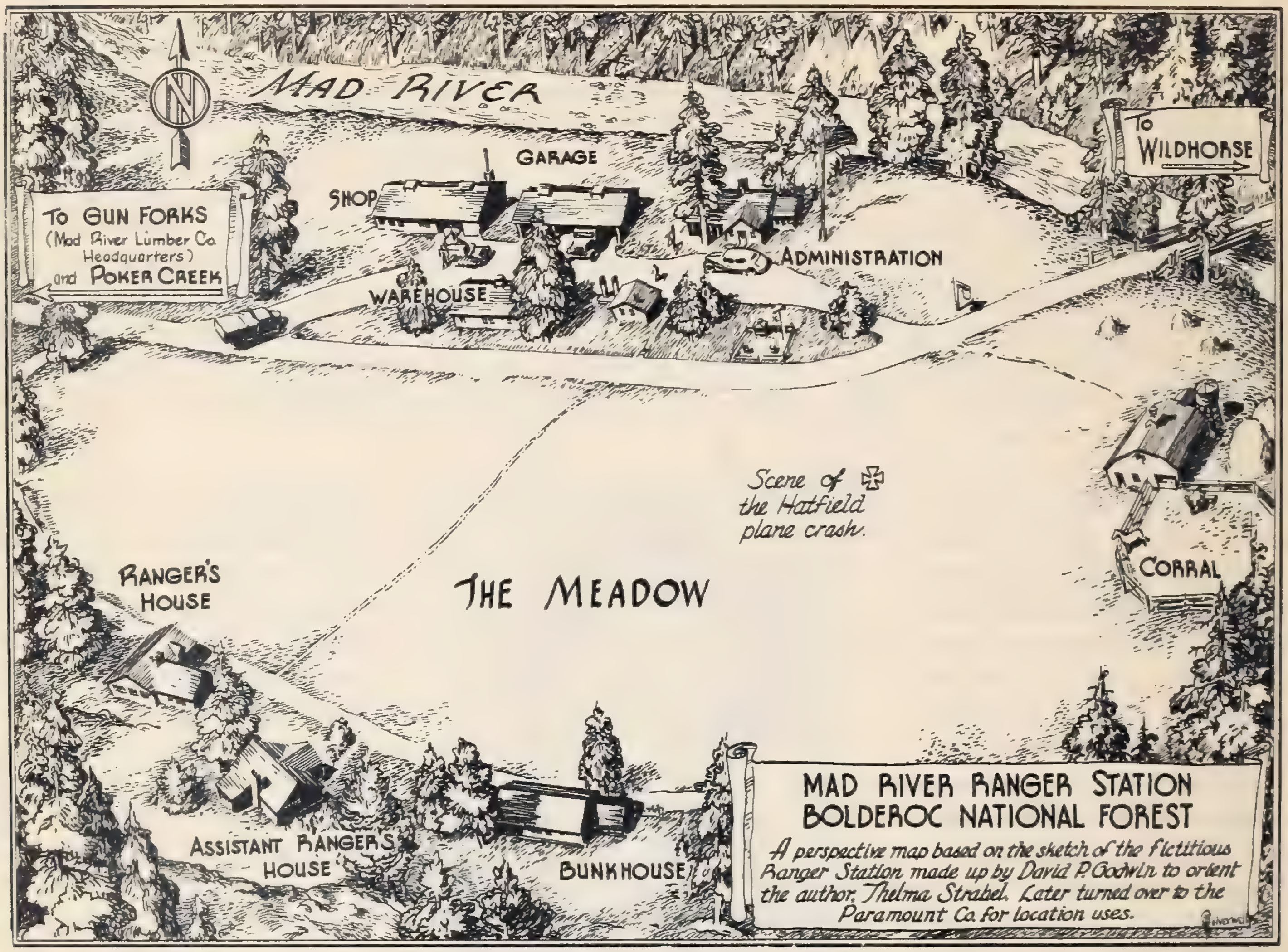
From Fashion Frocks to Forest Fiction, she put us in the movies.

Thelma Strabel

But to get back to the young lady who made all this possible - the story, the forthcoming picture, and, indeed, the happy necessity of Forest Service Cooperation in a rich, educational endeavor of this kind. There follows, almost in toto, a letter written by Miss Strabel in answer to a request for an expression on her part "on what really actuated me to write 'Forest Ranger'." From here on we'll let Miss Strabel speak for herself and there's no other woman we know who is more entitled to the last word:

I think I have always loved the woods. When I was a child in Southwestern Pennsylvania, we always spent our autumn in the Alleghenies and I felt deeply the mystery and strength of those earthy timbered hills. We used to spend long afternoons hunting for chestnuts under trees which I now understand blight has killed out. Then, I had an uncle who was active in public affairs in Pennsylvania and I can remember hearing through him of the work of Gifford Pinchot in forest conservation. Occasionally as time went on I would hear of the long-planning and long-lasting efforts of foresters to cast a beam of enlightenment across the unthoughtful American consciousness. A thin, brave plea thrust out to a resource-exploiting nation! My early interest in forest conservation was aroused anew when I lived for several years in France and Switzerland, where trees were accorded a staunch, economic reverence. I saw how, in Switzerland especially, your catch-word of "sustained yield" had been a common-sense, accepted code for a couple of centuries.

However, I will get back to my story. I had met David Godwin a few years ago. Like most men in the Forest Service I suppose, the subject of the great work done by his organization was one on which he liked to talk.


N
MAD RIVER
GARAGE
SHOP
TO GUN FORKS
(Mad River Lumber Co. Headquarters)
and POKER CREEK
WAREHOUSE
ADMINISTRATION
To WILDHORSE
Scene of the Hatfield plane crash.
THE MEADOW
RANGER'S HOUSE
CORRAL
ASSISTANT RANGER'S HOUSE
BUNKHOUSE
MAD RIVER RANGER STATION
BOLDEROC NATIONAL FOREST
A perspective map based on the sketch of the fictitious Ranger Station made up by David P. Godwin to orient the author, Thelma Strabel. Later turned over to the Paramount Co. for location uses.

I found his enthusiasm very inspiring and began asking him a lot of questions. He was full of interesting answers and information. Then one day he posed a question of his own: "Why don't you write a fiction story about the work of the Forest Service"? When I thought this over a minute and said, "I think I could," he flooded me with printed and mimeographed material and excerpts from this and that. That is how I suddenly found myself embarked on a course of study which I think would lead me up to one of the earlier degrees in forestry. In fact I think now that with a little more application I might even englow my head with a nimbus of "J.F."

Seriously, though, I really studied and devoted long nights to attempting an understanding of "Fire Danger Rating," and other complicated subjects. Of course in my story I probably made some bad errors, but I hope I may be excused on the ground that I have not been a student very long.

I am not a promotion expert. I merely write fiction. But I do think that above all else people like to be entertained. They like to read about characters that are endearing and that are just as weak and just as strong as *they are themselves. If, in the course of entertaining them, you can manage to put over a real message, then, it is my belief, through such human presentation you have made your gospel more impressive than by any direct preaching method. If the plainly apparent, urgent cause of American forest conservation had not become such a clear-cut theme to me, I would never have attempted the story. I hope that through the magazine publicity and the forthcoming picture presentation, I may have helped to forward this cause.*

Very sincerely yours,

Thelma Strabel

-- W.W.B.

FOREST SERVICE CAN ASSIST IN DEFENSE SAVINGS

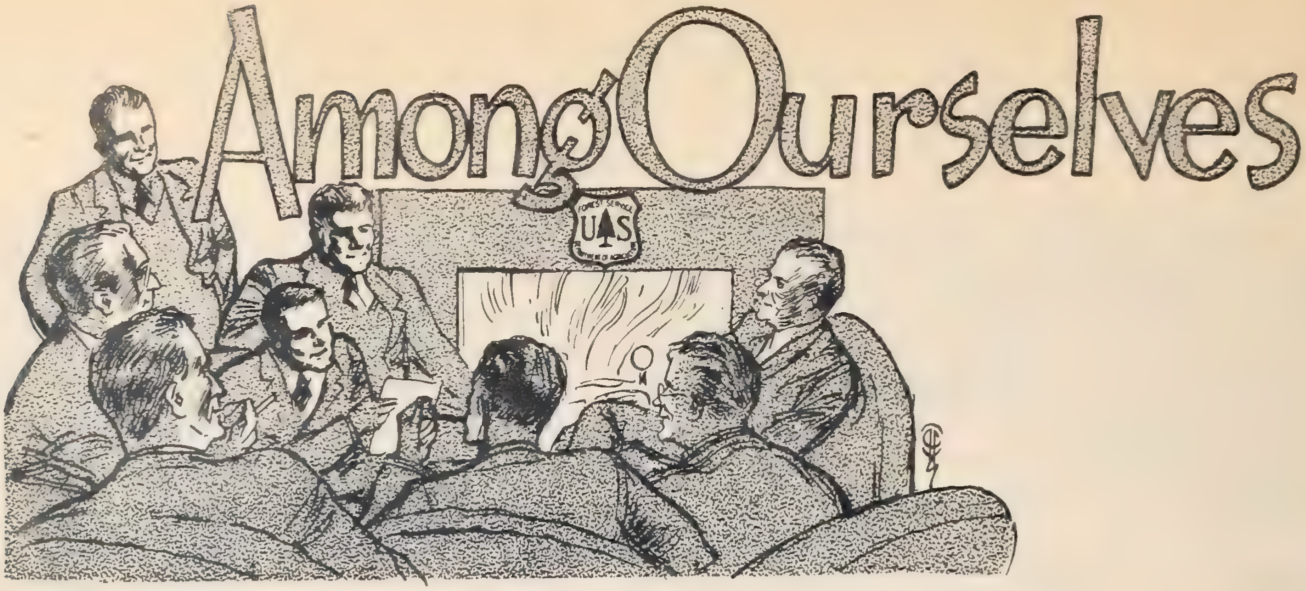
Members of the Forest Service now have an opportunity to assist in the program to spread the cost of defense as widely as possible among the American people through the sale of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps.

In some communities, Forest Service men, and other Department of Agriculture employees, may be invited to serve on local Defense Savings committees. At any rate, every employee of the Service is asked to participate in the program to the limit of his ability — first, by buying Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds himself, and second, by learning the facts about Defense Savings and passing them on to the public whenever a suitable opportunity presents itself.

In this connection the following two items of literature on the Defense Savings program may be useful: "6 Ways for American Business to Cooperate in the Sale of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps" and "Defense Savings and American Farmers." Copies of these as desired may be obtained by Forest Service employees through George Duthie, Chief of the Education Section of the Forest Service, or by writing direct to the State Administrator of the Defense Savings staff in your State.

Defense Savings Stamps and Bonds are sold at almost all banks, post offices, and savings and loans associations throughout the country. Complete information about them and about a systematic plan for savings, may be obtained at such locations.

In this, as in previous crises of American history, the Forest Service will do its share.



HOW TO STOP THE INSPECTION MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Rolland Huff, R. 6

Various articles in recent issues of the Service Bulletin with reference to inspections prompt me to add my two bits' worth, though with no claim to knowledge of scientific management.

My idea of a good, sound inspector is not a specialist who knows only one particular job or who is interested in only one particular function, but a man who can understand and evaluate all forest work, both from the policy angle and from the work on the ground. We have many men of that caliber in the Forest Service. Given such a man, I believe he should stay on a particular forest long enough to know the problems and the personnel there and to be able to assist and advise in the work at hand.

A general inspection, you will say. And why not? Who does not benefit from a general inspection if properly done?

What my idea boils down to is that instead of a general inspection once every three years by various men, there should be a thorough inspection every year for three successive years by the same man, with each inspection sufficing for all functions.

Under such a plan, each forest would have a representative at Regional Office meetings who would have an individual interest in that forest and its personnel. And the supervisor thereof would not have to cover the same ground and ideas, as he sees them, with a number of different men year after year, as he does now. If, at the end of the three-year period, either the supervisor or the inspector has proved to be a poor manager both would know it, which would be all to the good.

Surely, such a system would stop some of our much talked about "Merry-go-round" inspection trips, make possible intelligent scheduling, and save mileage, time, and nerves.

The above observations do not apply to men needed to assist in technical problems - who in my opinion should not be considered as inspectors. The services of these men could be mutually worked out with full consideration for the needs of each forest and the desire of functional management to furnish that assistance.

A "Merry-go-round" of inspectors may be fun for some and may furnish a lot of new ideas, but our needs are more often that something helpful and specific be done about the work which we already have at hand.

- - - - - - - - - - -

There - Junior Administrative Management Committees - is something to put in your collective pipe and smoke. It may be a new slant on the subject.

TREADMILL - - -

An old boss of ours used to say that the one best way to do a job often turned up when the heat was really on. That is, when there was a real work load (as in the '33-'34 early CCC days) administrators sloughed off the useless procedure - the red tape - and got the job done with a minimum of lost motion.

Here is a recent case example of this phenomenon dug up by a reporter (R. F. Scholz) on a Washington daily:

"For the past two months, business men - caught short by materials shortages - have been deluging the OPM's priorities division with applications for priority orders. They've been rolling in at such a rate that a backlog of nearly 10,000 had been built up...

"Applications weren't even being started thru the red tape-ridden processing mill...

"Then Donald Nelson, Sears-Roebuck executive, was named, 10 days ago, new priorities director...

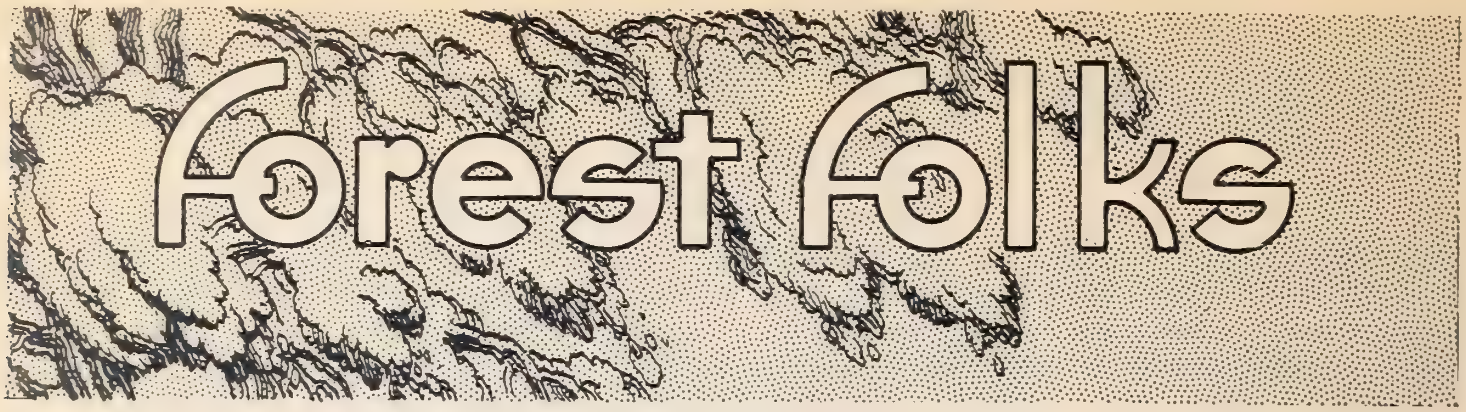
"By Saturday, red tape had been cut to a minimum, new procedures outlined for simpler handling of applications and then came the fun... Mr. Nelson called in three tough, experienced Sears-Roebuck mail order men and they called together some 25 top-flight priority executives.

"Meeting Saturday in the OPM boardroom, they went through the logjam of applications. 'This one has to be cleared by tonight. This one by Monday night.' And so on, they ordered the OPM officials, tossing at them each and every old application — and some were six weeks old. Today, Mr. Nelson reported, the backlog is gone, the priorities division cleared for action.

"Announced, too, is a new ('rainbow') method for dealing with applications. A different color form will be used each day so that cases of a particular day may be identified. Mondays' forms will be pink; Tuesdays'.... The colored forms will facilitate quick visible checks on cases being held so that special attention may be paid to cases more than one day old." Also a stamp was substituted for the fancy "certificate" so dear to "form worshippers."

Of course, a real manager took hold of the situation who knew good procedure and that procedures were designed to serve, not to master.

--F.L.L.



FROM THE RANKS THAT FILE

By Alice Edgerton Copeland, R-8

We are the women who man the Government clerical desks and tend the files. We do not go on parade. We beat a rhythm on the keys of our typewriters in order that those who march may not lose step. We are the pulse beat of Federal circulation, a medium of communication and information. Our days are made up of so-called *Red* tape, *White* manifold and *Blue* Mondays. We are the "dizzy blondes" made dizzier by changing procedures and exceptions to regulation. And what place can we take in advancing the present National Defense program?

Either consciously or unconsciously at this time every patriotic employee of our Government is working at his or her particular job for the stability of national organization. But can we not also work in the shaping of public opinion? By an attitude of confidence in our form of government and our national leaders we can, to a large degree, help in molding public opinion into one of firm faith in the destiny of this country. Any thinking individual employed by the Government is in a position to spread a feeling of confidence in the aims of our Government through our contacts with friends, relatives, and co-workers. Confidence is as contagious as panic. The task of spreading confidence abroad should not remain a thing of chance but become one of purpose with each of us. We must all take part in order to effectively shape public opinion into constructive faith rather than destructive cynicism.

The seeds of thought, which are casually dropped in words, grow into the forest of public opinion. Care should be given that the seeds which we sow are worthy of growth. Free speech is one thing, thoughtless speech is another. As opposed to the fifth columnists, we can help to shape national confidence as an antidote against the poison of insidious propaganda — we can become a SIXTH COLUMN.

William L. Hall
1911
Franklin W. Reed
1919
Evan Kelley
1925
Joseph Kircher
1929
R. M. Evans
1934

REGION 7 HEADQUARTERS MOVES

By M. A. Mattoon, R-7

With many regrets upon leaving time-tested official and personal associations in Washington, and heartaches over turning away from long-occupied homes and neighborhoods, most of the personnel of the Regional Office and their families pull up stakes and depart for Philadelphia October 1.

Back in 1911, when the Weeks Act put the first spur to Federal forestry east of the Mississippi, we started as a little sprout from the Washington Office, concerned largely with the initiation of a land-purchase program in the Appalachian Mountains from Maine to Georgia, under the able leadership of William L. Hall and W. W. Ashe. The old Atlantic Building on F Street was the scene. We became a District, with Mr. Hall as District Forester and F. W. Reed, Assistant District Forester, in 1914, when such stalwarts as W. W. Ashe, H. O. Stabler, Francis Keifer, Karl Woodward, and Eli Eldridge were on the staff. Miss Lura Holcombe came in 1913 from District 2, and is still with us. At that time the two public domain units in Arkansas and one in Florida were our only National Forests. The areas in the Appalachians were handled as purchase units until progress in consolidation decreed that one by one they could graduate into National Forest status. During the war years, F. W. Reed was Acting District Forester while Hall was in the Army. In 1919, Reed became District Forester, with Stabler (Operation), Eldridge (Management), C. G. Smith (Grazing), Fox (Engineering), Ashe (Acquisition), and Fagan (Fiscal Control) comprising the staff. R. M. Evans replaced Eldridge in 1922, and that same year J. E. Scott joined us as head of P.R. After Fox's death, J. C. Dort signed up, in 1923.

Evan Kelley stood his trick at the wheel, beginning in 1925, and steered us through the many uncharted shoals of a rapidly-expanding eastern District. When he departed for District 1, in 1929, Joe Kircher took over, and his term was epochal. The New Deal, including NIRA, CCC, and ERA descended upon us. We moved a couple of blocks from the Atlantic to the Victor Building. We continued to increase in stature both as to area and variety of responsibilities. Our territory extended from Maine to Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, to Puerto Rico. Our area tremendous and our problems varied, it seemed best to divide. That portion south of Virginia and Kentucky went to form a new Region, with headquarters in Atlanta, and Joe went along as Regional Forester, July 1, 1934. He took some of our boys and gals with him. Since then, we have been doing business at the same old stand under the watchful eye of Bob Evans. Fourteen States, seven National Forests, 35 percent of the Nation's population are within our territory.

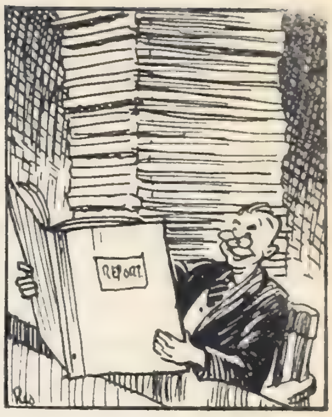
Now another upheaval, brought about by the increasing congestion in the District of Columbia due to the National Defense effort. Again, some of the cherished associates depart from among us as we move to new surroundings. On or about October 1, we will be officially "at home" in the Bankers Securities Building, Walnut and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia.

During the Shoshone Celebration Acting Chief Clapp laid a wreath at the Memorial dedicated to those who lost their lives in the Blackwater fire in 1937.

TONS OF TOMES

A PERMANENT RECORD OF THE COPELAND REPORT RESOURCE STATISTICS

By R. W. Nelson, W. O.



The Division of Forest Economics announces the completion of a permanent recording of the principal forest resource statistics used as the basis of "Forest Land the Basic Resource" and "Present and Potential Timber Resources" Sections 3 and 4 of the Copeland Report. These materials have been typed on 279 pages of durable cloth-mounted paper and bound in two large Atlas volumes. This task was carried on under the direction of R. V. Reynolds.

The tabulations cover forest area, timber stand, forest ownership, growth, damage, and drain on commercial forests, presented by regions, and in part by States and timber types. There are also nation-wide summaries. These volumes do not include the detailed regional drain tables of 1925-29 which were previously typed in similar form.

These statistics were compiled in 1931 and 1932, as an essential part of the work on the Copeland Report. The assembling of the tables was under the immediate direction of R. E. Marsh and W. H. Gibbons. The final checking of the tabulations was handled by W. D. Brush. The basic figures represent work and estimates of hundreds of foresters throughout the United States, both in the Forest Service and in State and private employ. The compilation as a whole, in view of the detail presented and the fact that all figures are of the same date, is a unique and important contribution to forest statistics.

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CORK IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

The $40,000,000 cork industry in the United States is dependent on imports mainly from Spain and Portugal. As a result of the war in Spain and the present international crisis, the supply of this strategic defense material has become uncertain, considerably reduced, and advanced in price. There is an urgent need to locate domestic sources of cork or cork substitutes for emergency use, and, looking to the future, to explore the possibilities of producing cork at home.

Dr. Little of the Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station has recently prepared a preliminary report on the cork-producing possibilities of three native trees. The corkbark fir *(Abies arizonica)* produces a thin layer of pure soft cork. This layer can be stripped from the tree and would be suitable for many cork products. Though the tree is confined to subalpine forests of Arizona, New Mexico, and southern Colorado, a limited supply might be developed to meet urgent defense requirements. The common Douglas fir, particularly in the Southwest, has a corky outer bark about three-fourths cork. Available in large quantities, it might make a good source of ground cork for certain purposes and possibly for low grade stoppers. White fir has an outer bark about half cork that offers some possibilities. A number of individual attempts have been made to grow the Spanish cork oak *(Quercus rubra)* in this country. Several thousand trees have been established mainly in California. Some are 50 or more years old and have produced cork apparently fully equal in quality to that of similar grade shipped in from abroad. Although a number of attempted plantations have been failures, a few have succeeded. The most successful plantation is in California, Butte County, at the Chico Forestry Station. According to bioclimatic studies, there is a considerable area in the Southwest and California suitable climatically for the production of cork oak. Past failures have been attributed to such things as unfavorable soils and location, propagation and culture difficulties and rodents, which add up to lack of sufficient technical information.

To help supply this information, the Southwestern Station is planning a series of Spanish cork oak plantation tests. With the aid of the Armstrong Cork Company, the plan is to collect acorns from trees known to be quality and quantity cork producers in a number of localities in Spain covering the climatic range of the species from driest and warmest to coldest and wettest. While there is much to learn before cork can be commercially produced in this country, its culture offers a possibility of adding a needed resource to the Southwest, as well as a strategically needed material.

— From reports of the Southwestern Station.

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COLORADO COURT UPHOLDS CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATE SOIL EROSION ACT

A recent decision by a District Court in Colorado represents the first court decision on the constitutionality of the ordinance-making power of soil conservation districts.

On October 14, 1938 the Smoky Hill Soil Erosion District of Colorado, acting pursuant to the powers conferred on it by the Colorado Soil Erosion Act, adopted an ordinance stating that "No additional sod land or land designated by the County Agricultural Conservation Program Committee as restoration land shall be broken out or returned to crop production except after the careful consideration and approval of the district board of supervisors." After the adoption of this ordinance, an individual in the District bought approximately 200 acres of sod land within the District and started plowing it with the intention of planting a crop. The land had not previously been cultivated and was apparently purchased for speculative purposes. The new owner was informed that to plow up that sod land was in violation of the District ordinance, and when he refused to comply, an injunction suit was brought by the District to compel him to leave the sod land unbroken.

The District Court held that the Act was constitutional, and that the State legislature had the authority to grant very broad powers to the Soil Erosion District.

The Court did not rule directly on the validity of the specific individual ordinance which was in question, but ruled that the complaint filed by the District did not state a cause of action, and the Court gave the District leave to amend the complaint to show that the ordinance does not confer an unbridled discretion upon the supervisors in the matter of granting permission to sod land in individual cases. The complaint has been amended accordingly and the case is set for trial in July 1942. It is significant, however, that since the complaint was amended there has been a hearing at which the Court issued a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from plowing up the land during the pendency of the suit.

-- F.S.

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KANSAS GOES SHELTERBELT CONSCIOUS

August 21, 1941 was a great day in Great Bend, Kansas. Representatives from far and wide throughout the State gathered together to organize the Kansas State Shelterbelt Association.

The celebration - attended by more than 2,500 persons - indicated how the local people feel toward shelterbelt planting. The belts which have been planted have made their influence felt, and farm owners are anxious to see that the planting continues.

The honor of being the first President of the new Kansas State Shelterbelt Association went to Mrs. Mamie A. Fay, of Pratt County, whose shelterbelt was inspected and commended by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the spring of 1940.

There are indications that the action taken in Kansas will be followed by similar action in the other States of the Prairie States Forestry Project area, and that these State associations will join in promoting the planting and maintenance of shelterbelts in the prairie plains.

-- F.S.

"SELECTS"
R-6
R-9
R-2
R-5
R-8
R-1
R-4
R-7
R-10
R-3
F. AND R. EXPT. STA.
U.S MAIL
P.S.F.P

I keep six honest serving men,
(They taught me all I knew).
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who!

-Rudyard Kipling-

WHO CAN BEAT R-3's HORSE-RIDIN' RANGER AND HIS 2478 MILES?

From the Prescott comes the following memorandum: "Ranger Guck wishes to enter the horseback riding contest, not the Frontier Days bronco busting kind, but the one for endurance and distance in ranger district work.

"From July 1, 1938 to June 30, 1939 Guck rode a total of 2702 miles in 121 days and again during the calendar year 1940 he covered 2478 miles on his district in 119 days riding. Possibly the Crook rangers were riding barefooted horses."

- Daily Bulletin, R-3

(Editor's Note: Only 1940 figures, please!)

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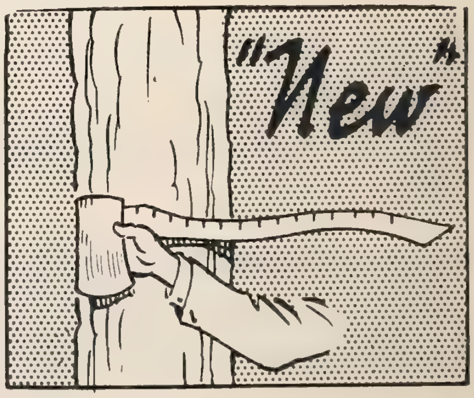
HOW DO YOU HOLD YOUR AX IN MEASURING ?

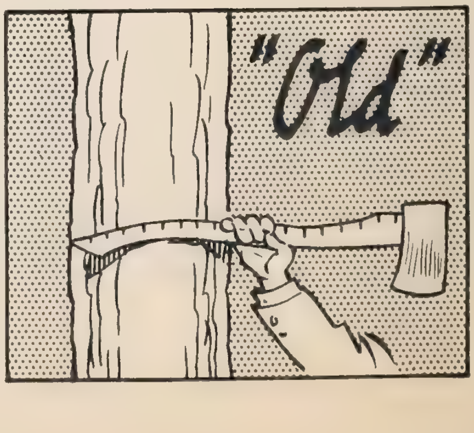
It may not be news to a lot of woods workers, but again it may be. Anyhow, Will Waara, forester for the Copper Range Company in Upper Michigan, has a new method of using his marking ax for measuring, new at least to the Division of State and Private Forestry.

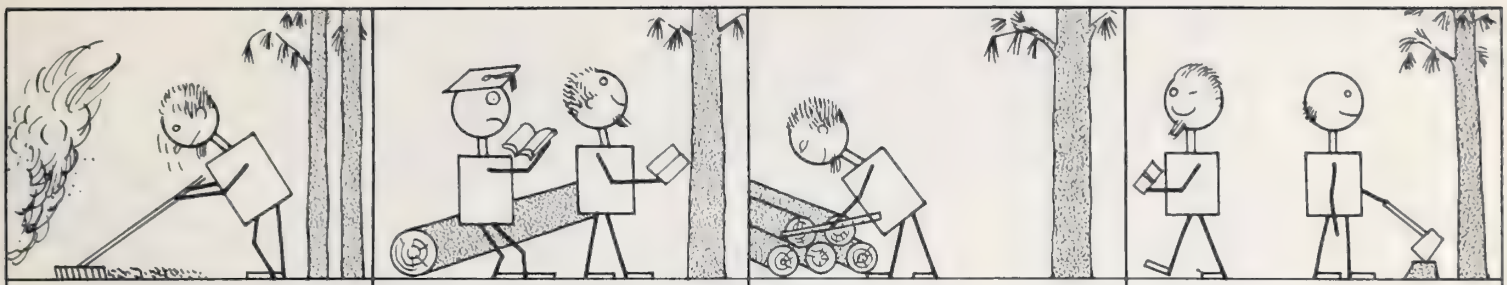
The Biltmore stick which forms the handle on a marking ax, let it be explained for the uninitiate, is marked to indicate tree diameters. Measurements start at the far end of the handle, necessitating a strong and steady arm to hold it out 25 inches from the eye to measure a tree. The ax head is likely to obey the law of gravity, and the marker the path of least resistance - in this case an approximate diameter.

Waara's method is simply to turn the ax over and mark the other side of the handle, beginning at the ax head. It's a lot easier to hold the ax at the heavy end, and measurements can be taken more leisurely and more accurately.

- Daily Contact, R-9







Protection from fire is the major farm woodland need.

The application of farm forestry requires no special skill or training.

No special equipment is required.

A good sale is the final step in good farm forestry.

WHAT ABOUT THIS FOR ORIGINALITY?

Fittingly dubbed "Frankie Farmer - A Square Fellow," this character was introduced by Claude C. Bell, of the Private Forest Management Section (R-8) and appears generously throughout the pages of the mimeographed publication "Farm Forestry In The Farm Security Administration Program" issued by the Division of S & P F, Region 8.

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ARE YOU A GOOD CRITIC?

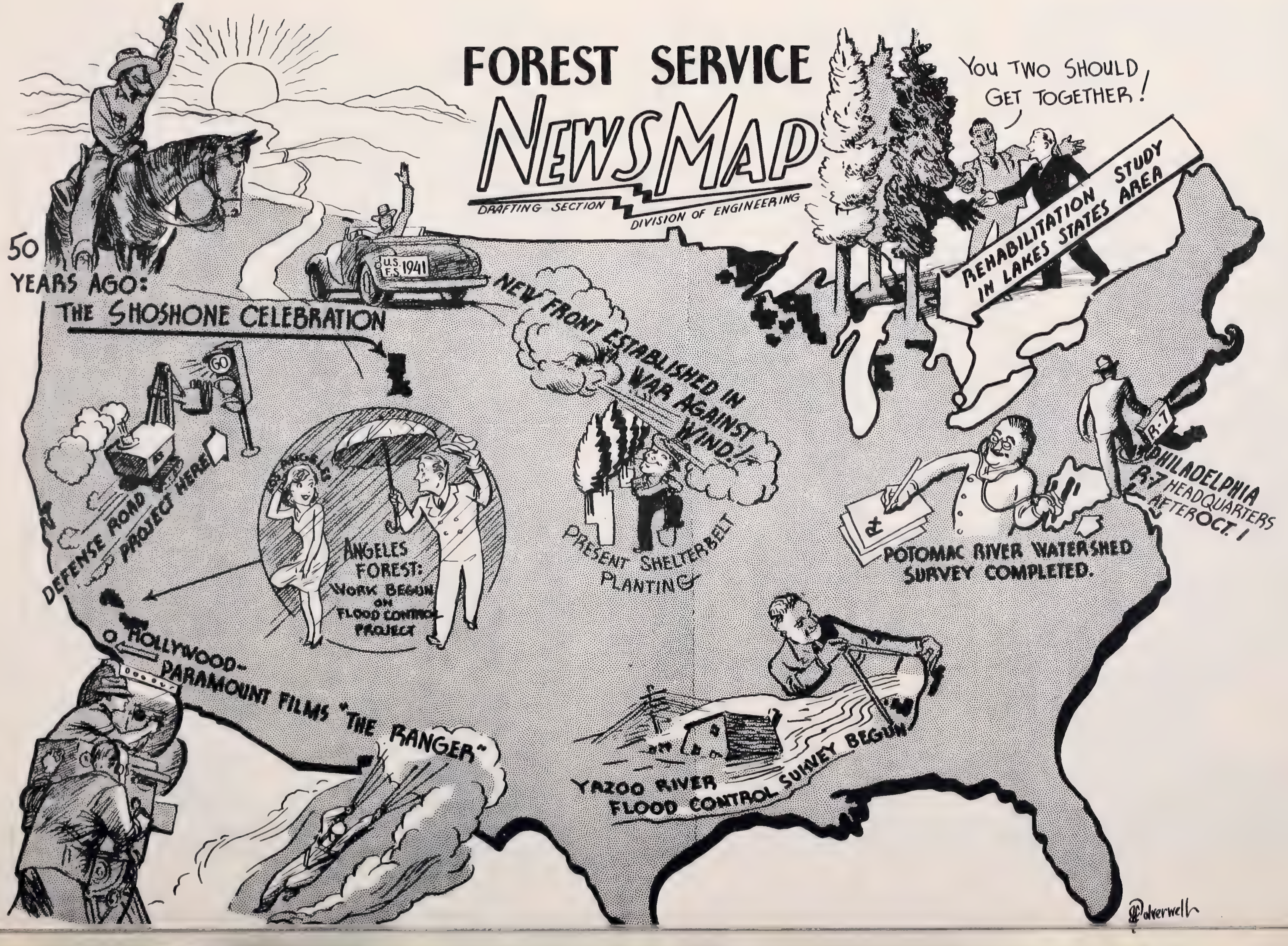
Have you read the novelette "Forest Ranger" in the September number of COSMOPOLITAN? You should; the story is being made into a technicolor motion picture by the Paramount Company.

Ranger Don Stuart of the Mad River District (Montana, not California's Mad River) is the principal character of this interesting story. Just to test yourself for the fun of it, send your answers on the following questions to the California Ranger and we'll publish the Region's composite opinion. Remember, authors are entitled to professional license, so try to balance fiction with reality and let's see how Ranger Stuart stacks up. Answer either yes or no or as briefly as possible.

1. Is Don Stuart a "top" ranger?
2. Does the story glorify him too much or too little?
3. Is he a first-class on the ground fire fighter?
4. What mistakes, if any, did he make in:
    a. fire prevention effort
    b. handling the big fire
    c. law enforcement action
5. Is he a good timber management man?
6. Is his station over-staffed?
7. Was his love technique in keeping with "the best traditions of the Service"?

- California Ranger, R-5

(Editor's Note: Felt this was worthy of SELECTS with this qualification: Heavy underscoring of *"Remember, authors are entitled to professional license, so try to balance fiction with reality...."* All in all, you gotta admit the gal did a swell job. And by the way, read TOTEMS in this very issue.)


FOREST SERVICE
NEWSMAP
DRAFTING SECTION
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
YOU TWO SHOULD GET TOGETHER!
REHABILITATION STUDY IN LAKES STATES AREA
50 YEARS AGO: THE SHOSHONE CELEBRATION
U.S. F.S. 1941
NEW FRONT ESTABLISHED IN WAR AGAINST WIND!
PRESENT SHELTERBELT PLANTING
60
DEFENSE ROAD PROJECT HERE!
ANGELES FOREST: WORK BEGUN ON FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT
R-7
PHILADELPHIA R-7 HEADQUARTERS AFTER OCT. 1
℞
POTOMAC RIVER WATERSHED SURVEY COMPLETED.
HOLLYWOOD-PARAMOUNT FILMS "THE RANGER"
YAZOO RIVER FLOOD CONTROL SURVEY BEGUN
Colverwell

.9
76W

FOREST SERVICE BULLETIN

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

"A most hopefull place, innumerable store of fowle - - -"

- - Chronicles of the Pilgrim Fathers.

NOVEMBER 1941 · VOLUME 25 · NUMBER 19 ·

AMERICA'S FIRST THANKSGIVING, 1621

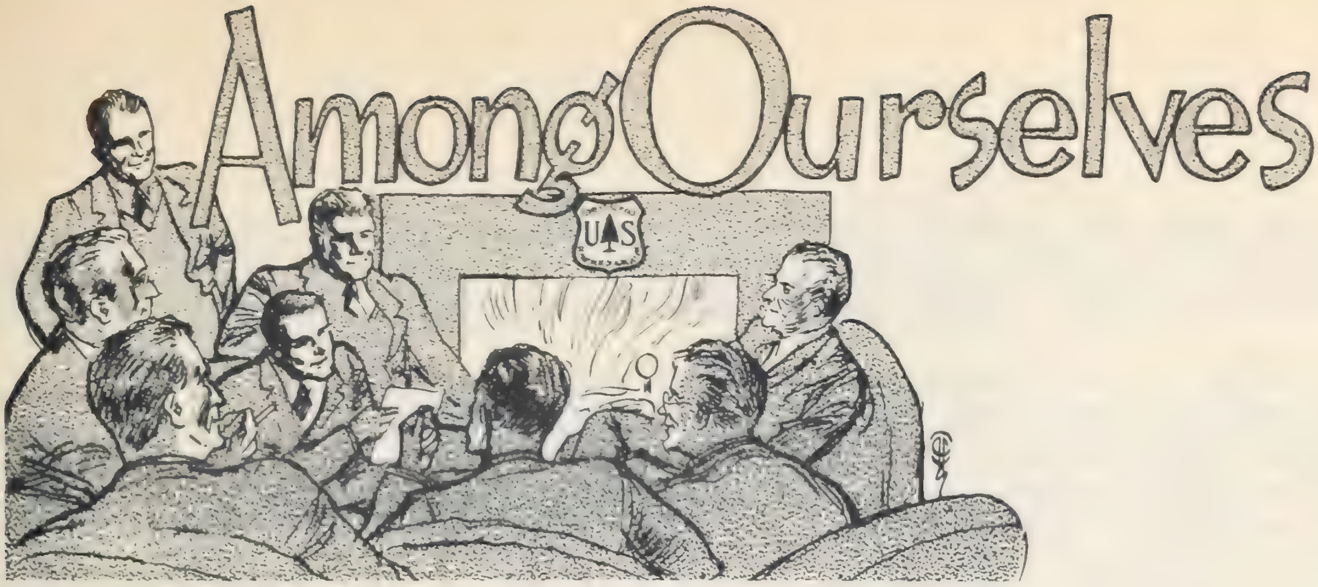
"Our harvest being gotten in, our Governour sent foure men on fowling, that so we might after a more special manner rejoyce together, after we had gathered the fruit of our labors; they foure in one day killed as much fowle, as with a little helpe beside, served the Company almost a weeke, at which time amongst other Recreations, we exercised our Armes, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest King Massasoyt, with some ninetie men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five Deere, which they brought to the plantation and bestowed on our Governour, and upon the Captaine, and others. And although it be not always so plentifull, as it was at this time with us, yet by the goodness of God, we are so farre from want, that we often wish you partakers of our plentie."

-- William DeLoss Love's "Fast and Thanksgiving Days of New England."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

(Confidential - Service)



REGULATION vs. EDUCATION

If public regulation of all forest areas became the law of the land tomorrow, would the high purposes of the Forest Service program be finally achieved?

On the other hand, can we honestly expect education of the public--without regulation--to accomplish those ends within a reasonable time?

Out in St. Louis, Mo., education and regulation each were tried, one after the other, in a century-long struggle to solve a costly social and economic problem, and the results are not only surprising in themselves but of outstanding significance to those concerned with the general question of public regulation.

Across the Mississippi from the Illinois soft coal belt, St. Louis early had a smoke nuisance. In 1822, leading citizens first held an anti-smoke meeting and started a campaign to educate the inhabitants not to burn smoky coal. That campaign continued, in effect, for 117 years, caused repeated surveys, filled myriad newspaper columns, wore out countless local orators, and cost millions of dollars. Yet in 1939, St. Louis was one of the smokiest, if not the smokiest, city in the country.

The climax came November 28, 1939--"Black Tuesday" in St. Louis--when old man weather boxed the smoke in the valley. Noon was like night. Traffic crawled. Thousands were late for work. Business was at a standstill. Estimates of financial loss were startling. The result was a city-wide demand for regulation of the smoke nuisance by law.

A hot fight ensued between the smoke law advocates and the vested interests of the old order, including some 1,000 smoky coal dealers. Most interesting are the basic arguments against the proposed law because for Forest Service people they must have a familiar ring. They were: *Regulation by law is visionary and impractical, unconstitutional and will bankrupt the community.* Supporting arguments were days like "Black Tuesday," of course, and a population drop of 7,300 in ten years as family after family moved to the suburbs to escape the smoke menance and left vacant apartments behind.

Though there was talk of boycott in Illinois coal towns, and though St. Louis coal dealers in some instances threatened to go out of business, the Board of Aldermen in April, 1940, passed the anti-smoke regulation 28 to 1.

According to Karl Detzer, in READER'S DIGEST for October, 1941, St. Louis in the ensuing year became "one of the cleanest cities anywhere." Charged with seeing that none burns coal with more than 23 per cent volatile matter, unless approved mechanical stokers are installed, 13 inspectors patrol the city day and night. Fines for smoky chimneys range up to $100 a day. A few diehards still fight the law, but even a majority of the dealers, after considerable sacrifice, are now on record as for it. The vacant apartments are renting. The real estate board estimates an annual saving to the taxpayers of $39,000,000. Paint and cleaning bills are way down. And as for bankruptcy, the city smoke division spent $55,100 last year and collected $54,000.

In short, in one year regulation by law accomplished what education alone failed to achieve in 117 years. How long has education been the main reliance of the United States in its efforts to save the forest resource?

-- G. A. MacDonald, W. O.

* * * * *

GOLDEN JUBILEE ON THE WHITE RIVER

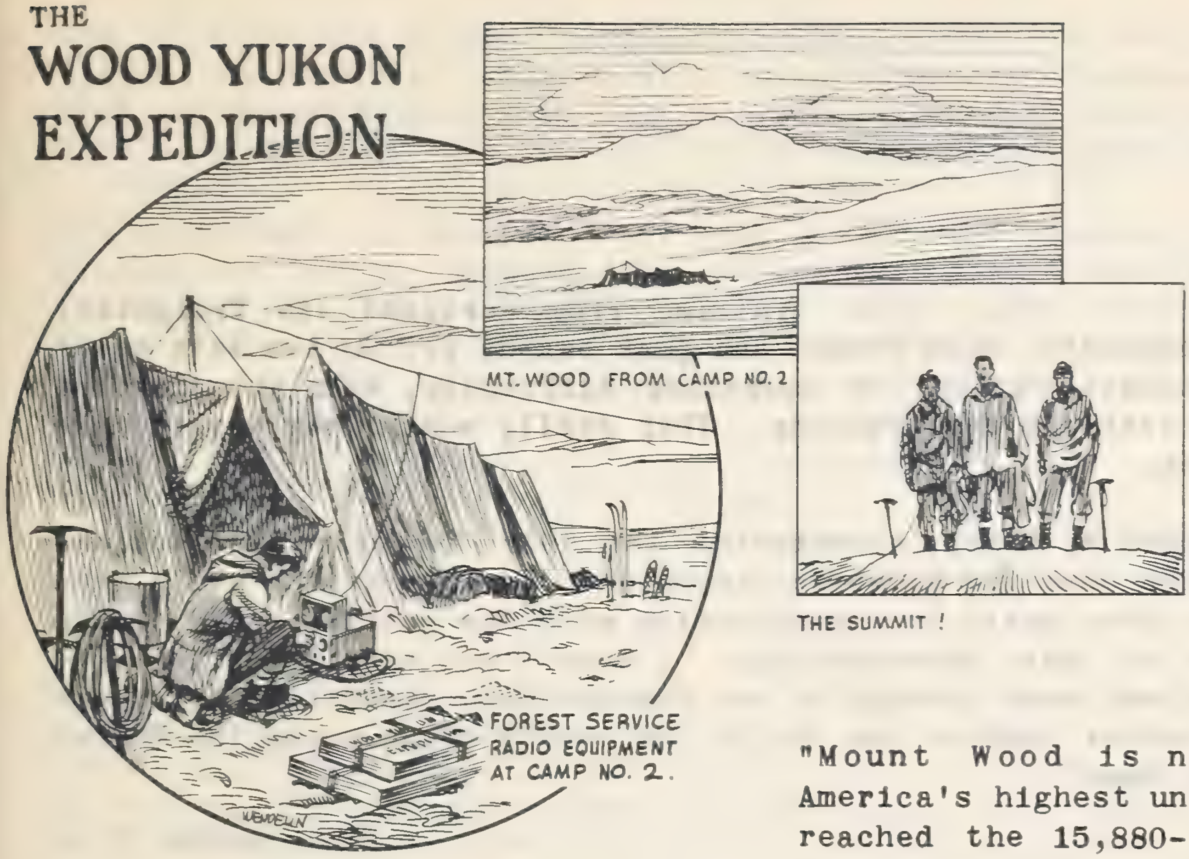
The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the White River, the first National Forest in Colorado, and the second in the United States, was celebrated at Meeker on October 11. Governor Ralph L. Carr gave the address of welcome, response to which was made by Colonel Peck. John T. Barnett, president of the Colorado State Planning Commission, gave the main address of the day.

These addresses climaxed an all-day jubilee staged by the citizens of Meeker and the surrounding towns and countryside, under the leadership of Jack Nassau, Meeker businessman. Other members of the arrangements committee are Jasper J. French, secretary, and LaRoy Purdy, J. N. Neal, Charles Marshall, and Ben Whitehill.

President Benjamin Harrison established the White River Plateau timberland reserve, as it was first named, by proclamation on October 16, 1891. Active administration of the forest began on August 13, 1898, with the appointment of Charles W. Ramer, of Fort Collins, as Forest Supervisor, and shortly thereafter, of Frank Dunn, Harry Gibler, and Solon Patterson as Forest Rangers. Following Supervisors were J. F. Steinmetz, P. Randolph Morris, William L. Veatch, James Blair, L. R. Rist, and Edward Wright, the present incumbent.

-- R-2 Press Release

THE WOOD YUKON EXPEDITION



MT. WOOD FROM CAMP NO. 2

THE SUMMIT !

FOREST SERVICE RADIO EQUIPMENT AT CAMP NO. 2.

FOREST SERVICE RADIO PASSES ANOTHER TEST

"Mount Wood is no longer North America's highest unclimbed peak. We reached the 15,880-foot summit July 25 . . ." announced Forest Service radio SPF CK6Y from Camp #2 of the 1941 American Geographical Society Expedition. By prearranged schedule Pan American's radio station at its Burwash Landing emergency field in the Yukon picked up the message from the base camp and relayed it to the sweltering outside world. The first ascent of Mount Wood's lofty, snow-clad summit had been completed successfully!

SPF CK6Y was one of three such sets furnished the expedition. Another supplied the only communication between the base camp and its exploring parties, also Burwash Landing, for more than two months.

The third set was an early casualty. When 3675 pounds of equipment and supplies were being dropped at the base camp with and without parachutes following Forest Service technique (no landing fields were available), the cargo 'chute carrying this set ripped and its load collapsed on the tundra 500 feet below. Because such accidents are very unusual, even with 'chutes condemned for human use, the set had not been specially packed. With four tubes shattered, meter dislocated, chassis twisted and the entire set apparently fallen apart, the expedition decided that not even the king's horses could put it together again. Later, Harold Lawson of the Radio Laboratory at Portland had the set operating in less than half an hour, but Harold Lawsons can't be found on glaciers along the Alaska-Yukon boundary.

On numerous occasions the service rendered by radio equipment was indispensable. Although only three eggs were broken in the two crates dropped from 500 feet, some damage resulted to essential instruments and supplies. Replacements were ordered immediately by radio from the base camp and delivered promptly from Whitehorse by plane. Thus the expedition was enabled to start its scientific explorations with complete equipment and to carry out its extensive program unhampered by communication difficulties. Its organizer, Walter A. Wood, Jr., considered the 1941 expedition the most productive of the four he has led to this little known area.

When Captain A. H. Jackman, the Army's observer, returned to Washington recently he told Operation's radio specialist, Gael Simpson, "I did not believe radio was so foolproof. Those sets traveled from Portland via freighter, train, airplane, parachute, pack horse, and pack board; yet the two sets never developed any mechanical failure or operating difficulty, even when handled by men like myself with limited training. They really went a long way to make the expedition click.

"Our geologist, Robert P. Sharp, accompanied the 1937 Carnegie Institution-Cal. Tech expedition down the Colorado Canyon when Forest Service radio successfully kept the river party in communication with the outside world, and so he wasn't surprised at their dependability. I wasn't too sure, but after seeing what all three sets went through on our Alaska-Yukon expedition, it seems to me that when better radios are built for really tough going the Forest Service will build them."

-- R. S. Monahan, W. O.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY • NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET
1854

October 7, 1941.

I was very glad to receive your letter and with it the manuscript you propose to submit to the Forest Service Bulletin. It is a perfectly accurate account of the immense value which the S.P.F. radios were to us during the summer. I can suggest no modifications of the two sentences to which you refer.

* * *

I can find no words which will better describe my feelings about these sets than the last phrase of your article, though I must say that having seen Forest Service equipment at work before there was never a moment from the time we ordered the equipment that I wasn't convinced our choice had been the only one to make.

(Signed) Walter A. Wood, Jr.
Dept. of Exploration and
Field Research

TWO WEEKS OF CHEMICAL WAR

By H. J. Eberly, Washington Office

Being sprayed with tear gas from a low flying airplane, testing gas masks in lethal war gas chambers, and extinguishing incendiary bombs were but part of the unique Army school training in defense recently received by four Forest Service men.

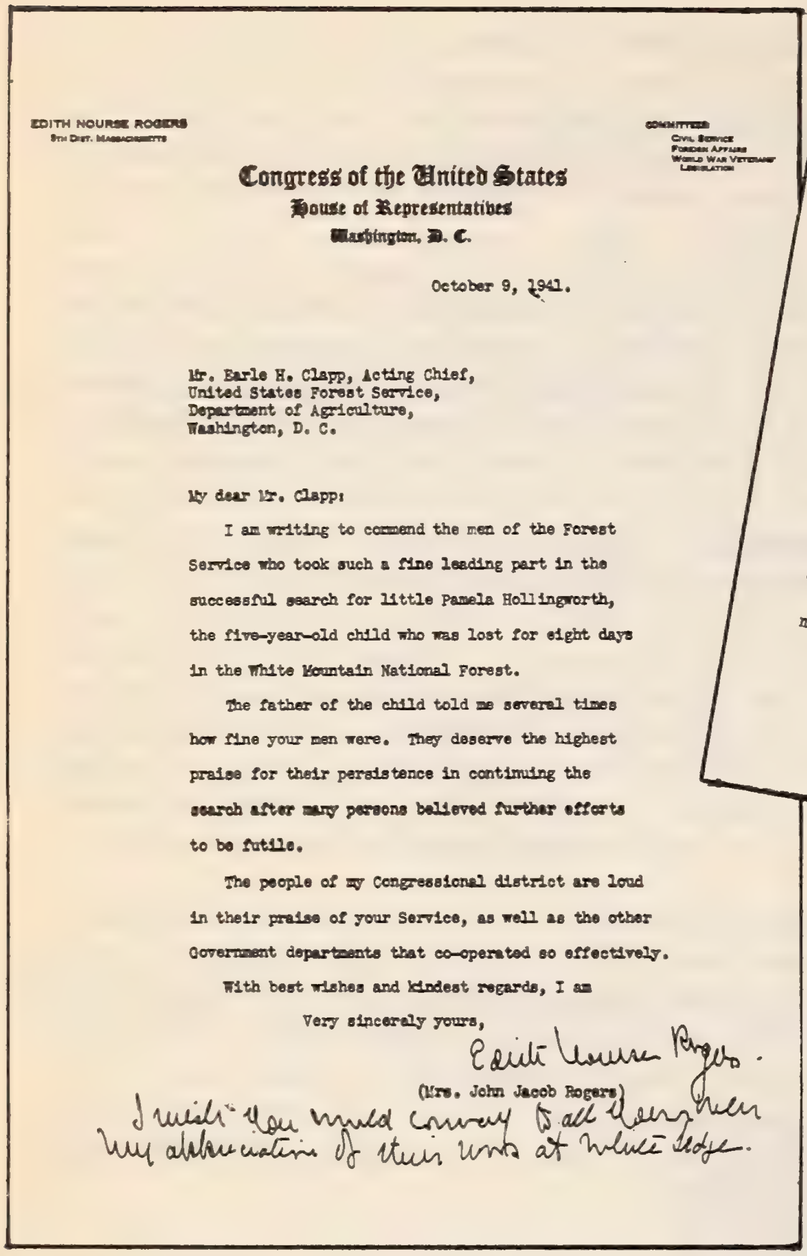
Under supervision of its Chemical Warfare School the Army, in connection with its contribution to the civilian national defense program, is conducting a series of civilian training schools at its base in Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. The primary objective of this school is to teach civilians the most modern methods of chemical warfare defense. The lessons learned are being woven into local defense plans to the end that more civilians will be better prepared to protect life and property in case of enemy attack by gas and incendiary bombs. Steps are now being taken to see how this information may best be used by the Forest Service.

Up to October 1, 1941, six classes of approximately forty-five civilians each have completed the two weeks' course of intensive training. Attendance has been largely composed of key men in fire and police departments from all over the Nation, although there has likewise been a sprinkling of local defense board representatives as well as men from various Federal and State Departments.

In view of the fact that the forests comprise one of our most necessary national defense resources, protection against destruction by fire is particularly important at this time. In order to learn present-day war methods of incendiary bombing and defense against such possible enemy action, the Forest Service sent four representatives to this Chemical Warfare School. These men were Mr. Crawford Buell, representing the National Forest angle of the fire protection problem; Mr. George Jemison for Research; Mr. William Toy for CCC and Mr. H. J. Eberly for State and Private Forestry.

This two weeks' training course included instruction in the identification and use of war gases, which in Chemical Warfare School terminology are known as "chemical agents." The decontamination of mustard gas areas, the use and repair of gas masks, the construction of bombproof shelters, the disposal of unexploded bombs, the construction and action of different types of incendiary bombs, and most modern methods of extinguishing them were some of the many interesting subjects covered.

In order to give the members of this civilian defense course a better understanding of forest fire fighting conditions and to be of general assistance in case any of these men ever cooperate in forest fire suppression, three Forest Service training films were shown. They were: "The One Lick Method," the first reel of "Management of Men in Fire Fighting" (R-4), and "Aerial Smokechasers." The men showed a keen interest in the films and several requests were received from representatives of municipal and rural fire organizations for use of the films in future training programs of their own.



EDITH NOURSE ROGERS
5TH DIST. MASSACHUSETTS

COMMITTEES:
CIVIL SERVICE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Congreſs of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

October 9, 1941.

Mr. Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief,
United States Forest Service,
Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Clapp:

I am writing to commend the men of the Forest Service who took such a fine leading part in the successful search for little Pamela Hollingworth, the five-year-old child who was lost for eight days in the White Mountain National Forest.

The father of the child told me several times how fine your men were. They deserve the highest praise for their persistence in continuing the search after many persons believed further efforts to be futile.

The people of my Congressional district are loud in their praise of your Service, as well as the other Government departments that co-operated so effectively.

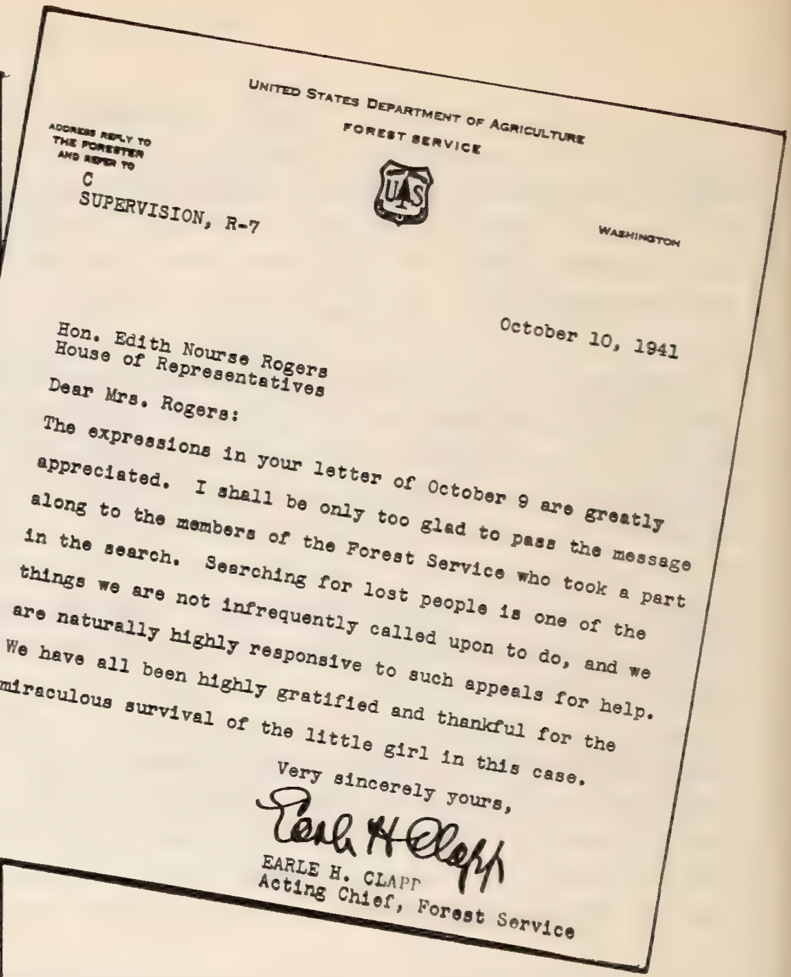
With best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Edith Nourse Rogers.

(Mrs. John Jacob Rogers)

I wish you would convey to all these men my appreciation of their work at White Ledge.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
THE FORESTER
AND REFER TO
C
SUPERVISION, R-7

WASHINGTON

October 10, 1941

Hon. Edith Nourse Rogers
House of Representatives

Dear Mrs. Rogers:

The expressions in your letter of October 9 are greatly appreciated. I shall be only too glad to pass the message along to the members of the Forest Service who took a part in the search. Searching for lost people is one of the things we are not infrequently called upon to do, and we are naturally highly responsive to such appeals for help. We have all been highly gratified and thankful for the miraculous survival of the little girl in this case.

Very sincerely yours,

Earle H. Clapp

EARLE H. CLAPP
Acting Chief, Forest Service

IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Hunting for lost persons is no novelty for Forest Officers, but it is news when this type of emergency work receives the sincere appreciation expressed in the above letter. Mrs. Rogers, in whose Massachusetts District the Hollingworths live, went even further. On the floor of the House she paid tribute to the many organizations and individuals who participated in the successful search. According to the Congressional Record of October 7, she said in part: "One of my purposes in calling this to the attention of the House is to commend the searchers for their untiring efforts, their persistence in the face of an almost universal belief that further search was futile. I visited the locality and saw with my own eyes the efficient, well organized manner in which the search was conducted. The highest praise is due every man and boy who participated. The United States Army responded quickly and willingly to the request for men, and hundreds of soldiers were kept at the task of combing the woods. The United States Forest Service, under the direction of the Forest Supervisor of the White Mountain National Forest, deserves much praise and commendation."

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FALL SEARCHING SEASON IN FULL SWING

The extent to which Forest Service personnel is occupied with man hunts and rescue parties, especially at this time of year, is well illustrated by the following outstanding examples of the season's mishaps.

Most publicized was the miraculous rescue on October 6 of 5-year-old Pamela Hollingworth who disappeared eight days previously from a family picnic at White Ledge Forest Camp, White Mountain National Forest. "Pam" was found "alive, well and happy" by a CCC crew, one of many groups directed by the Forest Service during the most dramatic search in the history of the area.

Most difficult was the transportation of 20-year-old Barbara Streit, University of Montana student, who was shot through both knees September 26 while hunting in the South Fork Wilderness Area, Flathead National Forest. The 20-mile stretcher trek to Big Prairie Landing Field was interrupted at Hahn Creek Ranger Station, where she was given a "canned" blood transfusion. Commented the *Missoulian*, "That Miss Streit will recover is due to the remarkable cooperation of the Forest Service, a physician, an aviator, and a number of stalwarts who carried through the heart-breaking task of bearing the injured girl out of the backwoods to an emergency landing field."

Most singular was the discovery by using photographs of George Titus, 58, a deer hunter suffering from amnesia who wandered in California's Modoc National Forest for nine days. On September 25 a fire lookout reported a suspicious smoke which was investigated by Ranger I. A. Cuff. As he approached the fire Cuff met a hunter who reported that he had just seen a man similar to the portrait lying down near the fire. As in the case of the hunt for Pamela Hollingworth, participants in the extensive search were fast losing hope of finding Mr. Titus alive when he was thus located.

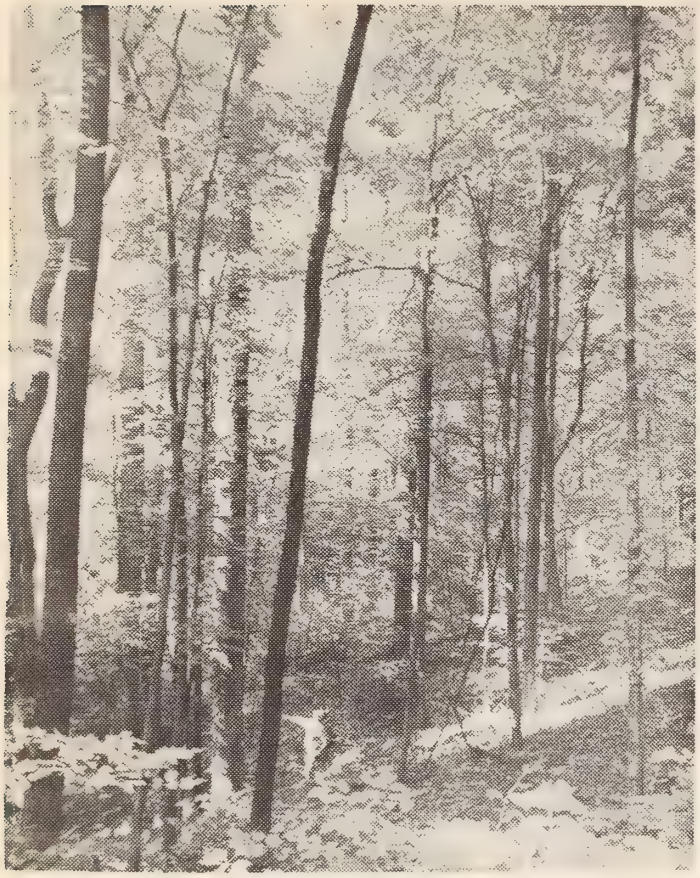
Most typical of climbing fatalities was the death October 13 from exposure of L. Carl Haberland, 27, on the snow-swept slope of Mount Jefferson, White Mountain National Forest, before a CCC crew and volunteers could reach him.

Most tragic was the search for a missing 27,000-lb. Army bomber sighted from the air in the Olympic National Forest on September 22, two weeks after it left McChord Field with a six-man crew, all of whom were killed. The bimotored bomber, traveling about 150 miles per hour, crashed into a 200-foot perpendicular bluff about 800 feet below the peak of Mount Constance. The wrecked plane was located on the ground and radio communication established by a searching party led by Ranger Jay F. Grant consisting of Forest Guards Tony Bogachus, Hugh Wolcott, and Jack Conrad, and Game Protector George Farquer. Army inspecting officials were then guided to the fatal crash in the heart of almost impassable country.

Tragic also were other bomber crashes in National Forest areas, one during a blizzard on Agassiz Peak in the Coconino October 2 and another in a rain storm near San Gorgonio Pass in the San Bernardino October 12.

DESIGN FOR SAVING A FOREST

By Luther B. Burkett, R-9



COX WOODS

Out of the whirlwind of activity that finally brought the Cox Woods, believed to be the last tract of virgin hardwood forest of its size in Indiana, safely under the wing of the Forest Service there emerged what seems an admirable design for such campaigns.

When announcement was made that the 80-acre tract was to be sold, it became apparent the forest would be bought in by one of the veneer companies of southern Indiana. The Meridian Club of nearby Paoli named a committee which found that $25,000 must be raised within 30 days if the woods was to be saved.

But friends of the forest were not discouraged. J. A. Hall, Director, Central States Forest Experiment Station, and R. H. Grabow, Supervisor, Hoosier Purchase Unit, enlisted the interest of Maurice Early, of the "Indianapolis Star," which ran a story suggesting that the public raise funds to buy the woods and preserve it for posterity.

Other newspapers took up the cry. The Oval and Koster Lithographing Company of Indianapolis donated 10,000 colored booklets for soliciting contributions. The Meridian Club, Director Hall, and Supervisor Grabow put on an intensive publicity campaign, using radio time, newspapers, luncheon clubs, and even soap boxes.

Though "American Forests" and other magazines printed appeals, and contributions came from throughout the Nation, when the 30 days was up only one-fourth of the fund was in. The Wood-Mosaic Co., of Louisville, Ky., bought the tract for $25,000 and made plans to log the timber.

Friends of the woods did not give up. They went to Angus McLean, president of the company. Would he hold off until September 30, and re-sell the tract if the committee could raise the money? He agreed, offering to sell the land for what he paid. Dr. Hall went before the National Forest Reservation Commission and urged that the United States contribute 50 percent of the price of the land. The Commission agreed. With that timely boost, the committee raised the remainder of the money in short order. From the time the Wood-Mosaic Company took title to the land until the check for Uncle Sam's contribution to the fund was handed to the company only 11 days elapsed, which seems to me to be a record.

"SELECTS"
R-6
R-9
R-2
R-5
R-8
R-1
R-7
R-4
R-10
R-3
F. AND R. EXPT. STA.
P.S.F.P
US MAIL

BE SURE OF YOUR GROUND

A wet ground is good, a dry ground is poor--or is it? The validity of this statement must be proved by testing each and every ground with a ground-testing instrument.

The Columbia had a repeat coil on a main trunk line the ground of which was thought to be very good: but why couldn't a clear conversation be held from Vancouver through Lewis River Guard Station? After several theories of trouble had been offered, a careful inspection of the line was made. The switchboard and splices were all right, the insulators were intact, and but little brush touched the line. Soldered and fahnstock connections showed no sign of corrosion. The ground on the repeat coil consisted of several six-foot copper ground rods driven into a creek bottom. Why shouldn't this be a good ground? "So what and why?" sighed the operators and supervisor.

The creek bed was underlaid with pumice. We tested the ground with a "Meg" ground tester, finding that it was a very poor ground of 2,000 ohms. Then with the aid of this instrument a more satisfactory ground was located, this with a low ohmage resistance of only 50, instead of the previous 2,000. This increased the talking efficiency about twenty times.

Later the instrument was used to detect a "nuisance" ground of long standing and a high resistance of 1,300 ohms at the Mt. Adams Ranger Station. Likewise, here a better ground of 30 ohms was located, remedying six years of trouble in fifteen minutes. Other similar resistance troubles were detected and remedied.

A telephone line is expensive, good transmission is a necessity, and all too often a "ground" is a "guess"; so if in doubt use a reliable type ground testing instrument and watch the Rangers smile.

-- Rodney F. Johnson, "Six Twenty Six", R-6

SIGNS AND--SIGNS!

One of the best examples of the value of the routed wooden signs over the metal enamel signs insofar as maintenance costs are concerned was discovered last week by Assistant Supervisor Bill Fischer and Ranger Lee Berriman. Driving along the Miners Creek road they stopped at the intersection of that road with the Squaw Gulch road. The directional sign, which was of the wooden routed variety, was in place and no defacement was noted. When driving away, however, one of them happened to glance back and noted the back side of the sign was splintered. They stopped the car and returned to the sign, which on close inspection proved to have 19 bullet holes through it. From the front these were not noticeable except on very close inspection, though, of course, the bullet in leaving the sign had splintered the back up badly. However, with the application of a little plastic wood the sign will be as good as new.

ONE WAY
ENTER
STOP
THRU TRAFFIC
SO, YOU CAN'T TAKE IT?

No metal enamel sign could have taken such a beating and still be serviceable. From this there would seem to be no question as to the value of the wooden sign over the metal enamel from a maintenance standpoint.

-- Schrader, "California Ranger," R-5

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"FAG BAGS"

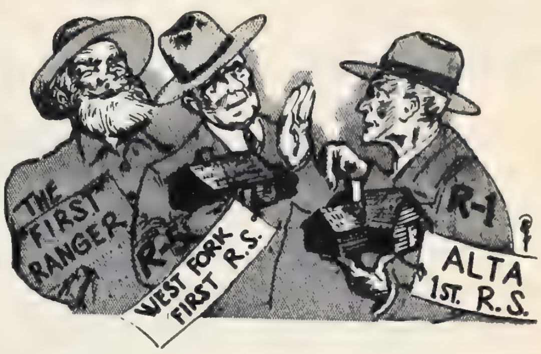
The up and coming fire prevention campaign in southern California has introduced another fresh angle which should materially help to reduce the number of man-caused fires. This time it's a "fag bag" of red muslin in which forest-going smokers will carry their cigarettes, pipe tobacco or "makings" as the case may be. Each bag will carry a tag of fire warning rules. Each time a chain smoker digs into his fag bag for a smoke, he will be reminded of the dangers from smoker fires.

The Angeles Forest is handing one of the bags to each visitor. The Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of Los Angeles have assumed the job of making the bags. The idea originated with Mr. Larson of the Angeles staff.

-- "California Ranger", R-5

WHAT THE SUPERVISOR OF THE ANGELES SAID TO THE SUPERVISOR OF THE BITTERROOT

"Incidentally, we are really quite sincere in our claim for the 'first' ranger. On July 21, 1898, Special Forest Agent and Supervisor B. F. Allen, in charge of all the Reserves in California and Arizona, received special authorization from the Commissioner, General Land Office, to employ twenty rangers for the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Reserves because of the extreme fire hazard obtaining at that time. Several of the original twenty appointed in July and August, 1898, are alive today, although well beyond the allotted span of years. In fact, Lou Newcomb, Phil Begue and Bill Bacon, three of the four men who built the West Fork Station, still live in or nearby the forest."



-- Mendenhall (R-5) to Brandborg (R-1)

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THE ULTIMATE IN PREPAREDNESS

The U. S. Army believes preparedness should not be carried to extremes.

A Forest Service semi-trailer loaded with four "Chick Sales" was enroute from CCC Camp Sisters to Bend and inadvertently got into a large Army convoy. After proceeding several miles with the Army transports, supply trucks, and rolling kitchens, our driver was overtaken by an officer who courteously requested that the Forest Service outfit pull off the road and wait for the convoy to pass. The officer explained that the public might get the wrong impression of "preparedness."

-- J. O. Lammi, "Six Twenty Six," R-6

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FOR THE RECORD

Editor:

The item on "Stampede Rations," page 9 of your July 7 issue of the Service Bulletin gives credit to Region 1 for the name of this ration. Because there appears to be reason to give credit for its development, I would like to have the record cleared in a future issue of the (Forest) Service Bulletin.

The ration was developed by Region 6 out of their experiments in the use of the "40-man suppression crew" and has been in use at least two years. This year Region 6 contracted to have their rations packed in the Region 1 warehouse. This region is using them experimentally for the first time this year. We can claim none of the credit for their development.

-- From a letter by A. G. Lindh, Asst. R. F., R-1

THE DISCOVERY - A PEOPLE'S FOREST

By William R. Barbour, R-8

The purchase boundaries laid down for the newest National Forest, the Forest of Discovery in Tennessee, extend for about 100 miles along the Mississippi River, north of the city of Memphis. The new forest was dedicated Sunday, September 28.

The land is in far different condition from the day some 400 years ago when the old Spanish explorer, Fernando De Soto, won the honor of being the first white man ever to look upon the Father of Waters. Then the area was lush, primeval forest, whereas today it is mainly logged over and exhausted soil and eroded hillsides. It is interesting to look forward to the tamed, productive forest that the area will some day become under national forest management.

The site for the new forest is mainly bottomland which suffers some degree of inundation almost every year. It is characterized also by crumbling loess bluffs, and eroded ridge land. A few of the area's virgin hardwoods remain, and there are some stands of thrifty young growth. Some of the rich bottomland yields good crops of cotton and corn in the years between floods, while a bare existence is still wrung from some of the worn out ridge farms. Much of the area, however, is abandoned, gullied meadow which grows nothing more valuable than sedge grass and scrub sassafras.

Behind the rejuvenation of the area, toward which a start at least has been made, lies a fine story of local vision and pride. Some three years ago public spirited citizens of Memphis and of Shelby, Tipton, Lauderdale, Dyer, and Lake Counties, Tenn., started a campaign for the establishment of the forest. They formed a National Forest Committee and began negotiations with the Forest Service. An investigator was sent from the Atlanta Regional Office and his studies resulted in the designation of a 320,000-acre area within which lands should be purchased. The National Forest Reservation Commission approved the plan with the proviso that acquisition start if and when funds became available.

As it was desirable to dedicate the new forest as a part of the ceremonies on September 28 celebrating the quadri-centennial of De Soto's discovery of the Mississippi, the committee arranged for donation of small blocks of land by private citizens. Thus the nucleus of the new forest was actually formed by gifts from local people, making it perhaps more so than most a people's forest.

Under the leadership of Mr. Ed Meeman, editor of the Memphis Press-Scimitar, ambitious plans were made for the dedication. On the day of the ceremony a palatial steamer, the Island Queen, was chartered, and some 2,000 people made the trip up the Mississippi from Memphis to Richardson's landing. Thousands more flocked in by cars from all over West Tennessee. In an open field at the edge of the bluff, donated by Mr. W. H. Barton, and overlooking vast stretches of the River, the ceremonies were held.

Acting Chief Clapp, representing the Forest Service, made the principal address and accepted the donation of land in the name of the United States. An interesting feature of the dedication was the planting of a grove of young white oaks, to be known as The Grove of Repentance, symbolizing the regret of the American people that they had so wasted and abused their forest heritage, and their firm resolve that such abuses should cease and be succeeded by practices insuring to generations yet unborn something of the wealth of forest riches enjoyed by our forebears and to an extent by us.

Acting Chief Clapp Speaking at the Dedication of the Forest of Discovery

Forest Folks

WOMEN TAKE THE INITIATIVE

Forest Service groups of women clerical employees are taking the initiative in self-improvement programs and in attempting to discover for themselves what the government clerical worker's place actually is in the changing social and economic order of our time.

Evidence of this was the recent "School of Philosophy" organized and conducted by the Washington Office Clerical Training Committee. Chiefly responsible for this school, which attracted Mrs. Roosevelt and other eminent speakers, were Gloria Joerns of Fiscal Control, Mary Hughes of State and Private Forestry, and Elizabeth Puryear of Operation.

Speaking of the course, Miss Joerns states:

> It is our observation that those who have failed to develop a life philosophy are least happy, being torn by conflicting ideas, pressures, and jealousies; while those who have developed a philosophy have poise, assurance and satisfaction. In other words, we wanted to show how a government employee, particularly a female employee, might develop a real human interest in her career and get worthwhile satisfaction out of her work. If she is to feel happy and confident, a woman worker in the government service must believe understandingly in her Bureau, her Department and above all in her country. The "School of Philosophy" was a big help to us in obtaining these ends.

During the past year the Washington Office Clerical Training Committee (which in addition to the three members mentioned above includes Mary Price, Ruth Patterson, Edna Lane and Estelle Fairbrother, with Peter Keplinger as adviser) has also been active in organizing and conducting reading courses, background lectures by division heads and specialists and other aids for clerical employees.

Activities similar to those of the clerical workers in Washington are also gaining momentum in the field. Marcelle Broksch of Region 5 reports as follows:

> Believing that their work and the work of their associate clerks would be more interesting and vastly improved if they had an opportunity to

learn first-hand of the work conducted by the Forest Service and to see how each individual fits into the whole picture, a group of R. O. women in R-5 have formed an educational committee. By means of motion pictures, lantern slide lectures and talks at monthly evening gatherings they have been putting their ideas into action with profitable results. As a means of further development in this program two field trips have been undertaken: the first, a short one-day trip into a typical recreation area, and a two-day trip to the Eldorado Forest in northern California. Things learned on these excursions have been of inestimable value.

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FOREST SERVICE FOLK WHO RETIRED IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

Region 1. Louie W. Shevling, Forest Guard; after 28 years as an employee of the Forest Service, most of which time was spent on the Short Pines Division of the Custer Forest.

> "'Dad of them all' on the Custer. He has been of great help and an inspiration to the new guards and rangers. Many a Forest Ranger recalls his words of experience that helped a beginner over the rough spots."

Region 3. Francis L. Grubb, Forest Supervisor, Crook Forest; after 30 years in the Service. Mr. Grubb entered the Service as a Forest Ranger in Region 2, and has been promoted through the grades to Forest Supervisor in which he has served on three Forests in Region 3--the old Datil, Prescott, and Crook.

> "The 'He-man' of R-3. No wonder he was often mistaken for James J. Jeffries in his prime. The type of man who has given the word 'Service,' as it appears in the name of our organization, an enviably distinctive meaning, nationally."

Region 4. Joseph W. Humphrey, Forest Supervisor of the Manti Forest; after 35 years in the Service, all of which was spent in Region 4. He has been Forest Supervisor on 4 Forests--the Cache, the La Sal, the old Sevier, and the Manti. He has been assigned to the Manti since 1919.

> "Under his administration the Forest has come back in excellent manner, and many of the erosion and flood hazards that once plagued the valley communities have either been eliminated or reduced considerably. He has always been considered a wise and observant conservationist of high order and of a philosophical turn of mind."

Region 6. Melvin L. Merritt, Assistant Regional Forester, in charge of Operation; after 32 years in the Service. His experience has consisted of 2 years as Forest Assistant, Region 6; 1½ years as Deputy Supervisor of the Whitman Forest; 3½ years as Supervisor of the Deschutes Forest; 5½ years in improvement work on the National Forests under the Office of Operation, R-6; 12½ years as Assistant Regional Forester, Alaska; Assistant Regional Forester in Charge of Operation, Region 6, since May 10, 1934. Before entering the Service he spent 3½ years with the Philippine Bureau of Forestry.

> "He has three outstanding personal qualities which impressed each one of his fellow workers--wholesomeness, honesty, and fairness. 'Mel' has contributed a feeling of confidence in the Forest Service among a great many people during his long and effective career of leadership."

Clinton C. McQuire, Assistant Supervisor, Suislaw Forest. He entered the Service as Assistant Forest Ranger on the Mount Baker Forest in May 1910 and served in that capacity until April 1918, when he resigned. He was reinstated as Senior Forest Ranger, in charge of fire control, on the Mount Baker in June 1930. He was appointed Assistant Forest Supervisor of the Siuslaw in October 1940.

> "A tower of strength in fire control work during the time he served on the Mount Baker."

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LOOKOUT MAN WINS LETTER WRITING CONTEST

Chester Morgan, Forest Service lookout man at Collins Lookout on the Umpqua National Forest, R-6, took first prize in a letter writing contest conducted by the "Alma Kitchell's Brief Case" program on the NBC blue network. His paper on forest conservation in national defense was read during the program broadcast September 1.

- - - - - - -

BUDDING ARTISTS

We learn from Region 5 that Ranger Lewis and D. G. MacBean broke into the Reno Evening Gazette with some fancy sketch maps of Supervisor Traugh's famed Mono back country. (Editor's note: They are urged to turn in a little piece of their art work for the Bulletin so we can all see the results.)

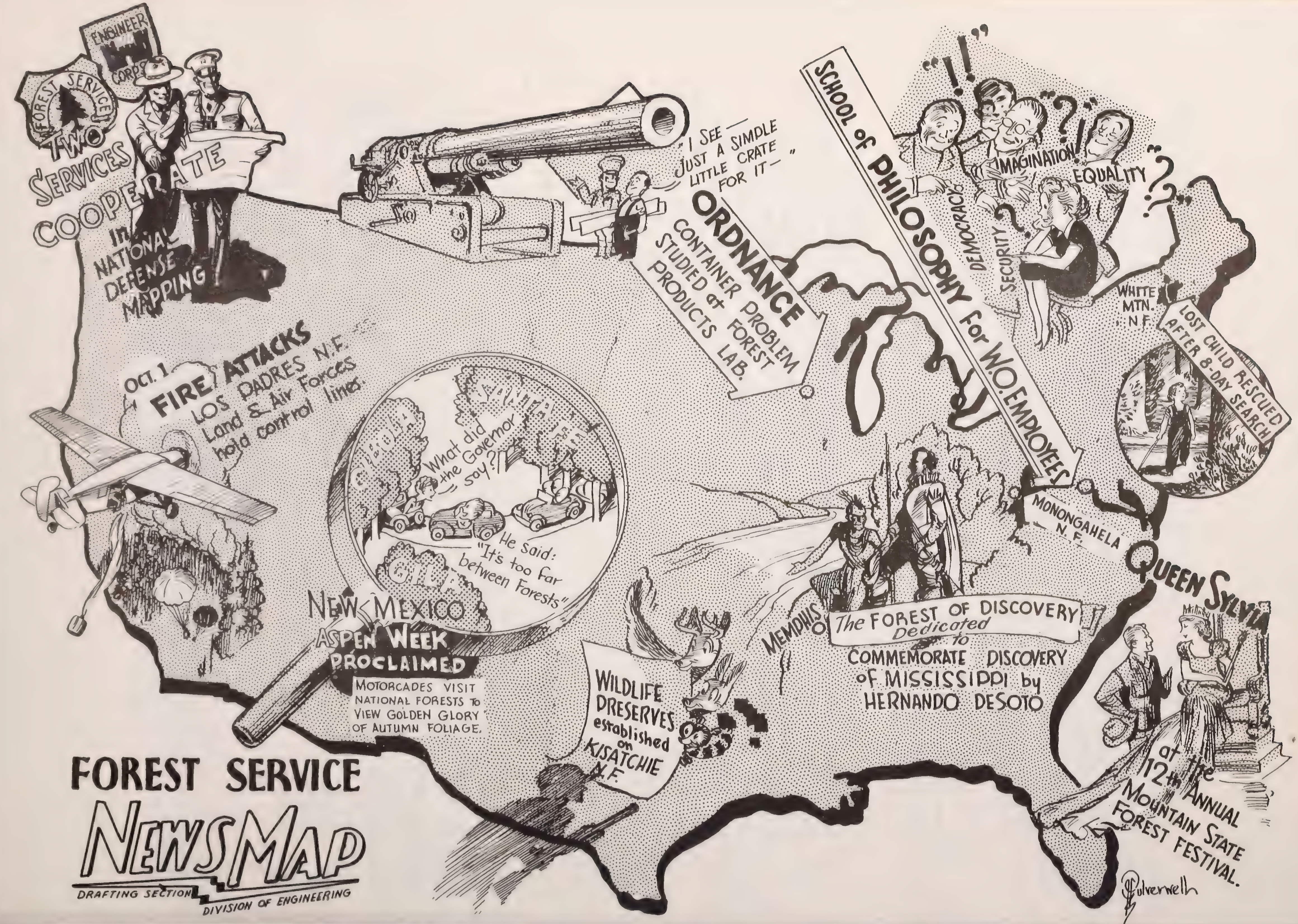
IN THE MILL POND

When Region 7 transferred to its new headquarters in Philadelphia, there were a number of people who for one reason or another could not make the trek. The following excerpts are from Regional Forester Evans' letter to Chief Thompson of Personnel Management:

> On looking over the box score results of Regional Office personnel transfers and placements I was struck with the high batting average of your outfit. Our tabulation shows some thirty-four people who have been placed in other agencies with only ten people unassigned. Of these ten, three have been offered positions but because of personal preference for work and hours they have declined, but could have been placed if they had accepted offers made. . .
>
> Lacking comparisons, I am not in the position to say whether or not your placement action constitutes a league record, but I do know it exceeded our expectations. I presume quite a number of our people could have found jobs without help considering present conditions, but I am certain the transfer of a majority of the thirty-four is the direct result of work of your division. I doubt if the results would have been anywhere near as high as they now stand without the sustained effort made by Miller, Coville, and Mrs. Lane. . . The matter of interviewing, arranging contacts with other agencies, discovery of leads and follow-up of developments in connection with placement of Regional Office people must have been time consuming. Undoubtedly the many official hours spent on this activity were simply borrowed from other important work that you are responsible for.
>
> Knowing the personal situations of any number of our people who were unable to transfer with the office and the concern expressed by them when the word was given for us to move, I want you to know that I appreciate the efforts of your division. That is the reason for sending you this memorandum.

Region 5 advises that:

> Mr. H. L. Hume, Civil Engineer, Department of Public Works, Wellington, New Zealand, and an official representative of the New Zealand government, has made a wide tour of this country for the purpose of studying highway construction, design, and planning methods. He has studied planning with the Public Roads Administration and the most important State Highway Departments in the United States. In a recent letter, Mr. Hume stated that in his opinion the transportation planning method developed by the Forest Service is superior to the methods of economic analysis used by any of the highway planning agencies in which he has come in contact. Furthermore, he has suggested to the Director of Traffic Control of the City of New York that a study of our method be made with the idea that it might be used for the study of the traffic of New York City.


FOREST SERVICE
NEWSMAP
DRAFTING SECTION
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
FOREST SERVICE
ENGINEER CORPS
TWO SERVICES COOPERATE in NATIONAL DEFENSE MAPPING
"I SEE — JUST A SIMPLE LITTLE CRATE FOR IT—"
ORDNANCE CONTAINER PROBLEM STUDIED at FOREST PRODUCTS LAB.
SCHOOL of PHILOSOPHY for W.O. EMPLOYEES
"!!"
"?!"
"??"
DEMOCRACY
SECURITY
IMAGINATION
EQUALITY
WHITE MTN. N.F.
LOST CHILD RESCUED AFTER 8-DAY SEARCH
OCT. 1 FIRE ATTACKS LOS PADRES N.F. Land & Air Forces hold control lines
SANTA FE
CIBOLA
GILA
What did the Governor say?
He said: "It's too far between Forests"
NEW MEXICO ASPEN WEEK PROCLAIMED
MOTORCADES VISIT NATIONAL FORESTS TO VIEW GOLDEN GLORY OF AUTUMN FOLIAGE.
WILDLIFE DRESERVES established on KISATCHIE N.F.
MONONGAHELA N.F.
MEMPHIS
The FOREST OF DISCOVERY Dedicated to COMMEMORATE DISCOVERY OF MISSISSIPPI by HERNANDO DESOTO
QUEEN SYLVIA at the 12th ANNUAL MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST FESTIVAL.
Culverwell

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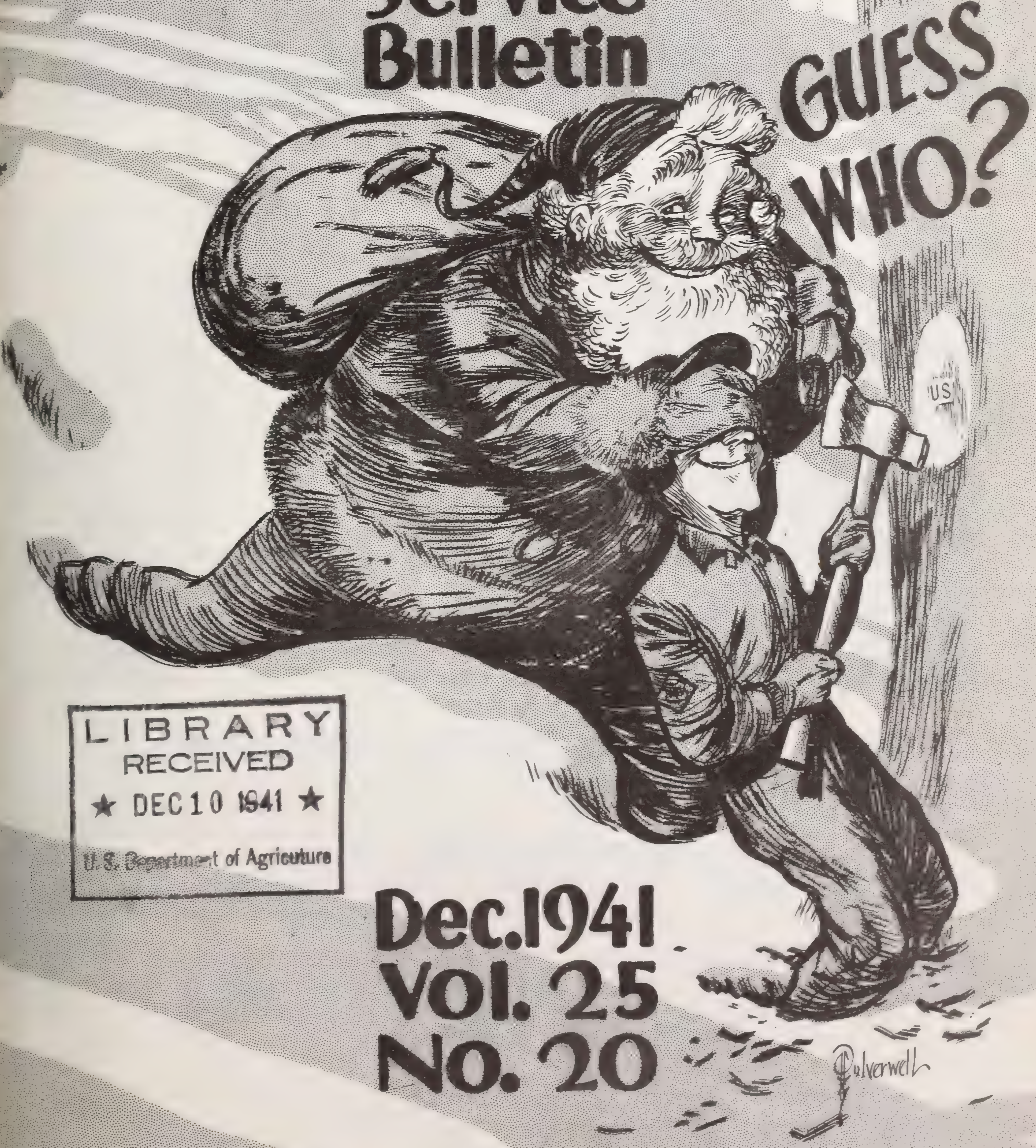
Forest Service Bulletin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Dec. 1941
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No. 20

DRAFTING SECTION DIVISION OF ENGINEERING

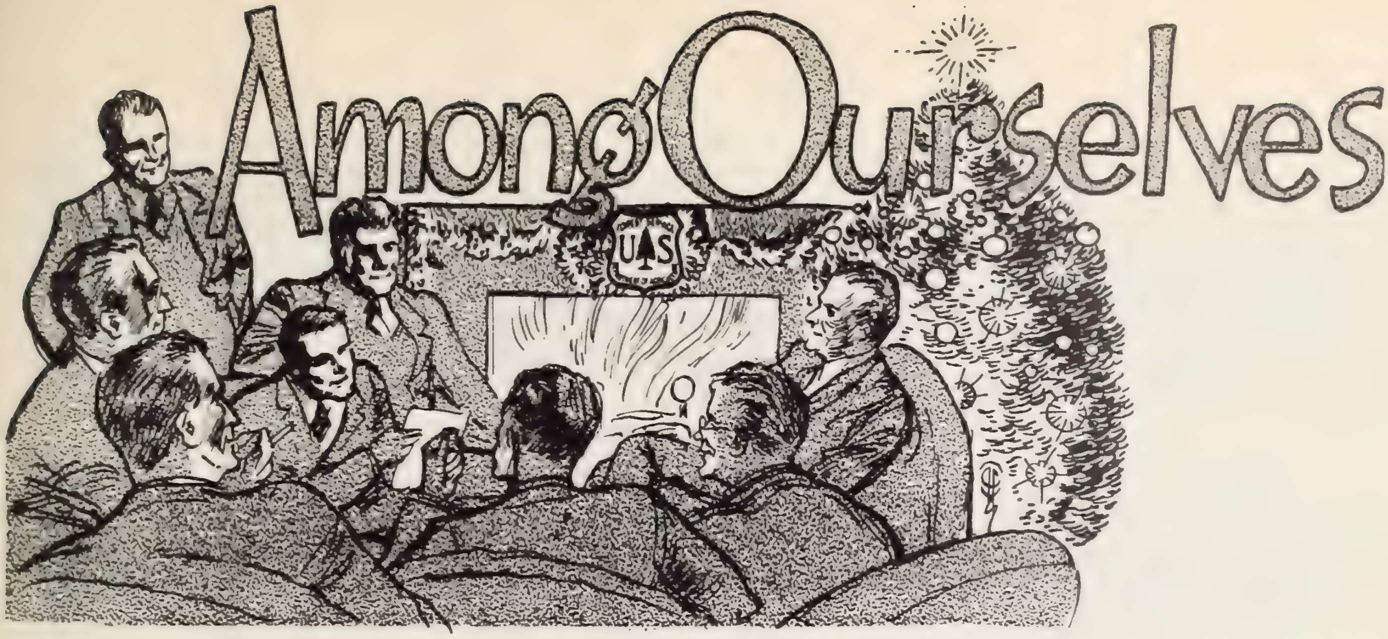
The grate had been removed from the wide overwhelming fireplace, to make way for a fire of wood, in the midst of which was an enormous log glowing and blazing, and sending forth a vast volume of light and heat: this I understood was the Yule clog (sic), which the squire was particular in having brought in and illumined on a Christmas eve, according to ancient custom.

-- Washington Irving.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

(Confidential - Service)



CHRISTMAS — 1941

I sincerely hope the coming Christmas will be a truly happy one for each person in the Forest Service and for every member of every Forest Service family.

There are many reasons why it should be. We still live in a democracy. Within its framework we still have freedom of thought, of speech, and of action. We may still rejoice with our families and our friends. Through our own efforts we -- and they -- may still enjoy the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. But above and beyond all this, each of us still has both the opportunity and the will to help preserve those freedoms, those institutions, and those family and friendship ties.

I am proud of the part the Forest Service and every loyal member of it is already playing in national defense and in preparing for a postwar situation that is bound to be critical. I feel confident that we shall have greater opportunities and greater responsibilities as time goes on and that, individually and collectively, we shall welcome and redeem them. For, as foresters, we know that the future as well as the present requires a productive agriculture, a people at work with income sufficient for a decent way of life, and plentiful supplies of raw materials. We know the vital part forests and forest land can perform in all this. And as loyal Americans in the public service we are determined that this part *shall* be played.

Besides repeating my sincere hope that the coming Christmas will be a truly happy one for every member of every Forest Service family, I want, therefore, to express the conviction that it should be a deservedly happy one.

Earle H Clapp

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CHRISTMAS — NORTHEAST

By Henry C. Waldo, District Ranger,
White Mountain National Forest

Sleigh bells and automobile horns join in the applause generously bestowed upon the Christmas carol singers passing the office headquarters of the Androscoggin Ranger District, the most northeasterly national forest area.

The Androscoggin Ranger District, dominated by the Northern Peaks of the Presidential Range and the summit of Mount Washington, is composed primarily of high mountainous country with deep narrow "notches" supporting scattered, rocky "hill farms." Snow usually arrives on the range in early October and remains until May or even later in the deeper ravines with northern exposure. In winter the settled valleys are separated from each other by long and precipitous snow-covered ridges. Sometimes the roads between villages are blocked by heavy blizzards, but, with the advent of better snow-plowing equipment, this is becoming less frequent even for the remote settlements.

The people living in this section are a mixture of descendants from original English, Scotch, Irish, and French pioneers with the later logging camp importations of Polish, Russian, Finnish, Swedish, and Austrian. The customs of these people are naturally a combination of present influences with old-country recollections. The city of Berlin, with its population of 20,000 only five miles from the ranger headquarters at Gorham, is the home of a wood pulp industry producing a variety of products and is a truly American "melting pot" of people and customs from many nations. From mountain farm to paper mill city the toast to the spirit of Christmas is annually consummated in the "flowing bowl" of a favorite alcoholic beverage from hard cider to anisette.

As the snowfield slowly creeps down the mountain slopes from the high country, the question arises in the minds of young and old alike, "Will it reach the valley by Christmas? Will we have a White Christmas?" There is normally a substantial depth of snow on the ground by the end of December even in the lower valleys, but occasionally there is an unseasonable lack of it. Christmas to be right must be white.

Through December as the days grow shorter and the nights colder (mean temperature at the Mount Washington Observatory during the past nine Decembers was eight above), the various members of the family prepare for Christmas. Of course, gifts are made or bought and carefully wrapped, but this is only part of the picture. The older children have proudly shouldered the responsibility for the selection of the pumpkins for the Christmas dinner pies and for finding the just right fir or spruce tree which will be cut and taken home to be trimmed. The Christmas tree is usually a balsam fir; but red spruce is frequently used, and is sometimes even preferred.

Father has been carefully watching and feeding the big turkey to have him prime for the Christmas dinner and as the day draws near, Father is torn between the temptation to make the bird strut to show his plump condition and the fear that he will walk too much and lose weight.

Another special interest of Father's (not so thoroughly shared by Mother) is the old cider barrel filled with the best run of the press during the autumn harvest. The aromatic "sweet" apple cider is stored in the barrel and gradually "works" or becomes "hard" through the fall. The process is hastened or slowed by temperature control and the cider must be just hard enough by Christmas to show small bubbles rising as in champagne or with a sharpness on the tongue about equal to present-day commercially bottled ginger ale. There are those, however, who allow the barrel to freeze during mid-December. The ice forms in a ring inside the barrel around a small core of unfrozen liquid now particularly high in alcoholic content and commonly called Applejack which is siphoned out of the frozen barrel for the celebration.

The tree is decorated Christmas Eve whether it is at a back-country farmhouse, in a logging camp or a village, and the stockings are hung on the mantelpiece wherever there are children.

Mother has been busy for days previous preparing the bounteous dinner consumed on Christmas Day. The same preparations and celebration take place in the obscure logging camp hidden in the deep North Woods. Many of the lumberjacks, of course, get out to join their families for a day or two, but there are always those who have no family or regular home or are forced to remain in camp for some reason. The camp cook, with the smiling approval of the Company Commissary, prepares an all-out Christmas dinner which is eaten with as much appreciation from the rough board tables as is many another served on a lace or linen tablecloth.

The Christmas season was once a short period, perhaps only the one-day gathering of family and close friends, but now the early winter "festival" extends from the week end before Christmas itself to after New Year's Day. During this holiday hundreds of college students from all over the Northeast and many young people from nearby cities journey to the White Mountain region to enjoy the excellent skiing and other winter sports. In recent years the winter recreation business at some places in the mountains has equaled the summer recreation trade and it begins with the Christmas holidays.

The northeast corner of the National Forest System extends to each and every one of you warm personal greetings and best wishes for a happy holiday season.

CHRISTMAS — SOUTHEAST

By José L. Janer, District Ranger,
Caribbean National Forest

The country districts in Puerto Rico are the last strongholds of old traditions. In the cities old Spanish and Puerto Rican customs have been modified tremendously by the impact of 20th Century American modes. Thus, in recent years Christmas trees, exotic luxuries on a sub-tropical island, are being imported in ever-increasing numbers, and are to be seen not only in the homes of the well-to-do, but also in those of the poor in all of the larger cities. Santa Claus, a justly loved figure in the North, has also pushed his way into Puerto Rico, and, despite the fact that he finds neither snow nor chimneys in these parts, manages to get around rather successfully in San Juan, Ponce, and even in the smaller towns. He has not crowded out the Three Kings, but he has become their very dangerous rival.

In the country all is different. Christmas trees are not known by the country people, and Santa Claus is to them a shadowy creature of whom the children, perhaps, have acquired vague knowledge in school. The Puerto Rican "jíbaro" retains and sticks closely to the customs and traditions of his ancestors. When the Christmas season comes, he celebrates "Nochebuena" (Christmas Eve), but not in the sense of gift-giving. That comes later. Christmas Eve is a time for feasting, for eating, drinking, and being merry. It is more attuned to the pleasure-making instincts of adults than of children. The average "jíbaro" is a very poor man, and rarely has money in his pocket, but for "Nochebuena" he has generally put aside a little cash.

If he does not live too far from a town he may go in to hear a midnight mass in the Catholic Church on the plaza. If he does this he will probably spend a little of his money on new clothes for the occasion. What he is sure to do, unless he is completely broke, is to have a "cena" (supper) for his family after mass. Or he may join some of his neighbors and put on a sort of communal supper.

In this supper the central object of attention is the succulent "lechón asao" (roast pig). The pig is one which in all probability the "jíbaro" has raised himself with loving care. From the very beginning of its life it was destined to be an imposing figure at a "cena" on "Nochebuena." When it comes into the hands of those who have been so eagerly awaiting it at the "cena," it has been turning for hours on a spit over an outdoor charcoal fire. It is usually served with "plátanos" (baked green plantains) which seem to serve the same purpose as does apple sauce in the North. Of course there are other dishes served at the "cena." One very popular plate is "arroz con gandules y carne de cerdo" (rice and small dark peas into which have been mixed small pieces of boiled pork). Among the sweet dishes which are highly appreciated are "arroz con dulce" (rice sweetened with grated coconut, and spiced) and "majarete" (made out of rice paste and coconut milk).

In every country neighborhood there are musicians who sally forth on "Nochebuena" to play their "aguinaldos." Going from house to house in the neighborhood they play and sing these plaintive "aguinaldos," which are Christmas songs, usually with a highly religious flavour, and which in many cases provide interesting material for the sociologist who wishes to trace the history of the religious beliefs of the "jíbaro." Many of the "aguinaldos" are very long. They have roots which go far back into history. Their development has been very much like that of the old Scottish ballads of which Sir Walter Scott made so much use in his literary work. Somebody makes up a few verses telling, for example, the birth of Christ. Some other minstrel adds a few verses, a third chap does likewise. And so they grow and grow, until we have them in the form in which they exist today, passed down in families, remembered by ear, not put down on paper.

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The melody is generally carried by such instruments as the guitar and the accordion, which of course are not native to Puerto Rico. But such stringed instruments as the "bordonúa" and the "cuatro" are indigenous to the island. Then, since in all Puerto Rican music the timing is very important, such instruments as the "guiro" (an empty gourd scratched on with a fork-like affair, with startling rhythm), the "maracas" (familiar to American dance audiences since the popularity of such dances as the "conga" and the "rumba") play an important part in any neighborhood orchestra. There are also "jíbaros" who can do wonders with instruments resembling tambourines and triangles.

The "jíbaro" loves to dance and it is entirely possible that the appearance of an orchestra playing and singing "aguinaldos" may be the signal for the beginning of an impromptu dance. However, while there is some dancing on "Nochebuena," most of it comes later in the season.

The musicians, after playing are always treated. They will be fed; more important, they will be given something to drink. Here and there, a "jíbaro" may have in his possession a bottle of authentic rum. But he prefers his own "cañita," and that is what the musicians will likely get. "Canita" is a homemade rum distilled from sugar cane, and what it lacks in smoothness, it takes up in authority. Many brave tales are told of incredible exploits performed by humble men fortified by several swigs of "canita".

But "Nochebuena" is nothing more than the beginning of a season, which does not reach its height until January 6, Three Kings' Day (formerly celebrated in England with great enthusiasm as

Twelfth Night). New Year's Eve, which is celebrated in Puerto Rican cities much as it is in the United States, does not overly interest the "jíbaro." He may dance on December 31, but his mind is already propelled into the future, anticipating the coming of the Kings. For Three Kings' Day is the children's day, and the "jíbaro" loves his children very, very much. It is a day for him, too, for again, as on "Nochebuena," he will dance and make merry, if he has any money left, but primarily the day belongs to the children. It is the day on which they get their gifts from the Three Kings.

The legend is very beautiful, and without taking anything away from the lovable figure of Santa Claus, it should be noted that the bringing of gifts to children by the Three Kings is more in the spirit of Christianity than is the American custom. For the Three Kings (who bring gifts to children in most Spanish speaking countries, the tradition being subject, of course, to certain modifications in the various countries) are the Three Wise Men of the Bible, who brought gifts to the Christ child twelve days after his birth.

In the same way that Santa Claus comes on the night before Christmas, the Three Kings come on the night before Three Kings' Day (January 6). They do not come in sleighs, nor have they become sufficiently modern to utilize the airplane. The three of them (two, Baltazar and Gaspar are white, and the third, Melchor, is dark) come together on camels. The children, who are excitedly awaiting the dawn of January 6, go to bed early. Before going to bed they have made their preparations. They have not hung up stockings as do their American cousins; they have got ready in their special way. They have gathered hay in boxes which they leave somewhere in the house. The hay is for the camels which quite naturally are tired and hungry after their long travels. Thoughtful children also leave water available for the camels, for the beasts are apt to get thirsty, and attentions to them please their masters, the Kings.

Having prepared the hay and water, the children write their letters, in form and substance much like the letters American children write to Santa Claus, and get themselves to bed--if they have beds. On the morning the scene in the home of the average "jíbaro" is very much like it is in the home of a poor rural American family. The toys are cheap and few; the pleasure of the children is heart-felt and heart-warming. They have received little, but they expected little.

The Christmas season is long, lasting as it does from Christmas Eve to January 6. But it does not necessarily end even on the sixth of January. The ancestors of the "jíbaro" carried on their celebration of Three Kings' Day through January 7 and 8. They loved fiestas and their descendants love them too. So if they have the little money necessary to go on, they go on and on, eating, drinking, and making merry--prolonging the holiday season to the utmost.

This is Christmas in the Caribbean National Forest country of Puerto Rico and may I add:

LOS EMPLEADOS DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL EN PUERTO RICO
DESEAN FELICES PASCUAS Y UN PROSPERO AÑO NUEVO
A SUS COMPAÑEROS. EN EL NORTE

CHRISTMAS -- SOUTHWEST

By J. B. Stephenson, District Ranger,
Cleveland National Forest

Christmas greetings from the land of "mañana." Here, in the most southwesterly forest in the Nation, the staff of the Cleveland National Forest send forth their holiday wishes in the manner of the padres.

When the Mission San Diego de Alcala, the first of twenty-one in California, was founded on July 16, 1769, the good Spanish fathers brought timbers for their chapel from the wooded slopes of what is now the Descanso District of the Cleveland National Forest--the southern boundary of which is only 5 miles north of the Mexican border. Christmas of that year was not a happy one but succeeding years saw peace and plenty come to the Southland.

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The Indians were friendly, perhaps the happiest of all the American aborigines. Most of their time was spent in amusements. There were but few ceremonial occasions, one of which closely approaches our Thanksgiving festival. Each year, in the late fall, a dance was held to give thanks for the bounties of the year. At this time all of these benefits were recounted by a patriarch in a long oration while the tribe listened in silence, after which they ate heartily of their customary food and then joined in a thanksgiving dance.

After the Mission fathers had established Catholicism, it became the practice for the Indian neophytes to celebrate mass and the Christmas festival came to be held in an orthodox manner. Scenes of the Nativity were painstakingly fashioned and each family cherished their handiwork, often passing them on through succeeding generations. To this day, in the homes along the chaparral-fringed border, Nativity scenes are a household treasure and at Christmas time there is much rivalry to see who can best present his work.

Since many of the forest inhabitants are descendants of the early colonists, the traditions of hospitality remain the same and at every rancho and pueblo one is welcomed with open arms. Indeed, to refuse to accept such an invitation is tantamount to an insult.

Sleigh bells, perhaps, are missing in this sunny land, but one can, in imagination, hear the creaking of the old carretas as they roll toward mass and think that in this place of quiet charm there remain a few traditions of a tranquil, peace-loving people, the early Californians.

To the other three corners and all the folks between--Merry Christmas!

CHRISTMAS -- NORTHWEST

By Emil Norgorden, Division Supervisor,
Kenai Division, Chugach National Forest

Farthest north and west of any ranger district in the national forest system, the Kenai Division of the Chugach National Forest lies approximately in the transect of lines drawn east from Helsinki, Finland, and north from the island of Tahiti.

Christmas comes to the Kenai first on December 25, and to those of Russian extraction, of whom there are a number, again one week later when the Christmas of the Russian Church is celebrated. Also with mail and supplies coming in only once a week during the winter, Christmas in the little headquarters town of Seward is also somewhat contingent on the arrival of the Christmas boat. The Christmas boat sometimes does not get in until December 26. Occasionally it's even later than that. Rather than the usual Christmas roast of fowl -- goose, turkey, duck, or chicken -- the holiday tables, expecially of the settlers, are more apt to be graced with equally tempting and delicious roast of moose. Certainly few of what domestic fowl there may be, come fresh from Alaska roosts. Kenai wishbones almost exclusively come out of cold storage or cans.

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Hub of the famed Kenai Peninsula, the Division is the home of the world's largest moose and other premier game animals such as mountain goat and sheep and grizzly bear. Forming part of the boundary on the southwest side of the district is the equally famous rainbow trout stream, the Russian River.

Back from the coast the average winter blankets the country with a heavy fall of snow -- frequently as much as six feet on the level. And occasionally the temperature goes to thirty below. Airplanes are available for travel to distant points and can be called on in emergencies but in visiting the winter tie-cutting and piling sales, checking on the moose herds over their extensive winter ranges, and for getting around on other winter field activities, the ranger sticks to skis and snowshoes.

Various of the ski slopes on the district are ideal and skiing for fun is fast approaching a major form of recreation in the area just as in the States. Three hundred enthusiasts jammed the first Alaskan ski train running from Anchorage --

now Alaska's largest population center lying just north of the district boundary -- to Grandview in the forest. And this year ski trains making this run promise to become regular weekly events. Demand and popularity for the sport, especially with so many defense workers in the area, has increased tremendously.

The Kenai Division is making its contribution to national defense this winter in the form of approximately 10,000 cords of fuel wood to meet the needs of an Army contingent near Seward. In addition plans are now in making for the construction of six 16-man ski cabins for the Army at Summit Lake on the highway between Seward and Hope. The cabins will be used for both ski training and recreation.

Although by far the smallest of the five ranger districts comprising the two Alaska National Forests, the Kenai Division with its 1,433,575 acres certainly does not lack for expanse. Neighbors are often miles apart. And perhaps this very 'apartness' explains why the people themselves, both individually and collectively, are among the most neighborly on the continent. Christmas is but an additional opportunity to be neighborly; entered into with wholehearted well-wishing for everyone. Though far removed, those on the Kenai Division staff send these same neighborly good wishes to all in the Forest Service.

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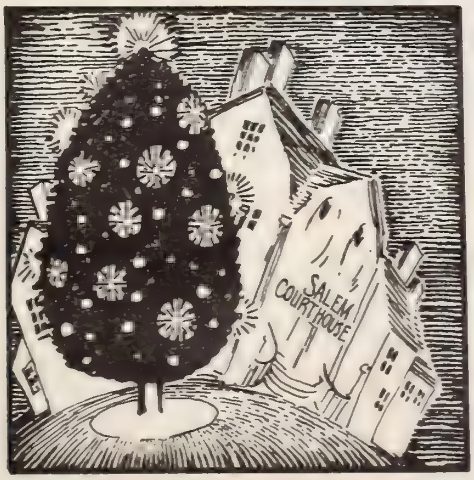


The first living Christmas tree was lighted on the courthouse lawn at Salem, Oregon, in 1913 by the Cherrians, a civic organization. The tree was a Sitka spruce sapling a scant twelve feet tall. This year the same organization will decorate the same tree, now nearly sixty feet tall and almost level with the top of the old courthouse near by.

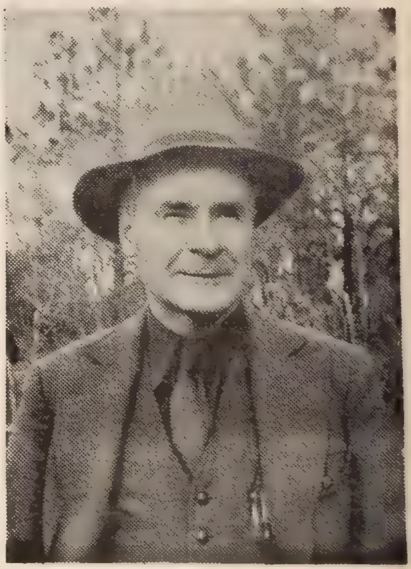
-- "New York Times"

TOTEMS

CHRISTMAS TREE SALESMAN

Christmas tree cutting between Denver and Colorado Springs, Colorado, signalled the official opening of the holiday season and used to be quite a lark. Regardless of ownership and indiscriminate of scenic effects or any other considerations whatever, the shapeliest trees were appropriated where they were easiest to get; naturally, along the highways. Chopping a beautiful ornamental spruce or fir out of the landscaping of an unguarded summer home or ranch was a refinement adding to the fun.

Everard Spencer Keithley, Supervisor of the Pike National Forest, has probably had as much or more to do with stopping this and other wanton Christmas tree cutting throughout the States as any other man.



When Colorado Chambers of Commerce and other organizations rose up in arms over the despoliation, urging a State law prohibiting Christmas tree cutting, "Keith" dissuaded them. He had a better cure -- directing the use into the proper channels. Taking the thousands of acres of national forest land on the front range between Colorado Springs and Denver for his scene of operations Keithley went to work.

Trees from these lands had furnished much of the lumber used in building numerous Colorado towns and mining camps. Fires followed the cutover. And after the fires, under Forest Service protection, came dense restocking of Douglas fir, ponderosa and lodgepole pine, and blue and Englemann spruce.

The Christmas tree situation fitted in perfectly. Stand improvement thinning in the ideal Christmas tree species on the area was needed and silviculturist Keithley jumped at the chance to indulge his pet hobby.

Result: Through commercial sales, NIRA, ERA, CCC, and other variations of cutting dexterously juggled to meet the requirements of Comptroller's decisions and instructions and interpretations of fiscal control and timber management, stand improvement has been accomplished, much local employment furnished, income realized from the sale of 300,000 Christmas trees and several thousand tons of boughs, and wanton cutting in the area stopped.

But Keithley wasn't through. Institution of good practice in the national forest was one thing but inducing private owners to cut Christmas trees similarly was another problem. There was no law regulating private operations and obtaining such a law was a doubtful, time-consuming procedure. Even if it could be obtained there was the equally doubtful matter of enforcement.

So the resourceful Pike supervisor conceived the red Christmas tree tag, now a Service-wide establishment. The Denver Junior Chamber of Commerce next pushed through an ordinance under which no Christmas tree could be sold in the city unless tagged either by the Forest Service or State, certifying that it had been cut in accordance with good forestry practice. And uncertified private trees were left at a distinct disadvantage.

The certification movement spread to other Colorado towns and throughout the United States. Minnesota made it a State law.

Continuing its original interest the Denver Junior Chamber of Commerce has maintained its activities in connection with Keithley's Christmas tree project through the years -- conducting educational campaigns and raising funds and contributing its own money for the purchase of tags and payments for inspections of private land cuttings when no State funds were available.

Still not content, however, Keithley started Christmas tree plantations. Five to ten acres of Christmas tree species were planted annually with about 4000 trees to the acre. "Of course some loss can be expected -- maybe as much as 25 percent" says Keithley. "But in 20 or 25 years there'll be 2000 trees to the acre to be sold at about 15 cents apiece. Whether the remainder should be left for a long rotation forest or the areas clear cut and replanted -- well, let the next generation of foresters figure that one out for themselves."

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Always genial, "Keith" is a quiet but tenacious and forceful worker, still the Missouri farm boy and proud of it. Born in Ashley, Missouri, in 1888 he graduated from the farm and worked his way through Michigan State College. Among other things he's sold stereoscopes and slides and taken a hand at mucking in Colorado's lead and zinc mines. One of the things that made a lasting impression and no doubt had much to do with his becoming such an ardent tree planter was his experience as a guard on the old Michigan (Huron) Forest when he witnessed the burning of the town of Oscoda and the forest for miles around in the summer of 1910.

Forest assistant, assistant supervisor, and supervisor on the Pike National Forest since 1914, Keithley has helped plant or supervised the planting of about 26,000,000 trees and at one time was pictured in the American Magazine as the "Champion Tree Planter" of the United States. Whether he can still lay claim to that distinction is unknown but he is certainly one of them.

To utilize his trees and the other Pike National Forest resources, "Keith" believes in roads -- not high speed highways, but work roads -- with the

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E. E. (Nick) Carter, Forest Supervisor Keithley, and Fred R. Johnson discussing tree planting problems on the Pike National Forest in 1918

result that except for the rougher sections the Pike is literally gridironed with roads. The roads over which logs come out of the forest to the mill at Colorado Springs, where they are utilized even down to the bark, naturally made a big hit with the home folks. And it was for this reason Colorado Springs citizens wanted to name the Rampart Range road the "Keithley Highway."

"Keith" managed to discourage them in this, but he couldn't stop them from honoring him with a bronze plaque which they placed on a huge boulder near the start of the highway. The inscription reads:

THIS TABLET
ERECTED BY THE COMMUNITY
IN APPRECIATION OF THE SERVICES OF
EVERARD SPENCER KEITHLEY
SUPERVISOR OF THE PIKE NATIONAL FOREST
WHOSE VISION AND EFFORT LED TO THE
BUILDING OF THE RAMPART RANGE ROAD
1937

-- Fred R. Johnson Chief
Information & Education, R-2

FIRST COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS TREE

The first community Christmas tree was set up in Madison Square, New York, in 1912. Plans for the tree grew out of a dinner party at which Orlando Rouland, an artist, told of a lonely Christmas Eve he had spent while a student in Germany. He decorated a tree in his rooms, he said, and went out into the streets to invite people in to celebrate with him. Mrs. Emily D. Lee-Herreshoff, the hostess, was inspired by the story to suggest a giant community tree for New York where all who were lonely might come and warm themselves in the Yule spirit.

The 1940 "Tree of Light," lineal descendant of this first New York community Christmas tree, has been set up in the same square; and on the afternoon of Christmas Eve when the chimes ring out from Trinity and Grace Churches and from the Metropolitan Tower many of those who will gather around the tree to sing carols with the choirs of the New York and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Companies will use the same song books distributed through the crowd when that first tree was lit twenty-eight years ago.

-- "The New York Times"

"SELECTS"
R-6
R-9
R-2
R-5
R-8
R-1
R-4
R-7
R-3
F. AND R. EXPT. STA.
P.S.F.P
U.S MAIL

GOOD INVESTMENT

Last summer when the overhead loaned to Region 6 returned they brought back a sample of the daily fire map furnished each morning to fire overhead on the Region 6 fires.

These maps were in three colors and according to our information were made every morning right at the fire camp and in sufficient quantity to equip all overhead with the latest picture of the fire.

We were about to write our friends across the Columbia regarding this feat of leger-de-main when we chanced to remember Sears & Roebuck carried a gelatin duplicator of very modest price that seemed to fill the bill.

The short of it is we purchased this gelatin duplicator as listed and found that we can also produce three- or four-color maps--quickly and easily. We can make organization charts for the fire rapidly. We also find that this little duplicator is in much demand around the office being used by timber sales for maps, bids, etc., by the steno for duplicating letters needed in only sufficient quantities to cover the ranger districts and CCC camps. In fact, for an expenditure of under $5 any forest or district will find itself possessed of a useful tool.

-- A. E. Spaulding, "Northern Region News", R-1

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NEW ENTRÉ TO NEWSMEN'S INTEREST

In South Dakota our newspaper mailing list (in compliance with the postal regulations) is 28 percent higher than it was last year. We attribute the substantial and desirable increase to the publication *New Forest Frontiers.* Since the scheme we used in connection with this publication apparently worked with South Dakota newspaper men, and since newspaper people are more or less constituted alike, we thought the method we used might be of value to the other States.

Toward the end of the fiscal year we send out the well-known cards to our newspapers, return of which will put them on our mailing list to receive our releases during the coming year. We send a letter along with the card explaining what it is all about, and suggesting that the editor sign and return it. Then in about three weeks we send a second letter (with cards) to those papers who have not returned their cards, as a sort of salesmanship follow-up and in this second letter we suggest that doubtless the original was misplaced, overlooked, etc., etc.

Last year we received 79 cards from the first letter and 13 additional cards from the follow-up letter, or an increase of 16 percent from the follow-up.

This year we received 72 cards from the first letter. But we did something new about the follow-up: with the letter and card we enclosed a copy of *New Forest Frontiers*. This follow-up brought in 46 new cards, or an increase of 63 percent over those received as the result of the first letter. This fine increase can be credited to this publication because the only difference this year over last was the sending of the booklet with the follow-up letter. This difference is more pronounced than apparent at first glance. Analyze the increase this way. This year our returns from the original letter were 9 percent less than last year, but this year's returns from the follow-up letter (which was accompanied by this publication) were 353 percent higher than last year's follow-up letter. Putting returns from both the original and follow-up letters together, 28 percent more newspapers are receiving our news material this year than last.

We have noticed that a number of papers have been using short "squibs" taken from *New Forest Frontiers*. This is solid proof that our newspaper people really like publications of this kind. It also indicates that good pictorial and narrative material on Forest Service matters of national concern helps us sell our program, which is more or less of only sectional concern.

This experience has given us a clue as to how we are going to handle this newspaper mailing list proposition next June. Undoubtedly there will be additional pictorial Forest Service publications coming along, and when we send out our mailing list cards and accompanying letters we are going to send along such a publication. Our experience indicates that is the way to get the cards back.

-- A. L. Ford, "Plains Forester", PSFP

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ONE FOR RIPLEY

This story cannot be submitted to the Liars' Club because it is a true story of a gold ring that disappeared in the mountains and was found recently. Three years ago, Harry L. Townsend, staff engineer on the Stanislaus National Forest, lost the ring from his finger. Where and how he was never certain, but it was gone forever - or so he thought.

The other day near Jawbone and while inspecting maintenance operations on the Clavey Road he stopped to talk to a camper whom he had never seen before. Elated at his luck the camper told Engineer Townsend of finding a gold ring in the rut of the road and produced the ring dangling from a watch chain. Townsend could scarcely believe his eyes. It was the ring he had lost and when he gave the wording of the inscription engraved on the inside, the camper returned it to him.

-- "California Ranger", R-5

HOW THEY WERE NAMED

Dear Joe:

So you want to know what the letters mean that designate our various types of radiophones? Pretty much, they "jest growed."

Back in '32 we built a semi-portable and a portable radio, so we called 'em types SP and P. Then we built an a-c powered 25-watt job and christened it the type M for no particular reason except M is a good distinctive sound on the air (Letters like B, C, P and E aren't so good as they sound pretty much alike).

About that time we began thinking about 10-meter equipment, so we decided to use the first half of the alphabet to designate high frequency (3000 KC) types and the last half for the 10-meter stuff, only we don't talk in meters any more. We call it ultra-high frequency.

A few years later new tubes and other gadgets let us build a much better set than the SP or P. We called it SPF--semi-portable fone.

When you boys wanted a set with more power than the SPF but less expensive than the M we built one intermediate between the two in both power and price. So we called it type I for intermediate.

Christening the mobile radiophone was harder than naming a first baby. We finally grabbed the letter K out of thin air as a generic symbol for all mobile radio.

Our first ultra-high frequency set was built in the "10 meter" days, so we called it type T for ten. When we made the little portable UHF set we called it "S" mostly because the sound was distinctive and S is next to T in the alphabet. Same reasons apply to the SV which is a larger model of the type S.

Recently we developed a new radiophone to take the place of the S and SV. It is crystal controlled and we call it the SX, since X is radio shorthand for crystal. We made a loudspeaker attachment for the SX and called it SXA--A for attachment.

SJ for the parachutists' (smoke jumpers) radio is pretty obvious.

A type symbol for the ultra-high frequency mobile radiophone was easy--KU, K generic for mobile, U for ultra-high frequency.

Anyway, some of the type designators mean something and others simply mean we couldn't think of something better.

Gael.

WHAT A LOOK AT THE OTHER END REVEALS

In the field we talk quite a lot about centralization and decentralization. Sometimes we wonder, with considerable disgust, why it is necessary for the "mother office" in Washington to hang on to so many of the strings. During the past few days I have looked over quite a pile of papers in the Appointment Section of the Division of Personnel Management in Washington. I have seen how the Regions have stepped out and carried the responsibility conveyed by the delegated employment authority. I was surprised by what I saw. Maybe shocked is a better word. Last week I saw that in preparing action papers under delegated authority, the number *incorrectly* prepared varied from a low of a little less than one out of ten in one Region to a high of a little over five out of ten in another Region. If this is an example of how the Regions accept the challenge of delegated authority, then I shall cease to wonder why the "home office" will not cut the leash.

-- M. A. Cooper, R-2

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CO-OP LANDMARK

Consummation of a cooperative agreement recently entered into by the Forest Service and the Federal Land Bank of New Orleans has resulted in the employ of a P-4 forester to manage the woodlands on farms owned and mortgaged by the Bank in the Fifth Farm Credit District. G. K. Stephenson of the Southern Forest Experiment Station was selected for the position effective November 1 and is now located at the Bank in New Orleans.

Under the agreement the Bank furnishes funds for salary and travel expenses of the forester, provides office space, clerical assistance and all other material requirements incidental to the work. The Forest Service contributes advice and assistance in solving woodland problems and in training personnel of the Bank and its associated agencies in woodland management.

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WHERE IT'S CHRISTMAS ALL YEAR ROUND

Christmas may be a day of the year to you, a day given over to religious ceremony and holiday festivities, but to at least 250 persons in the United States Christmas is an important consideration from one year's end to the other. The reason is, of course, that these folk live in Christmas, a Florida village about 45 miles south of the Ocala National Forest and about the same distance from Daytona Beach. Theirs is the only community in the United States named after the holiday.

FIRE PROTECTION PAYS

The summary of 1940 fire statistics furnishes abundant evidence of the need for increasing the area under organized fire protection.

More than half the Nation's forest fires occurred on the one-fourth of our total forest land area which still lacks such protection.

Of even greater significance -- only three-fourths of one percent of the protected area suffered from fire damage but more than 15 percent of the unprotected area was burned.

Only a third of the fires on protected lands spread over 10 acres and more than a fifth were held to a quarter-acre or less.

Throughout the country 195,427 forest fires were reported last year -- one ever 2½ minutes.

Man-caused fires represented 88 percent of the total reported on protected State and private land.

A total expenditure of 18 million dollars would bring all State and private land needing it under organized fire control -- an average of slightly more than four cents an acre -- or about half the amount of the present losses. About 10 million dollars are now available for fire control on State and privately owned lands in cooperating States, 2½ million dollars being appropriated by the Federal Government, with the balance coming from States and individuals.

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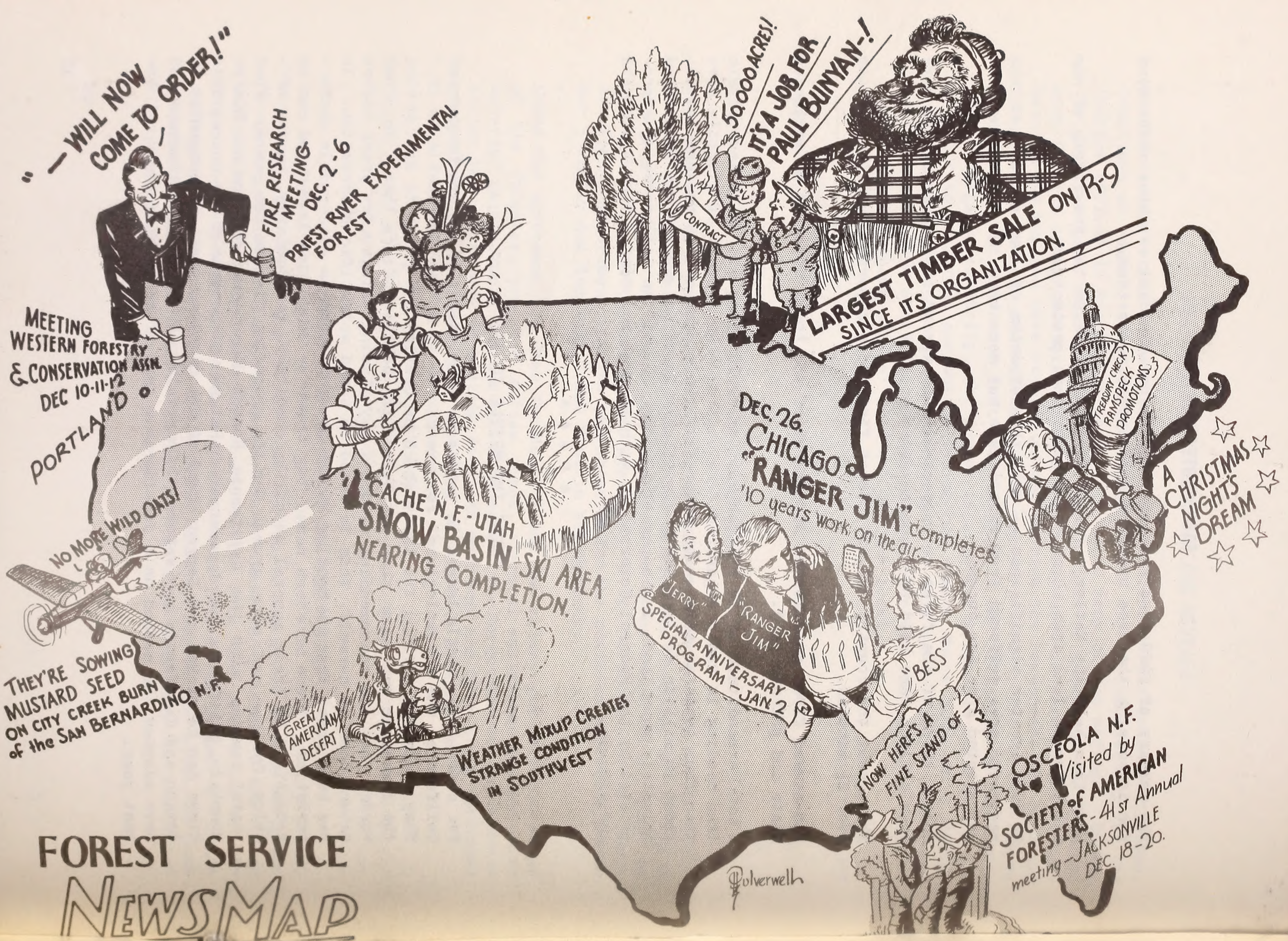
"BEAT THE BEETLE TO IT"

For controlling beetle losses in ponderosa pine stands of eastern Oregon and California, the entomologists' recommendation is to "beat the beetle to it." They recommend marking the trees which the beetles are *going* to kill so that the lumbermen can take them out before the beetles attack them. In other words, they are recommending nature's way of doing things a few years before nature does it herself. This is based on sound scientific observation. It has been found that the beetles attack trees of certain discernible characteristics. These have been named "bug trees" or "high risk trees" and can be recognized by their general unhealthy condition, particularly, sparse off-color foliage and slow growth for the preceding five to ten years. Four years' testing with the California Forest Experiment Station at Blacks Mountain, California, has demonstrated that over 85 percent of the susceptible trees can be marked and logged ahead of the beetles. Private companies in Oregon and California have watched these results with growing enthusiasm and have adopted the method on a considerable part of their operations of the past year.

FOREST SERVICE NEWSMAP


" — WILL NOW COME TO ORDER!"
FIRE RESEARCH MEETING DEC. 2-6 PRIEST RIVER EXPERIMENTAL FOREST
MEETING WESTERN FORESTRY & CONSERVATION ASSN. DEC 10-11-12
PORTLAND
NO MORE WILD OATS!
THEY'RE SOWING MUSTARD SEED ON CITY CREEK BURN of the SAN BERNARDINO N.F.
CACHE N.F. - UTAH SNOW BASIN SKI AREA NEARING COMPLETION.
GREAT AMERICAN DESERT
WEATHER MIXUP CREATES STRANGE CONDITION IN SOUTHWEST
50,000 ACRES!
CONTRACT
IT'S A JOB FOR PAUL BUNYAN-!
LARGEST TIMBER SALE ON R-9 SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
TREASURY CHECK? RAMSPECK PROMOTIONS?
A CHRISTMAS NIGHT'S DREAM
DEC. 26. CHICAGO "RANGER JIM" completes "10 years work on the air
"JERRY"
"RANGER JIM"
"BESS"
SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM - JAN. 2
NOW HERE'S A FINE STAND OF -
OSCEOLA N.F. Visited by SOCIETY of AMERICAN FORESTERS - 41st Annual meeting - JACKSONVILLE DEC. 18-20.
Pulverwell